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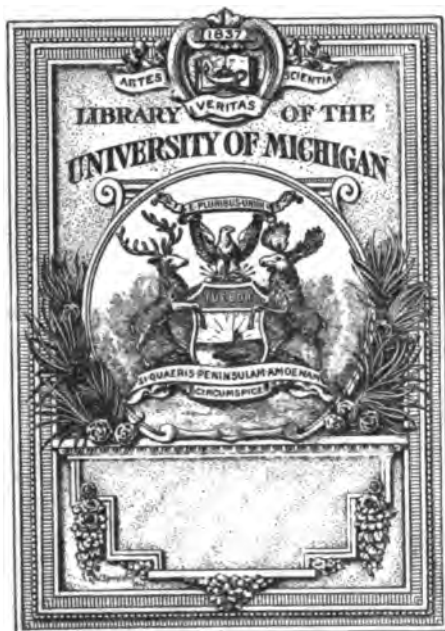
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DOCUMENTS
ACCOMPANYING THE JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
AT THE
ANNUAL SESSION OF 1842.

VOLUME II.



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JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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JOINT DOCUMENTS.

[No. 1.]

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Of his excellency JOHN S. BARRY, delivered in joint convention of both houses of the Legislature, on entering upon his duties as Chief Magistrate of the State.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having now taken, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the constitution, and accepted the high obligations and responsibilities imposed, I enter upon their discharge with unaffected diffidence, and with an anxious desire to serve the people to the utmost of my ability. It will be my duty to communicate to you, without delay, the situation of the state; but a custom, coeval with the state government, requires a brief exposition of my sentiments at this time. I would not, willingly, omit any of the proprieties of the occasion, but shall trespass on your attention for a few moments only.

It is our peculiar privilege to live under institutions which secure, in harmonious union, universal freedom and equality of rights, and the undisputed supremacy of wise and beneficent laws. In the old world, an endless struggle is maintained between the liberty of the people and the sovereignty of the government. Here, government is strong only in the affections of the people, whose sovereign will, periodically expressed, is the legitimate source of its authority. Hence, the ready obedience which its lawful demands ever receive from all good citizens. Hence, the general unanimity with which every rank, party and sect, rally to the defence of the country in the hour of trial and danger. Hence, amidst all our political and religious dissensions, the foundations of society and government are never shaken or endangered. Religious zeal, which, in other times, has stifled truth or persecuted error by the faggot and the rack, is

here displayed only in the conflicts of reason and argument, or in emulous labors of beneficence and charity. And political ambition, which, in other lands, points the assassin's dagger at the breast of the monarch, or quells the murmurs of a starving people by the trampling of horsemen or the roar of cannon, is here exhibited only in rival efforts to promote the common weal. All unite to support the government of the people, because all enjoy its equal and unspeakable benefits. Let us seek then to maintain our admirable institutions in their republican simplicity and purity, in the patriot's hope and prayer that they may be perpetual.

In nothing, gentlemen, is the superiority of republican institutions more manifest, than in the ease and simplicity with which they are administered. Under monarchical and aristocratic systems which prevail in other countries, the skill of the most experienced and sagacious statesman is exhausted to preserve the complicated machinery of government from disorder. No progress is expected, and the sole hope is to save it from ruin. Vast sums are lavished—great armies maintained—all the splendors and allurements of a magnificent court displayed at infinite cost, and yet the first public calamity spreads confusion and alarm throughout the empire. The cumbrous and artificial fabric is ever ready to break into pieces under its own weight. But our institutions, founded on the firm basis of nature and equal rights, and supported by the mutual interests of the people, are strong and prosperous in the simple wisdom of their principles, without the dangerous aids and cunning contrivances of subtle politicians. True republicans are wise statesmen. Plain men of sound heads and honest hearts, untrained in the arts of politics, are found adequate to the highest and most responsible duties of government. A strict adherence to the great principles of democracy, is better than a thousand schemes of political craft. The true aim, indeed, of a republican magistrate is, to refrain from the exercise of power not delegated; to abstain from all interference with the pursuits of the private citizen, and to give full scope to the inexhaustible energies of a free people. Let there be certainty in the laws, economy in expenditures, and a faithful administration of government, and the people will take care of themselves. The main design of a republican government, is to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of his liberty

and the property his own industry has acquired. The doubtful doctrines of political expediency, ever varying from the republican standard, for the sake of some temporary advantage, lead continually to the establishment of special privileges and corporate immunities, and to innumerable schemes tending to enrich or elevate the few at the expense of the many. Strict adherence to the fundamental principles of republican government, can alone secure, alike to all, the inestimable blessings of equal rights.

Our own state furnishes a striking example of the benign influences of republican institutions, while unfortunately the evil effects of a temporary departure from their genuine principles may also be gathered from her brief history. Six years have now elapsed since the people of Michigan assumed the rights and responsibilities of self-government. Difficulties, still fresh in your recollection, obstructed her admission into the Union, and she finally took her position among the states, only after a surrender of a valuable portion of her territory. Her subsequent growth has proceeded with a rapidity unknown in less favored countries, and scarcely equalled by any sister state; and if yet inferior to a majority in population and wealth, the time is fast approaching when she will be entitled to stand in the first rank. The intelligence and enterprise of her people, the salubrity of her climate, the fertility of her soil and her unrivalled position in the midst of navigable waters, washing her shores on every side, are sure guaranties of her future prosperity and greatness. The madness of speculation, which at one time pervaded the whole country, and which fell with full force upon Michigan, has long since subsided. Doubtful enterprizes and hazardous schemes, in the hope of sudden wealth, which were encouraged by the spirit of that day, have given place to more solid and rational plans for the acquisition of property. The substantial improvement of the country every where, begins already to exhibit the fruits of the change. The stern lessons which the people have learned in this regard, cannot fail to make a deep and abiding impression upon them, and above all, upon their government.

It cannot be concealed, that embarrassments of no ordinary magnitude oppress the finances of the state. The public debt is heavy, and the immediate demands upon the treasury are beyond its present

ability to meet. Creditors at home, the justice of whose claims cannot be denied, are urgent for payment, and wait but with extreme impatience. Abroad, grave questions, involving the extent of our liabilities, and which, in their settlement, may deeply affect the character of our state, are earnestly presented for our decision. In the numerous and perplexing wants of a new country, the weight of taxation is already severely felt, and any addition might be borne with impatience.

But while we see and acknowledge the full force of these embarrassments, we should not allow ourselves to be dismayed. When we consider the almost boundless resources of Michigan, and recollect the invincible energies of her people, we are assured that any obstacle will, in time, be overcome. True patriotism, indeed, never despairs. The difficulties which environ our path, should serve only to quicken our zeal and to prompt us to greater exertion for the common good.

To you, gentlemen, the chosen representatives of the people, are committed important trusts, demanding the highest efforts of wisdom and patriotism. My best powers shall be devoted with unwavering fidelity to aid and co-operate with you in your arduous labors. Unmixed success cannot be hoped for in human affairs; but, under the blessings of Providence, I trust that after a brief period, you will be able to return to your constituents, bearing the proud consciousness of having done something to elevate the character of the state, and to advance the interests of the people.

[No. 2.]

Annual message of the Governor.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You are assembled by a wise provision of our constitution to perform important duties, which that instrument requires you to discharge. To you is committed, for the time, the care of our young and rising state. On you is devolved the paramount duty of devising such measures as will ensure her prosperity. Yet, while our organic

law thus imposes on you such high duties and responsibilities, the same organic law, in some degree, comminglea the duties and responsibilities of the executive with those more emphatically assigned to you. Every bill and resolution, before it takes effect as law, is required to be presented to the executive for his approval; and the executive is also required, at every session, to communicate to you, by message, the condition of the state, and to recommend such measures as he may deem necessary for public good. While, therefore, our duties, to some extent, are common, and our responsibilities also common, the interests of our constituents will be best promoted by a cultivation of that spirit of harmony which should ever characterize the intercourse between the legislative and executive branches of the government.

During the past year, our free institutions have been preserved to us inviolate; general and almost universal health has prevailed; peace abroad has been maintained, and, at home, we have been preserved from domestic violence; our fields have produced rich harvests, and plenty and prosperity abound on every hand. For these and other manifold blessings, we are indebted to the mercies of Divine Providence, to whom we should not be forgetful continually to render thanks.

The universal education of all classes of our citizens is so necessary, and its propriety so generally conceded, that I need hardly urge upon you its importance. By reference to history we learn, and from observation we know, that, just in proportion as the masses have been enlightened, in the same proportion have their rights as men been protected. The rights of personal liberty and of personal security, were never conceded by lords to their vassals, until the latter, after ages of galling oppression and ignominious servitude, by degrees, obtained a hold on the fountain of knowledge.

The moral and political condition of a people depends, in the main, upon the degree of knowledge and amount of useful information diffused abroad among the mass. Within our own recollection, other republics have risen and fallen, and the scenes of intestine commotion which they have constantly exhibited, and which, sooner or later, have caused their overthrow, resulted from a want of general education, and the consequent destitution of virtue in their inhabi-

tants. The democracy of learning, if I may be permitted to use the expression, is, then, essential to the permanency of a republican government, and we can transmit to the rising generation, the happy political freedom which we enjoy, only by granting them the benefits of education. They are committed to our keeping, and without our fostering care, will grow up in ignorance and vice.

The revenue for the support of common schools, not derived from taxation, consists, mainly, in the interest arising from the proceeds of the sale of school lands, and the rents of such portions of them as may have been leased. If a judicious and proper use be made of this revenue, it is probable that, at a period not very remote, if not sufficient to educate all the youth of the state, it will at least contribute much towards that desirable object.

Above all others, the laws on the subject of common schools should be plain, simple, and easy to be understood. They should be as independent of all other enactments, as the nature of the case admits, and, to a proper understanding of them, it should not be necessary to refer to legislation on other subjects. Such, however, is not the present condition of our legislation on this important subject. The enactments are various and are scattered through many volumes, and it is with difficulty even that their meaning can, in all cases, be ascertained. To obviate these objections, I respectfully recommend their entire revision. All the various enactments on the subject, should be condensed in one, and published in such convenient form as will insure a circulation in every neighborhood and district in the state. The lights of experience, and a reference to common school systems of other states, may enable you to make such improvements as, by giving a new impulse to education, will result in general and permanent good. I am, however, induced to believe, that the main provisions of the system, as it now exists upon our statute books, should be retained, as far as you think the best interests of the public will permit. Innovations should not be admitted, but with abundant caution, and after the most careful examination. Servile adherence to ancient precedents and long established customs, should not, however, be permitted to take such entire possession of our minds, as thereby to induce us to reject the benefits resulting from an adoption of the improvements of the age. Among the alterations you

may deem advisable to make, perhaps none is more worthy of your consideration, than the subject of taxation necessary for the support of the system. The right to impose taxes, is one of the highest prerogatives of sovereignty, and the delegation of that right should be made with the greatest caution. Complaints have been made, perhaps in some degree well founded, that, in the assessment and collection of taxes for the erection and repair of school houses, great injustice has been done from the unequal manner in which such taxes have been levied. If, after inquiring into the causes of such complaints, you find they really have foundation in truth, you will doubtless correct the evil, by interposing such legislation as the exigency of the case may require.

The office of superintendent of public instruction, is established by the constitution itself, and cannot be abolished by law were it even deemed advisable. I cannot, however, refrain from calling your attention to the fact that the duties of a fiscal character, by law imposed upon that officer, are in no wise consistent with the duties of a literary character, which it is more particularly his province to perform, and to which end the office itself was constituted. It is, indeed, but seldom we find one and the same individual competent to discharge, satisfactorily to himself even, duties so adverse, and which, to their proper performance, require order of talent and qualifications so opposite. While then you cannot, by legislation, abolish the office of superintendent of public instruction, it will be entirely competent for you to relieve the incumbent of that office from all duties of a fiscal character, which are now imposed upon him by law. As it is desirable to limit, so far as may be consistent with a due regard to public interest, the number of officers who are entitled to salaries for their services, it may be worthy of your consideration, in the event you assign to another the fiscal duties of the superintendent, whether they may, with advantage and safety, be superadded to those of state treasurer or some other state officer.

If, however, you should be of opinion, that the short period allotted to your present session, will not give sufficient time and opportunity for the completion of this object, so desirable, in a manner that may be satisfactory to yourselves and most beneficial to the public, then, perhaps, it may comport with your views to direct, by law, the

superintendent of public instruction to prepare and submit such revision to you at your next annual meeting.

The annual report of the regents of the university of Michigan, will, doubtless, be transmitted to you by the superintendent of public instruction. The usefulness of that institution has, hitherto, been restricted to its branches. In them have been taught the elements of knowledge and science usually taught in high schools and academies in the eastern states of this Union. Next to common schools, the branches of the university are destined to be of the greatest importance to the people of the state. In the year 1840, the number of students was two hundred and forty-seven. During that year, seven branches were in operation, and the sum of \$10,188 37, was expended in the payment of salaries of teachers. The two preceding years, the sum of \$13,150 09, was expended for that purpose in the same number of branches. In making these large and apparently enormous expenditures, the motives of the regents are above suspicion. They were, beyond all doubt, actuated by no other than motives of public good. It is, however, respectfully submitted to your consideration, whether the interests of education would not be more eminently promoted by some provision of law, having for its object the increase of the number of branches, if available funds for that purpose be at command, and the limitation of the amount to be appropriated to each. It is believed that a sum of from three to five hundred dollars, appropriated by the board, together with such sums as should be received for tuition, superadded to such other encouragement as would, of course, be voluntarily afforded at the places of location, would secure the services of persons well qualified to teach, and every way competent to take charge of the branches. If such be the case, of which there can be little doubt, then, with a much less expenditure in the aggregate, the number of branches might be greatly increased and the benefits of education more extensively diffused. I press the subject upon your attention with great earnestness, because I am of opinion, that the usefulness of the university will be incalculably greater to the people of the state through its branches, than through the mother institution itself. By means of its branches, the blessings of a high grade of education will be brought within the reach of nearly all the rising generation, while

the number to be instructed in the university proper, must, comparatively speaking, be necessarily few. Keeping always in view, then, the object for which the fund was granted, and, in no degree departing from the intentions of the grantors, it is our duty to give such direction to the control of this important institution, as will result in the greatest good to our fellow citizens and best insure the extension of the cause of science.

By reference to the report of the regents for 1839, it will be seen that \$28,896 19, were expended in the construction of buildings that year, and the further sum of \$22,867 22, was expended for the same purpose the succeeding year. Thus, in 1839 and 1840, was expended the sum of \$49,764 41, in erecting buildings for the use of the university, and which were not then completed. The amount, if any, expended since, is unknown to me. These vast expenditures, for the construction of university buildings, as well as those for the support of branches, have probably been made mostly from the proceeds of a loan made in pursuance of "An act to authorize a loan of a certain sum of money to the university of Michigan," approved April 6, 1838. This loan, and the consequent extravagant expenses incurred, were induced by the paper money mania which, with such blighting effects, has pervaded this otherwise happy land. No particular blame is to be attached to the regents; they but participated in the common delusion of their fellow citizens.

The large and commodious buildings, that have been constructed with so much expense, will doubtless, at some future period, be wanted for occupation and use; but the paucity of the university fund, and the present and prospective limitation of its availability, should have postponed their erection for many years. The whole expense incurred for cabinet and library, up to and including the year 1840, amounts to \$9,777 42. This expenditure, though seemingly large, was, if not indispensable to the prosperity of the institution, at least less objectionable than the expenses incurred in erecting such expensive buildings.

By a joint resolution relative to the university of Michigan, approved March 25, 1840, it is made the duty of the board of regents to report to you such alterations as they deem necessary to be made in the laws of the state relative to the university. The only report,

made in compliance with this resolution, may be found in the joint documents of the last session, and to which I respectfully invite your attention. In that report, the regents recommended such alteration in the law on that subject, as will give to them the entire trust and management of the funds, and, in all other respects, the absolute control of the institution, subject and responsible only to the legislature, to which body they wish to make all reports of their proceedings. I respectfully recommend this proposition to your serious and attentive consideration. The high character of the regents, and their experience, derived from long exercise of the functions of their office, give additional weight to their recommendation, and will, I am certain, ensure that attention from you, which the importance of the subject demands.

It is greatly to be desired, that the true and exact condition of the university fund be made known to the public, in order that its capacity for usefulness may be fully understood. The public have an intense anxiety to be informed of its ability to give assistance to education, as well by means of its branches already in operation, as by others desired in various portions of the state. Such a knowledge of the condition of the fund, is also indispensably necessary to such ulterior legislation as, in your wisdom, may be deemed expedient. I therefore respectfully recommend, that you give the subject in charge to some appropriate committee, accompanied with the instruction, that, after having made the inquiry and investigation, they report the result of their labors for the use of the public.

Among other duties enjoined upon you by the constitution of the state, is that of encouraging agricultural improvement. The framers of that instrument early foresaw, that the greater portion of our wealth must be derived from this branch of industry, and wisely provided that it should receive the fostering care of legislation. The great and paramount importance of the agricultural interest would, I doubt not, without any such injunction, induce you to take it into favorable consideration. It is to the cultivation of the soil that our citizens are to look, in the main, for prosperity and happiness; although other branches of industry can and will be pursued with profit and success. Water power is abundant and to be found in every section of the state, and wool can be produced with as little expense

as in any other portion of the Union. The cotton of the south can be brought to us through the canals of all the adjoining states, with inconsiderable expense. Notwithstanding all these great and signal advantages in favor of manufactures, we must, at least for many years to come, depend, almost wholly, upon the products of agricultural labor with which, directly or indirectly, to supply all our wants. If the habits of our citizens be characterized by industry and economy, then, with the blessings of Providence, a competence is sure to crown their efforts. No soil was ever more prolific, or better rewarded the husbandman for his toils. The cheapness and facility with which our wild lands may be brought into cultivation, can hardly be conceived by those who are acquainted only with the heavy forests of the eastern states. A great portion of our territory requires little or no preparation for the plough. Wheat is the great staple of production, and no soil or climate was, perhaps, ever better adapted to its successful cultivation. I am aware that our present financial difficulties oppose an obstacle, at the present time, to the enactment of such liberal provisions, in regard to this subject, as its great importance demands. It is, however, believed that something may be done, that will be of lasting benefit to our agricultural interests, and that such measures may be adopted, as, with small expenditure, will materially aid in developing the ample resources of the state. In the present crippled condition of our pecuniary affairs, you will do much in the promotion of public good, if, by some appropriate legislation, you put within the reach of the husbandman the improvements and discoveries made in his art by the researches of science. Encouragement may also be given to this important branch of industry, by providing for the organization of agricultural societies, and otherwise encouraging their formation.

By a combination of circumstances, untoward and militating against our interests, and yet beyond our control, Michigan, though now five years an acknowledged member of the Union, has not hitherto secured a full representation in the congress of the United States. At the time of our application to Congress to be admitted as an independent state, so many embarrassing circumstances presented themselves at every step, that, I believe, the question was not raised, and if it had been, it is almost certain that it would have had no other

effect than that of postponing our admission. This cause of complaint will cease to exist after the next apportionment of members of congress, when such number will be assigned to Michigan as her population, under the last census, entitles her to claim. It is more than probable, however, that the apportionment will not be made before your session will be brought to a close. As, in that case, you will not be advised of the number of members to which the state will be entitled, it will be hardly possible to provide for their election by districts, though such method, when practicable, is without doubt the best adapted to a representative government, creating, as it does, a stronger feeling of responsibility from the representative to his constituents, and, by consequence, insuring, in his action, a more exact conformity to their will. If it should be found not possible to district the state at your present session, then two alternatives present themselves for your consideration; the postponement of the election to another year, or the enactment of a provision for holding it by general ticket. If the latter mode should meet your approbation, the number of members to be elected, when ascertained, may be made known to the electors by a proclamation to be issued for that purpose, or in such other manner as you may provide by law.

It is, perhaps, my duty to call your attention to an act of the congress of the United States, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841, and which is herewith transmitted. In the first section of this act, provision is made that Michigan, in common with all the new states in which the public domain is situated, shall be allowed and paid, over and above what she is entitled to by the terms of admission into the Union, the sum of ten per centum upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which, after the 31st December last, shall be made in the limits of the state. The second section provides, that the net proceeds of all sales of public lands in the United States, after deducting the ten per centum given to each state on the sales made therein, and the amount allowed by compacts of admission and incidental expenses, shall be divided among all the states of the Union and the territories therein, according to their respective federal population, to be applied for such purposes as their several legislatures may direct. The payment of such net

proceeds is to be made on the first days of January and July of each year, to such person as the legislatures, or the governors, in case the legislatures shall have made no such appointment, shall authorize and direct.

In the eighth section, five hundred thousand acres of land, for purposes of internal improvement, are given to this state, in common with other new states possessing public domain, with the proviso, that the amount of land that any such state may have already received, shall be deducted from the amount given by the act, and the quantity given shall be selected by each state within its limits, in such manner as its legislature may direct, and be located in parcels of not less than three hundred and twenty acres each.

That portion of the act in question, which proposes, in some degree, to do justice to Michigan, by relinquishing to her five hundred thousand acres of land for purposes of internal improvement, we can readily sanction. Ohio and other new states, have long ago received the same, or a greater quantity, for like purposes, and no reason has existed why the relinquishment of this land should not, ere this, have been made in favor of Michigan. You will perceive that an act of legislation will be required to direct its location.

It is not, perhaps, now an appropriate time to detain you with discussions of constitutional law on the subject of rightful ownership, by the new states, of all unseated and unpatented lands within their constitutional limits. Without, however, waiving claim to any rights that, on a proper decision of that momentous question, may be found vested in Michigan, we may acquiesce and participate in the benefits resulting from the long established policy of the federal government, of relinquishing portions of the public domain to the states and territories in which it is situated, for purposes of public improvements and general education. That government, claiming, as it does, the fee in all such lands, but promotes its own interests by relinquishing portions for those purposes. It thus encourages the settlement, and, of course, increases the value of the remainder. In appropriating, then, the land so relinquished, to the purpose designated in the act, the benefits resulting are common to both governments.

The policy, if not constitutionality even, of other provisions of the act, may well be called in question. If the public domain be consi-

dered as rightfully appertaining to the states in which it is situated, by reason of their sovereignty, then the distribution of the proceeds of their sales does injustice to those states, by giving to others what of right belongs to them. On the other hand, conceding that the sovereignty acquired by a state in which public domain is situated, does not annul or in any manner alter the obligation of the articles of cession from the ceding states, and in view of those articles, that domain is still considered and held as a common fund for the joint benefit of all the states, then the distribution violates the terms of cession.

The best interest of the people is not promoted by distributing accruing revenue and supplying its place by increased taxation. The western states manufacture less, and, of course, consume more foreign articles than the Atlantic states, and they, by consequence, will bear a greater share of the burden of increased taxes than their eastern neighbors. It is but ill-advised economy, to give away millions of money when present wants can only be relieved by resort to loans. The objection to a distribution of this portion of revenue, is in no degree lessened because it is derived from public lands; that derived from duties on imports could, with equal propriety, be divided among the states. The measure has a tendency to consolidate all power in the federal government, and to make the sovereign states pensioners upon its bounty. The state, by no action of its constituted authorities, should commit itself in favor of the principle of distribution. We are, in reality, injured by the measure; for every dollar coming to our share, we must pay two in additional taxes. Acceptance of the dividend, if it be deemed advisable to accept, should only be under protest against the principle of the act, accompanied with the reservation of right, and declaration of intention, to use all lawful means to procure its repeal.

I herewith transmit, for your consideration, a joint resolution of congress, "making it the duty of the attorney general to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting thereon, armories or other public buildings, and for other purposes." That portion of the resolution, to which your attention is particularly invited, relates to the grant of jurisdiction asked by the United States over the lands and sites purchased for the purposes enumerated.

The relinquishment of any portion of sovereignty within our constitutional limits, requires serious consideration ; and yet, situated as our state is on the frontier of a province of the most powerful kingdom in the world, the principle of self-preservation seems to require us, by all reasonable concessions, to encourage the erection of all works of defence which the federal government may be desirous to establish. For defensive works and barracks, and purchase of site at or near Detroit, the sum of fifty thousand dollars was appropriated by congress at its last session.

Our works of internal improvement, heretofore projected and prosecuted to the present time, with greater or less efficiency, will claim your serious attention. The system, so called, was altogether beyond our means, and, indeed, embraced projects of improvement that were not at the time required for public good. The works projected and objects of improvement are as follows:

1. The central railroad, from Detroit to St. Joseph—the whole length 198 miles—estimated cost, \$2,100,160 26. The amount appropriated on this work is \$1,300,000 00. Amount expended, \$1,063,484 41, leaving an unexpended balance of \$236,515 59.

2. The southern railroad, from Monroe, on lake Erie, to New Buffalo, on lake Michigan—length, 179 miles—estimated cost, \$1,918,509 47. Amount appropriated, \$750,000 00 ; expended on the work, \$668,988 55, leaving an unexpended balance of \$251,011 45.

3. The northern railroad, from Port Huron, on St. Clair river, to lake Michigan, in the county of Ottawa—length, 201 1-2 miles—estimated cost, \$1,509,515 75. The amount appropriated on this work is \$150,000 00, of which have been expended \$77,916 58, leaving the unexpended balance of \$72,083 42.

4. Havre branch railroad, from Havre to Monroe—length, 13 miles—estimated cost, \$73,515 86 ; appropriated, \$20,000 00 ; expended, \$910 84 ; unexpended balance, \$19,089 16.

5. Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, from Mt. Clemens to the mouth of Kalamazoo river—whole length, 217 miles—estimated cost, \$4,119,814 00. On this work have been appropriated \$330,000 00, and expended \$332,918 34, making an excess of expenditure, of \$2,918 34 above appropriations.

6. Saginaw canal—length, 13 64-100 miles—estimated cost, including improvements of Bad River, \$186,259 62; appropriated, \$62,000 00; expended, \$52,749 98; balance of appropriation unexpended, \$9,250 02.

7. Sault Ste Marie canal—length, 7-8 of a mile—the estimated cost of which is \$112,544 80. On which have been appropriated \$50,000 00, and expended \$3,041 86, leaving an unexpended balance of \$46,958 14.

8. Canal around Grand Rapids, about 1 1-2 miles in length. The estimated cost on the north side is \$46,495 90, and on the south side \$31,964 10; appropriated \$25,000 00; expended \$219 39; unexpended balance \$24,780 63.

9. Improvements of Grand and Maple rivers—cost estimated at \$98,989 90; appropriated \$30,000 00; expended \$22,582 35; unexpended balance \$7,417 65.

10. Improvement of the Kalamazoo river—estimated cost \$7,799; appropriated \$8,000 00; expended \$6,241 56; balance unexpended \$1,758 44.

11. Improvement of St. Joseph river—estimated cost \$271,558 20; appropriated \$25,000 00; expended \$3,974 69, leaving an unexpended balance of appropriation of \$21,025 31.

12. Improvement of the state salt springs—there has been appropriated out of the internal improvement fund for this purpose, the sum of \$28,000 00, of which \$20,134 32 has been expended, leaving an unexpended balance of \$7,865 68. The attempt to obtain water possessing qualities suitable for making salt, has thus far proved unsuccessful.

13. La Plaisance bay railroad, from Monroe to La Plaisance bay, a distance of four miles. The amount appropriated and expended on this work is \$34,113 00; a further sum has been expended, of which account has not been rendered.

14. Detroit and Grand River road. This is an ordinary road, for the improvement of which for travel, the sum of \$5,000 has been appropriated, and \$487 87 expended, leaving a balance appropriated of \$4,512 13.

15. Flint and Saginaw turnpike. On this road have been appro-

priated \$5,000 00 and expended \$3,876 61, leaving a balance unexpended of \$1,123 39.

16. There has also been appropriated out of the internal improvement fund, for instruments and surveys made in 1837, \$20,000 00, and expended \$37,625 99, making an excess of expenditure over appropriations of \$17,625 99.

Our whole system of internal improvement, it will be seen, embraced about 596 miles of railroad, about 233 miles of canal, and the improvement of five rivers. The estimated cost of these improvements is \$10,489,275 76, though probably their real cost, were they completed, would not be less than \$15,000,000 00; the amount appropriated is \$2,842,113 00, of which have been expended \$2,329,366 32, leaving an unexpended balance of \$512,846 68.

Of the above works, the central and southern railroads are the only two which have, or are likely, at present, to yield a revenue. The nett earnings of the former, for the year ending 30th November last, was \$25,655 30. The nett earnings of the latter, from April 29 to November 30, were \$2,301 61, making the whole amount of revenue, from our works of internal improvement, for the year ending on the 30th November, \$27,956 46, a little over one per cent on their cost, and probably less than their dilapidation. It is proper, however, to say, that until the 4th of July last, the central railroad was finished only to Ann Arbor, a distance of forty miles, when it was brought into use as far as Dexter, fifty miles from Detroit. It is now completed to Jackson, thirty miles west of Dexter and eighty miles from Detroit. The commissioners, and probably with good reason, anticipate a large increase of business upon this road in consequence of its extension so far into the interior, and a correspondent increase of revenue. Contracts for grubbing and grading the line of this road between Jackson and Marshall have recently been let.

In regard to the revenue from the southern road, it is also proper to say, that it is completed only between Monroe and Adrian, a distance of thirty-six miles. The chief engineer on that road estimates the amount necessary for its completion to Hillsdale, exclusive of iron, to be \$15,682 00. The whole distance between Adrian and Hillsdale will soon be ready for the iron.

The expenditures on the several works of internal improvement, for the year ending November 30, 1841, is as follows: On the central railroad, \$194,586 49; on the southern do, \$148,185 60; northern do, \$7,022 24; Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, \$56,754 68; Saginaw do, \$5,172 79; canal around Grand Rapids, \$88 84; improvements of Grand river, \$104 17; Kalamazoo do, \$1,154 68; St. Joseph do, \$1,706 02; Detroit and Grand river road, \$487 87; Saginaw turnpike, \$3,876 61. Total, \$419,139 94.

This is a general, and I believe a correct view of our works of internal improvement. The conception of the plan on a scale so magnificent, is to be attributed to the erroneous opinions of wealth produced by the influence of a too redundant paper currency. The system was altogether too extended for our wants, and required expenditures beyond our means. It was projected at a time when things were too often viewed through a distorted vision. Property had assumed a fictitious value; national as well as individual revenues were greatly over-estimated, and the minds of men had become inflated by imaginary success in the acquirement of wealth. Individuals embarked with confidence in enterprises which they now regard as extravagant and visionary. The spirit of the times unfortunately became the governing policy of states, and Michigan, with a population then less than two hundred thousand, inhabiting a territory new and recently settled, with few immediate resources but her credit, projected a system of internal improvements which would have been a grand undertaking for the oldest and most wealthy states.

This general delusion has now passed away. Men have returned to sober sense, and rely on the realities of life. Visions of wealth to be produced by the issue of bank paper, have vanished to return no more. Productive industry is alone regarded as the true source of wealth, and among the errors of the past, we now account the projection of our system of internal improvements.

The report of the board for the last year is already printed, and ready for your examination. In that report you will find the present condition of each particular work set forth in greater detail, and such information generally as will enable you more fully to understand the subject.

Those portions that are finished, it should be our first object to make available on the most economical plan. Such portions as are yet unfinished, but so nearly so that comparatively small future expenditure will render productive large outlays already made, should be finished if means can be found at command.

The completion of the plan, as a whole, can now no longer be hoped. All action, therefore, having in view its further prosecution, it is respectfully suggested, should be restricted to such portion of the system as, affording facilities to the greatest number of our citizens, will at the same time yield the greatest revenue. Reference to the financial condition of the state, of which a summary is contained in this communication, will show the unavoidable necessity of conforming all future legislation to this suggestion. All the means that may hereafter come into the treasury for purposes of internal improvement, after discharging the liabilities of that fund already incurred, should be husbanded with the strictest regard to economy and public good. The uncertainty of our resources should deter us from authorizing their anticipation, and the disastrous results of legislation in past years, should warn us against increasing the indebtedness of the state.

In connection with the subject of internal improvements, it seems appropriate to call your attention to the condition of our finances. At the time of adopting that splendid scheme of improvements, so captivating to a fervid imagination, but so entirely beyond our resources, present or prospective, the legislature, led astray by the examples of older and more populous states, whose policy it was, at the time, considered wisdom to admire and safety to follow, authorized a loan of five millions of dollars to hasten its completion. This loan was negotiated, and its proceeds, as far as received, applied in aid of the plan. If this plan had only been projected, or being projected, had the resources of the state alone been applied in its prosecution, the evils resulting would have been far less. If the errors of the time had led us only to extravagant expenditure of our own money, our present difficulties would have been less complicated and embarrassing. In our aspirations of grandeur, however, we despised our own little means, and resorting to a prodigal use of our credit, we lavishly expended the money of others, to replace which we shall

have to encounter, on every hand, difficulties of a perplexing character. We not only borrowed for our internal improvements, but also for the state penitentiary, the university, the support of the state government, and even for private incorporations.

The state has loaned at different times, the following sums :

For the state government,	\$100,000 00
For internal improvement,	5,000,000 00
For the Jackson and Palmyra railroad company,	20,000 00
For the penitentiary in 1838,	20,000 00
For the Detroit and Pontiac railroad company,	100,000 00
For the penitentiary in 1839,	40,000 00
For the university,	100,000 00
For the Allegan and Marshall railroad company,	100,000 00
For the Ypsilanti and Tecumseh railroad company,	100,000 00

In addition to these several loans, the state also owes	
on bonds issued on account of delinquent tax fund,	182,625 67
On state scrip outstanding on 1st December last,	208,702 00
On auditor's warrants outstanding,	128,958 42
For interest due, for payment of which no provision has been made, estimated at	160,000 00

Making the whole indebtedness of the state at this time,	<u>\$6,260,286 09</u>
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The annual interest on this sum, at six per cent, is \$375,617 16. A few of our bonds bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. The greater portion, together with the scrip, bear an interest of six per cent only.

There is now due the state on the five million loan from the Morris canal and banking company,	\$852,625 00
From the bank of the United States,	1,306,312 50
There is also due on bonds issued for the erection of the penitentiary, about	20,000 00

Making the whole amount due,	<u>\$2,178,937 50</u>
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If the bonds for which we have received no consideration, should be returned, the entire indebtedness of the state, on the first of the present month, after making a proportionate deduction of the interest above estimated to be due, would be about \$4,017,000.

The bonds given by the state, on account of the Palmyra and Jacksonburg railroad company, will be due in November of the present year. The principal on the remainder, with few exceptions, will not be due till 1863.

To pay the accruing interest on our indebtedness, the state has no other regular revenue, than that arising from the net earnings of the Central and Southern railroads, which, as has been seen in 1841, was only \$27,956 46, though the present year it will probably be much more.

The bonds issued for the benefit of the university, will probably be paid from the fund appertaining to that institution, and something may eventually be realized from the private incorporations for whose benefit the state has assumed liabilities. Those incorporations have, in nearly every instance, failed to pay accruing interest, and now all are in default; and, by an enactment of the last legislature, the Palmyra and Jacksonburg railroad company was, on certain conditions, released from the payment of the bonds issued on their account.

For the payment of the amount due the state from the Morris canal and banking company, some collateral security has been obtained; but to what extent it will indemnify the state against losses by that institution, I have no means of forming an opinion. The bank itself is represented as hopelessly insolvent. For a more particular account of this claim, and of the nature of the securities, you are respectfully referred to joint document numbered eight, of the last legislature. For the payment of the instalments coming from the United States bank, no security has been given to the state.

Most unfortunately for Michigan, in the negotiation of the five million loan, the bonds were delivered before the money was received, and a contract made for its payment, in instalments, as it would be wanted by the state. No doubt was then entertained of the entire responsibility of the contracting parties; but subsequent experience has taught us our mistake. The Morris canal and banking company, in 1840, failed to perform its contract with the state, and, in October last, the bank of the United States also failed to pay the instalment which became due at that time. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the present condition of this institution, to give you

accurate information on the subject, but its affairs are represented to be in a most forlorn and embarrassed state, so much so that its credit is wholly lost and its stock valueless in our eastern cities. Its enormous capital seems to have been wasted in political contests, and in wild and extravagant speculations in stocks and cotton, and in puerile attempts to recover its credit after its fortunes had become desperate and irretrievable. For this purpose, large amounts of American stocks, our own among the rest, are said to have been pledged abroad for temporary loans. I am aware, that persons connected with the institution, have given assurances that it would be able, ultimately, to discharge all its liabilities to the public, with the sacrifice only of its capital. Such are not, however, the anticipations which our experience with insolvent banks has taught us to entertain, and, in my opinion, will not, in the case of the bank of the United States, be likely to be realized. The domestic assets of the institution, it is understood, have passed from its possession, by assignments made at different times in behalf of favored creditors. We may reasonably expect that the entire proceeds of these assets will be thus exhausted, especially as they have become depreciated by the change of times, the bankruptcy of debtors, and the general fall of prices. Under circumstances thus untoward, we can reasonably have no well grounded expectation of obtaining from the bank the instalments yet due.

Such is the present condition of our finances, and it is due to the people that it should be made known, that they may not misunderstand or misconceive the resources of the state; and it is also due to you, as otherwise the policy of measures, which prudence may induce you to adopt, might not be fully appreciated. It is ever wise to meet difficulties in their worst aspect. No one can be more fully sensible than myself, of the embarrassments you will have to encounter, or more deeply impressed with the importance of wise and prudent action in all branches of the government. It is under difficult and trying circumstances, that sound wisdom and true patriotism exhibit themselves with most effect. The country requires us to act like patriots and statesmen, and I hesitate not to express the opinion, that it is due to our character as a people, as far as possible under the circumstances, to preserve inviolate the public faith. The same

principles of equity which bind the consciences and govern the actions of individuals in dealings of a private character, ought ever to regulate the conduct of states. More imperative, indeed, upon them rests the obligation of such principles, since their own views of justice and uncontrolled will, constitute the only rules of their action. Considerations of expediency even, are by no means wanting, if any were necessary, to strengthen these convictions of duty. If those who make and administer the laws, are found, in their official capacity, to disregard the obligations of good faith, little respect will be felt or observed by the citizen to their most solemn enactments, or to the highest tribunals of public justice. Deeply impressed with the truth of these sentiments, I hesitate not to declare, that every just debt of the state should be acknowledged and paid; that while she should submit to no wrong, she should herself withhold no well founded right. Such I believe to be the universal sentiment of the people of Michigan.

While, however, we are careful to maintain the faith of the state and to do justice to the public creditor, we should be duly impressed with the imperative duty of protecting well the rights and interests of the people against impositions and unjust exactions. If, through our negligence or oversight, illegal or inequitable demands upon the public treasury should be admitted and sanctioned, the tax payers, we might justly apprehend, would not cheerfully submit even to the burdens which its real necessities might require. Our first duty is to our constituents, whom we represent, and whose interests we have been chosen to protect, and the utmost firmness and caution will be demanded at our hands.

Under the circumstances of the case, I respectfully suggest the propriety of appointing, at your present session, one or more persons of approved fidelity and discretion, who shall be authorized to obtain from these defaulting institutions, the bonds for which we have received no consideration, and to make a settlement with them on such terms as you may direct; and, in the event no settlement can be made, then to inquire into and ascertain who are the holders and owners of all the bonds of the state now outstanding, and to report their proceedings to the next legislature. In making such settlement, as justice and equity may dictate, we should not lose sight of the da-

mages we have sustained by the failure, on their part, to fulfil the contract entire.

In the meantime, it is incumbent upon us to husband the resources of the state with scrupulous care ; to introduce every practicable reform into the public service, and thus prepare, as far as possible, to meet all just demands upon the treasury. It will not, however, be possible, for reasons already adverted to, to meet the interest for the present, on the public debt. The semi-annual interest due on a portion of our bonds, in November last, as well as the interest due on the first of the present month, the late administration have found it impossible to meet, and the amounts then due, consequently remain unpaid. The want of present ability, however, to pay accruing interest, should not induce us to view with indifference the faith of the state that has been pledged for both interest and principal. Our present inability is owing to the fault of others, and not to a want of disposition on our part, and it should be our constant effort to remove it. The annual interest due on the bonds issued by the state, for which no provision is made by existing legislation, is about \$350,000. This amount cannot be raised by direct taxation from the people, in addition to the burdens now imposed upon them. Indeed, under the present circumstances of the country, little or no more can be raised from that source, than will be required to defray the current and ordinary expenses of the government. If an equitable settlement be made in relation to the five million loan, the principal, and consequently the interest, will be greatly lessened. It may comport with your views to lessen further, or wholly to cancel our indebtedness, by giving the five hundred thousand acres of land relinquished to us by congress, or other property belonging to the state, in exchange for our bonds, in the event an arrangement to that effect can be made. The entire extinguishment of the public debt is desirable, and its propriety enforced by every true principle of political economy.

To relieve the state from the odium of issuing an irredeemable currency, as well as from considerations of sound policy, the treasury notes, or scrip, now outstanding, should, at the earliest moment possible, be withdrawn from circulation. The evils of issuing a paper medium of this character, aside from the questionable constitutionality of the measure, are too numerous and too palpable to require

enumeration at this time. The scrip was issued from the mistaken notion that, by changing the form of indebtedness, payment was made. It is, however, only a representation of the debt it purports to have paid, and which still remains until the scrip itself is redeemed. To re-issue it in payment to the public creditor, renders the government obnoxious to the charge of issuing, and consequently encouraging a depreciated paper currency, and when it is once paid into the treasury it should be cancelled. The auditor's warrant on the treasury is as available as the same amount of state scrip, but the difference of these two kinds of evidence of public indebtedness is material, as regards the community and the paper currency of the state. The one assumes the character of paper money, the other does not; but, like a common promissory note, is considered merely evidence of indebtedness and no more.

The issue of the scrip was based on the instalment of the five million loan, due in October last, from the United States bank, and which was not paid. To give it greater currency as a circulating medium, the general fund was pledged for its redemption, as it was to be received in payment of all taxes and dues to the state, and the consequence is, that nothing else is paid into the treasury, and the state is absolutely left without means for defraying the expenses of government. No funds are at command even to pay any of the expenses of the present session of the legislature, or any other expenses necessary to keep in motion the wheels of government. The amount of scrip outstanding is sufficient to absorb all the taxes and revenues, for the support of the state government, for the next two years, and by consequence, to keep the treasury without any means during that time. Such portion as may be otherwise absorbed, will of course, by lessening the aggregate amount, tend to relieve the burden upon the general fund, where the evil is now most sensibly felt. The debt for which the scrip was issued, having been incurred on account of works of internal improvement, it should be redeemed by that fund; but until its means can be made available, the proceeds of the sale of university and school lands may be applied to that purpose; the state paying for the benefit of those funds, the usual rate of interest until the principal can be returned.

Our present embarrassments, and the means by which they have
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been brought upon the state, render it worthy of your consideration, whether it would not be expedient so to amend the constitution, as to require the consent of the people to all loans hereafter made by the state for works of internal improvement, or for any other purpose not connected with the legitimate wants of the government.

The currency, and consequently, the institutions which furnish that currency, will demand your attention at your present session. The evils of a suspension of specie payment by the banks, whether authorized by law or tolerated by public opinion, are numerous. It enables banks to impose upon the public a currency without any sufficient basis for its redemption, and institutions, that are rotten and worthless, to flood the country with their irredeemable notes, while it takes away the only means the public have of testing their value. It operates as a mildew and blight upon all prosperity ; enables the swindler, under forms of law, to possess himself of the productions of the industry of others ; renders employment uncertain, and paralyzes all business of the country. It destroys confidence between man and his fellow-man, and tends to corrupt and undermine the public morals, to a greater extent than all other causes combined.

The people are in no way benefitted by a suspension. The depreciation of the currency, which is always consequent upon it, results only in the benefit of banks, by enabling them to purchase up their circulation below a par value. Whatever this depreciation may be, it is a loss to the people, and a gain to the banks.

Bank paper can never be at par unless it be convertible into coin at the will of the holder. It is in itself of no value, and it is beyond the power of legislation to give value to that which possesses none. Being but evidence of indebtedness, it will be valued and sought only when there is a certainty of its redemption. The ultimate responsibility of the bank issuing it, will not give it sufficient character to make it answer the purpose of a currency. Convertibility at the will of the holder can alone effectually insure that object. Irredeemable paper, it is true, may have a circulation, but it is from the fact that it is convertible at some rate ; and though it may nominally pass at par value, yet the prices of commodities given in exchange are always fixed with a view to its depreciation. In a word, bank

paper is worth only what the institution which issues it, will give or cause to be given in its redemption. A par currency of bank paper can only be secured by compelling banks to redeem their circulation in coin on demand, and by making the refusal to do so, a forfeiture of charter. No excuse for such refusal should ever be admitted. The evils of a paper medium not convertible into coin at the will of holder, have become too palpable and too onerous longer to be endured, and public opinion calls for their correction with a voice that cannot be mistaken, and with an earnestness that cannot be resisted.

The frequent resort to suspensions of specie payments by the banks, and the evils attending it, are in some degree to be attributed to a want of proper legislation, but more to a neglect to carry into effect the laws in force on the subject. Banks are required by their charters to pay specie on all their liabilities, and their whole management should be such as will ensure a strict compliance with this requirement. Their loans and discounts, and their whole business, should be kept in that restricted sphere, and so entirely within their means, that their ability to do so will never be endangered. The cupidity of bankers should not, however, in this respect, be trusted. The management of banks should be subjected to a strict supervision and legal control. Those to whom this supervision and control is entrusted, should be required in all cases, to cause every institution to be enjoined that had, in any degree, exceeded its legal authority, or even departed from bounds prescribed by a reasonable discretion. It is not enough that a bank restrict its circulation to the amount prescribed by law. That circulation should be issued only for legitimate purposes, and with due consideration not only of the ultimate safety of the paper discounted, but of the reasonable probability of its being paid at maturity. Loans should never be made but for short periods, and those who have the supervising control of banks, should exercise that duty principally with regard to the safety and present availability of their assets. A permanent loan, made by a bank, whatever may be the security for ultimate payment, is an absorption of so much of its capital for all purposes of banking, and when the amount of permanent loans equals the amount of its capital, then such bank has no longer the means to transact business.

The capital beyond its reach is of no avail, and it has no greater resource for the immediate redemption of its bills, than an institution without pretensions to capital.

An investigation into the affairs of a bank, affords little or no information of its actual condition, or of its ability to do a legitimate business, unless in such investigation, the assets be inspected, their present availability considered, and their value ascertained. A parade of figures, setting forth a debit and credit, as is usually contained in a bank report, will give no satisfactory knowledge of its real condition. Reports of that character, made by those interested, instead of being of public utility, are too often calculated to mislead and deceive. The reports of the condition of banks made by disinterested persons alone, and upon actual inspection and valuation of their assets, are likely to be of public use, or to give correct information.

In the organization of banks, and the payment of their capital, resort is too often had to fiction. A bona fide payment, in terms of law and in obedience to its requirements, is seldom or never made. If the money be actually paid in for the stock, it is with the expectation and understanding that the same, or even a greater amount, will be returned in the shape of a permanent loan. No person can be legitimately an owner of bank stock, unless he be a money lender. A bank can be legitimately created only with surplus capital paid in as a permanent investment, for the use and purpose of banking. This capital should be so paid in, without any hope or expectation of obtaining loans; for one and the same individual cannot consistently be, at the same time, both a lender and a borrower. The idea of making banks to borrow back our own money, is absurd, as is, also, the idea of lending money to others through the medium of a bank, when we are ourselves but borrowers! All such operations are frauds upon the public, and to suffer them to pass unnoticed, is evidence of culpable remissness on the part of those whose duty it is to see the laws faithfully executed. So far as may depend on me, all such frauds, whether committed at the incipient steps taken in the formation of the banks, or at any subsequent stage of their operations, will be exposed and their perpetrators punished.

In view of these considerations, I respectfully recommend the im-

mediate and unconditional repeal of all acts and parts of acts, directly or indirectly authorizing banks to suspend the payment of their liabilities in legal currency, and particularly the act entitled "An act suspending certain provisions of law, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1841.

I also recommend that the charters of the several banks be so modified, that the refusal to pay specie on any liability, at any time or under any circumstances, should work a forfeiture of all corporate privileges. It is believed that such a provision would, in an eminent degree, insure a proper and judicious management of banks; restrict their operations within a safe and legitimate sphere, and restrain directors from entering into or fostering wild and visionary schemes of reckless speculation. In the New England states, where is to be found the best paper currency of the Union, I am assured that a provision, similar in its features, is incorporated into the charters of all their monied institutions.

I recommend a further modification of the bank charters of the state, by making the stockholders and officers of each bank individually and collectively liable for its debts. This provision, besides the additional security thus obtained, would also further tend to the safety of the bill holder and creditor, by securing a more vigilant attention on the part of directors, than can be hoped when their individual fortunes are not at stake.

In addition to personal liability, it is worthy of your serious consideration, whether, in all cases, insolvency should not be deemed *prima facie* evidence of fraud, and the directors and other officers, and all privy thereto, be liable to indictment, and, on conviction, to appropriate punishment. The insolvency of banks, in most cases, results from a failure to comply, in good faith, with the requirements of law, and no good reason is perceived why those who are culpable for such neglect, should not suffer for the injury by them inflicted on the public.

Your attention is respectfully called to the fact, that some of the banking institutions of this state, professing not to be under the provisions of the "act suspending certain provisions of law, and for other purposes," yet, by evasion of law, contrive to impose upon the public a worse species of irredeemable currency, than that which is

issued under that act. These institutions, without any sufficient authority, make their circulation payable in some other state, or in the irredeemable bank notes of other states. It is believed that their liability to pay specie on demand at their counter, on such unauthorized issues, is in no degree relieved or lessened by a subterfuge so objectionable ; yet, thereby a pretence is made for redeeming such liabilities at an excessive rate of discount. No bank charter in this state, it is believed, expressly or by implication, authorizes the issue of such paper for a circulating medium. Banks are required to pay all their liabilities in coin, and all just construction of law forbids the evasion of this imperative obligation, by expedients so incompatible with honest intentions and honorable dealing. It is worthy of your consideration whether, in view of these circumstances, it may not be proper to pass some declaratory act that will effectually correct similar abuses in future, by making the legal obligations of banks more explicit and more generally known. If such a species of irredeemable currency be permitted to exist, from want of proper legislation or from omission to give effect to existing laws, it will be in vain that you repeal the law authorizing a suspension ; for you will not thus reach the evil. The refusal to redeem on demand at the counter, in lawful money, notes issued evidently for circulation, though purporting to be payable abroad, should work a forfeiture of charter in like manner as the refusal to pay notes expressly made payable at the banking house. The issue of bank notes, payable in other bank notes, should, in all cases, be a forfeiture of banking privileges. It is already, by the laws of the state, made a penal offence to pass, or attempt to pass, a bank note payable in any thing other than the lawful money of the United States ; and banks should be restricted from issuing a currency which the people cannot use without violating law.

By the "act to abolish the office of bank commissioners, and for other purposes," approved March 25, 1840, the attorney general, on the requisition of the governor, is required to institute an examination into the condition and affairs of banks, and, generally, to do the duty of bank commissioners. It is not known that any investigation, by virtue of this act, has ever been made into the condition and affairs of banks, though some of the most extensive losses suffered

by the public, in the depreciation of bank paper, have occurred during its existence. The limited number of banks now in existence, may not warrant the revival of the office of bank commissioner, but but it is respectfully submitted whether the duties of attorney general are, in all respects, consistent with the proper discharge of the additional duties of bank commissioner.

I wish also to call your attention to the propriety of prohibiting, by law, the circulation of the irredeemable notes of the suspended banks of other states. It will be in vain that we compel our own banks to adopt a broader basis of specie capital and to pay all demands upon them in coin, if, at the same time, we permit other states to send here at will their spurious currency. If the inconvertible paper medium of foreign corporations be permitted to circulate within our limits, our people are not effectually protected from imposition. They have, indeed, less means of judging of the solvency of banking institutions abroad than of those in our own state. If no provision be made on the subject there is danger that our own banks will, in their discounts and other transactions use this irredeemable and worthless paper. They have heretofore used it, instead of specie, as a capital for ordinary operations of banking, and it would be a less infringement upon moral principle, and a less violation of law, to discount with it at once. Your intervention is urged with additional force from the consideration that the banks of neighboring states now issuing an irredeemable currency, are deemed generally insolvent. Some, doubtless, are sound, but our citizens have little means of making discrimination, and cannot protect themselves from imposition. It is as competent for you to prohibit this species of currency as to prohibit the circulation of counterfeit paper money. There is little less immorality in the issue of the one than in the issue of the other ; though over the one case the law extends its protecting arm and withholds it in the other. Our citizens should be protected from the impositions consequent upon both.

I deem it a matter of duty, before dismissing the subject of banks, to call your attention to the facts that many charters of banks, which have long ceased to redeem their liabilities, and to transact banking business, have yet a legal existence. We are admonished by the history of the past, that the public are liable to be deceived and de-

frauded in the resuscitation of these old charters, which from non user, for a long period have been forgotten or supposed to be extinct. If you do not deem it proper at once to repeal the charters of this class of incorporations, there will be at least, propriety in prohibiting the resumption of their corporate privileges, except under the sanction of some appropriate authority to be designated by law.

Incorporations, established for other avowed purposes, have, without warrant of law, assumed and exercised all the rights and privileges of banks, and, like them, have issued notes for circulation and currency. Some provision of law is required by which such usurpation of powers, may be more speedily and effectually restrained.

Some of the municipal incorporations of the state persist in issuing small bills, of a denomination less than one dollar, and evidently intended for purposes of circulation. Whether this species of currency has been hitherto legal or illegal it should no longer be tolerated. It serves to exclude from circulation the coin that would otherwise take its place and serve for the purposes of change, and is little less than an imposition upon all not connected with the corporate authority by which it is issued.

We are indebted to the president of the United States and the veto power with which he is vested for saving the country from a repetition of the evils of an inflated paper currency, under which it has so lately and so severely suffered, and with which, at the late extraordinary session of Congress, it was again threatened by the attempt to charter a new National Bank. The president would have merited more fully our gratitude, had he not, at the same session, approved of other enactments of a most objectionable character. The recent failure of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, which may with justice be considered the old United States Bank, under a state charter, and the devastation and ruin it has spread far and wide throughout the country, should warn us against the creation of an institution vested with so extensive power to do evil. However much the country may have been divided, heretofore, on this subject, it would seem from the experience we now have, there is no longer reason for a difference of opinion. The pecuniary embarrassments of the country may, in a great measure, be traced to this institution, and its ruinous expansion of the credit system, commenced under a national

charter, and consummated, together with its own ruin, under one derived from state authority. Its credit abroad, and its supposed solvency and facilities for obtaining loans, enabled it to draw within the vortex of its ruin, states as well as individuals.

In the revised statutes, provision is made for the appointment of a reporter of the decisions of the supreme court and of the court of chancery. That officer receives an annual salary of six hundred dollars, payable quarterly out of the state treasury. Nearly three years have now elapsed since his first appointment, and yet, for causes into which it is proper for you to inquire, we have not a single volume of reports. About three hundred pages of decisions in chancery have been printed, and about two hundred and fifty more are ready for the press, which altogether, will make a volume of chancery reports. Written opinions of cases decided in the supreme court, have been received by the reporter from Mr. Justice Ransom, sufficient to make about one hundred pages, but no opinions have been furnished the reporter by the other justices of the supreme court. These facts naturally suggest the inquiry whether, under the present legislation upon the subject, the public are likely to receive an adequate benefit for the expense incurred in providing a reporter. The courts are required by law, to communicate in writing to the reporter, their opinions, as soon as convenient, after they are given, and he is required to publish the same annually. The subject seems to require your action, either by abolishing the office of reporter, or providing more effectual means to secure the publication of cases decided in the supreme court.

The subject of the assessment and collection of taxes, will claim your attention. It is believed that great inequality obtains in the valuation of property, not only in the different counties, but in different townships. While this evil is permitted to exist, the public burdens are not imposed alike on all, and it will be matter proper for inquiry, whether the fault is to be attributed to defect in the law, or its administration. Such also is the operation of the system generally, that little or nothing is paid into the treasury directly from the counties, as the amount of delinquent taxes due on lands returned to the auditor general annually, is nearly or quite equal to the whole state tax. As these lands cannot be sold until three years after they

are returned, means are wanting during this time, for the support of the state government.

Complaints continue to be made of the unequal assessment of highway taxes, and in instances not a few, of the excessive amount imposed. The object for the imposition of this tax is certainly meritorious, and all property in the state should, in an equal and moderate degree, be assessed for its promotion. As from official sources it is ascertained that the complaints made upon this subject are not without foundation, I doubt not you will apply such remedy to the evil as will be appropriate and effectual.

By provisions of existing enactments, non-resident lands on which the taxes remain three years unpaid, are exposed to sale for their payment. It is a subject worthy of your inquiry, whether, instead of selling the lands, some other measure may not be devised and adopted, better calculated to promote the interest of the state, and at the same time equally well calculated to protect the rights of individuals. The neglect or refusal to pay lawful taxes imposed on lands, is *prima facie* evidence of abandonment by the owner. Our laws now provide that the whole estate of an intestate who leaves no kindred, shall escheat to the people of the state; and no sufficient reason is perceived why the principle should not be extended, if not to other property, at least to lands which are abandoned by their owners. The laws of Virginia and other states provide that lands shall become forfeited and vested in the state, if the taxes assessed thereon remain unpaid for a specified time. It is respectfully submitted to your consideration, whether a similar provision may not, under proper guards and restrictions, with propriety and advantage, be incorporated into the laws of this state.

JOHN S. BARRY.

Detroit, January 4, 1842.

[No. 3.]

Annual report of the State Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, Nov. 30, 1841. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

I have the honor, herewith, to present to the legislature, pursuant to law, a summary of the receipts and payments of the treasury during the past year, showing a balance in favor of the treasury, of \$89,100 15, exclusive of the unavailable funds specified in the last annual report.

I also annex a concise abstract of the receipts and payments of the funds severally. It will be seen that the details of the funds, as specified in these abstracts, do not correspond precisely with those in the report of the auditor general, owing to the greater diversity of the accounts of his office, and the necessary transfers between the respective accounts; but the final result or balances of the several accounts, will be found to agree.

The balance of cash is composed of the following items :

State treasury notes appropriated to certain claims upon the treasury, but not yet paid over,	\$4,079 00
Balance in deposit in bank, against which the bank of Michigan claims for loss on the drafts of the state, a greater amount than this balance,	38,877 49
State treasury notes received and not re-issued,	45,098 00
Other available funds,	1,045 66
	<hr/>
	\$89,100 15
Unavailable funds, same as reported last year,	12,941 50
	<hr/>
	\$102,041 65

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. JERMAIN, *Treasurer.*

JOINT DOCUMENTS

<i>Treasurer of Michigan in account with State of Michigan.</i>		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>By amount paid out on account of Toledo war fund,</i>	
To balance in treasury, November 30, 1840,	\$80,102 30		\$106 02
Deduct unavailable fund, as per last report,	12,941 50		
	<hr/>		
To am't rec'd on account of general fund,	\$67,160 80	do do fund for counties,	1,131 80
do do contingent fund,	85,072 26	do do interest on treasury notes,	257 32
do do internal improvement fund,	2,218 80	do do on account of general fund,	80,069 29
do do library fund,	545,964 31	do do contingent fund,	1,068 25
do do primary school fund,	1,000 00	do do internal improvement fund,	800,212 88
do do primary school interest fund,	12,832 17	do do library fund,	28 67
do do university fund,	7,074 11	do do primary school fund,	3,868 43
do do university interest fund,	1,025 00	do do primary school interest fund,	8,373 11
do do delinquent tax fund,	2,463 61	do do geological fund,	5,719 55
do do state prison fund,	124,478 99	do do university interest fund,	2,263 61
do do state treasury notes,	5,000 00	do do delinquent tax fund,	112,526 51
do do treasury of university,	253,800 00	do do state prison fund,	4,907 32
	2,263 61	do do treasurer of university,	720 84
	<hr/>	Balance,	89,100 15
	<hr/>		
	\$1,110,353 66		\$1,110,353 66

Nov. 30, 1841. To balance, \$89,100 15.

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

45

General Fund.

DR.

Amount overdrawn November 30, 1840,		\$30,307 36
do transferred to library fund,	\$1,000 00	
do do contingent fund,	1,000 00	
do paid interest on general fund loan,	6,000 00	
do do auditor general's warrants,	72,069 29	
		<u>80,069 29</u>
		\$110,376 65

CR.

Amount transferred from delinquent tax fund,	\$61,851 02	
Amount received specific and other state taxes,	23,221 24	
		<u>85,072 26</u>
Amount overdrawn,		\$25,304 39
Outstanding warrants,		6,776 83
		<u>\$32,081 22</u>

Contingent Fund.

CR.

Amount returned to fund by governor Woodbridge,	\$1,218 80	
Amount transferred from general fund,	1,000 00	
		<u>\$2,218 80</u>
DR.		
Amount paid on governor's orders,		1,068 25
Credit balance,		<u>\$1,150 55</u>

Library Fund.

CR.

Balance in treasury Nov. 30, 1840,	\$2,165 39	
Amount transferred from general fund,	1,000 00	
		<u>\$3,165 39</u>

DR.

Amount paid auditor general's warrants,		28 67
Credit balance,		<u>\$3,136 72</u>

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

Internal Improvement Fund.

DR.

Amount paid interest on loan,	\$327,470 00	
do do R. Stuart's expenses to N.		
York, &c., pursuant to law,	190 00	
do transferred to primary school		
fund, draft to T. Beals, un-		
paid,	3,868 43	
do do state prison fund,	5,000 00	
do paid towards interest and discount		
on drafts,	12,175 75	
do do auditor general's warrants,	451,508 70	
	<hr/>	\$800,212 88

CR.

Balance in treasury Nov. 30, 1840,	\$44,506 23	
Amount received from sink-		
ing fund,	\$15,292 08	
do U. S. 5 per cents and		
premium,	1,115 91	
	<hr/>	
	16,407 99	
do R. Robinson, commis-		
sioner,	911 66	
do delinquent tax fund for		
tax bonds interest paid,	2,170 00	
do general fund for do,	3,000 00	
do assets of Michigan state		
bank,	19,686 51	
do of U. States bank,	503,788 15	
	<hr/>	545,964 31
		<hr/>
		590,470 54
Balance-overdrawn,		\$209,742 34
Outstanding warrants,		119,059 43
		<hr/>
		\$328,801 77
		<hr/>

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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University Fund.

CR.

Amount received of superintendent of public instruction,	<u>\$1,025 00</u>
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University interest Fund.

CR.

Amount received of superintendent of public instruction,	\$2,463 61
--	------------

DR.

Amount paid treasurer of university on warrants,	<u>2,263 61</u>
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Credit balance,	<u>\$200 00</u>
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Primary School Fund.

CR.

Balance of account November 30, 1840,	\$3,112 53
---------------------------------------	------------

Amount received for school lands sold,	\$8,963 74
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Draft to Thomas Beals, not paid,	3,868 43
	<u>12,832 17</u>

	\$15,944 70
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DR.

Draft to Thomas Beals,	3,868 43
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Credit balance,	<u>\$12,076 27</u>
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Primary School Interest Fund.

DR.

Amount of auditor general's warrants paid,	\$8,373 11
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CR.

Balance of account November 30, 1840,	\$203 11
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Amount received for interest on land sold,	7,074 11
	<u>7,277 22</u>

	7,277 22
--	----------

Amount overdrawn,	\$1,095 89
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Outstanding warrants,	2,416 25
	<u>3,512 14</u>

Debit balance,	<u>\$3,512 14</u>
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JOINT DOCUMENTS.

Geological Fund.

CR.

Balance of account November 30, 1840, \$7,482 68

DR.

Paid warrants of auditor general, 5,719 55

Credit balance, \$1,763 12*Toledo war Fund.*

CR.

Balance of account November 30, 1840, \$2,179 77

DR.

Amount of claims paid, 106 02

Credit balance, \$2,073 75*State Prison Fund.*

CR.

Amount transferred from internal improvement fund, \$5,000 00

DR.

Paid auditor general's warrants, 4,907 32

Credit balance, \$92 68*State Treasury Notes.*

CR.

Amount received from auditor general, \$253,800 00*Treasury Notes Interest.*

DR.

Amount of interest allowed on scrip received, \$257 23*Treasurer of University.*

CR.

Amount received from university fund on warrant of
auditor general and deposited to credit of treasurer
of university, \$2,263 61

DR.

Paid to treasurer of university, 720 84

Credit balance, \$1,542 77

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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Delinquent Tax Fund.

CR.

Balance in treasury November 30, 1840,	\$51,081 49
Amount received for taxes,	\$123,347 19
do transferred from fund for counties,	1,131 80
	<u>124,478 99</u>
	\$175,560 48

DR.

Amount paid interest on tax bonds,	\$2,170 00
do transferred to general fund,	61,851 02
do paid auditor general's warrants,	48,505 49
	<u>\$112,526 51</u>
Credit balance,	\$63,033 97
Deduct outstanding warrants,	205 91
	<u><u>\$62,828 06</u></u>

Fund for Counties.

CR.

Balance of account November 30, 1840,	\$1,131 80
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DR.

Amount transferred to delinquent tax fund,	<u><u>\$1,131 80</u></u>
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[No. 4.]

Annual Report of the Auditor General.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 Detroit, Nov. 30, 1841. }

The undersigned respectfully submits to the legislature, the following report :

The several funds recognized by the laws of this state, "a complete statement of which and of the revenue thereof," it is made the duty of the auditor general to report annually to the legislature, are the following, viz :

1. General fund ; 2. Internal improvement fund ; 3. Sinking fund ; 4. Delinquent tax fund ; 5. Fund for state buildings ; 6. Bank fund ; 7. University fund ; 8. University interest fund ; 9. Primary school fund ; 10. Primary school interest fund ; 11. State prison fund.

To which may be added the following appropriations, viz :

1. For a geological survey of the state ; 2. State library ; 3. Contingent fund.

General Fund.

In proceeding to notice these in the order above stated, I have to report that the general fund was overdrawn at the close of the last fiscal year,

\$30,472 36

The fund has been credited by transfers from the delinquent tax fund, per act February 9, 1841,

\$20,000 00

Per act April 13, 1841, No. 71,

30,000 00

do do No. 73,

13,325 00

do do No. 74,

12,341 04

To make an amount equal to the assessments for 1841,

\$75,666 04

Amount received from Berrien county in 1839, and omitted to be credited to this fund,

16 27

Bank specific taxes,

757 62

Pedler's licences,

200 00

Broker's licences,

237 50

Specific taxes,

8,139 33

Amount transferred to state prison fund for sundry appropriations, per act April 13, 1841, heretofore paid, and charged to the general fund,

2,407 32

87,424 06

\$56,951 72

Carried forward,

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

51

Brought forward,

\$56,951 72

Amount of warrants drawn on the treasury, viz :

For rent of the auditor general and

treasurer's office, \$91 67

Appropriations per act Dec. 30, 1837, 30 00

do do April 6, 1838, 68 00

do do April 19, 1839, 49 00

do do April 1, 1840, 33 09

do do April 13, 1841, 23,034 79

Expenses of legislature of 1839, certifi-

cates for newspapers, 7 00

Expenses of legislature for 1841, 27,851 85

Salaries of public officers, (abstract A,) 14,508 64

State treasurer, error in account of salary, 3 42

Inspectors of brigades, 136 00

Postage for auditor and treasurer, 282 20

● Special messengers, 168 13

Publishing laws, (packing boxes,) 37 50

Fugitives from justice, 1,067 38

Expenses of chancery and supreme courts, 181 50

) Bounty on wolves, 998 00

Witness fees for 1839, 4 00

Fund commissioners, 10 00

Clerks to auditor general, 1,629 10

Clerk to treasurer, 494 22

District canvassers, 329 41

Transfer to library, per act of March

21, 1837, 1,000 00

Transfer to contingent fund, 1,000 00

Expenses of state prison, 3,580 27

D. Adams, agent of state prison, 6,000 00

Salary of E. S. Lathrop, commissioner

of state prison, 437 77

Interest on stocks for \$100,000, 6,000 00

89,032 94

Leaving a deficit of

\$32,081 22

It is made the duty of the auditor general to examine all claims against the state, and in cases where he cannot liquidate any claim without further legislation, to report the same, with his opinion thereon, to the legislature. It is also made his duty to present, with his annual report, an estimate of the expenses of the future year. The practice, which has prevailed for several years, of auditing claims not previously examined by him, by committees of both houses of the legislature, deprive the department of the data from which such estimate can be made, and renders it impracticable to present an accurate estimate of outstanding claims. I have, therefore, in the estimate herewith presented, (marked B,) taken no notice of this class of claims, none having been presented at this office.

The estimated amount of expenses added to the above

deficit, amounts to

\$114,196 05

The estimated amount of receipts into the treasury, is

as follows :

From specific taxes, pedlers' and bro-

kers' licences,

\$10,000 00

Assessments upon the aggregate valua-

tion of the state, as per schedule

(marked C,)

103,809 03

113,809 03

Leaving an estimated deficiency, exclusive of out-
standing claims, for which appropriations may be
made by the legislature, of

\$387 02

Internal Improvement Fund.

The internal improvement fund was overdrawn at the

commencement of the fiscal year,

\$21,280 28

The following amounts have been received on account

of this fund :

Bank of Michigan, for draft on R. With-

ers, for part of the April instalment,

\$70,000 00

Sale of draft on R. Withers to primary

school fund, remitted to Thomas

Beals, Esq.,

3,888 43

Carried forward,

\$

\$21,280 28

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

53

Brought forward,	\$	\$21,280 28
Rix Robinson, late commissioner,	911 66	
Treasurer of the United States, for five per cent on sale of lands,	1,115 91	
Balance of January instalment due from the United States bank, reserved for interest,	161,885 00	
Balance of April instalment,	37,697 32	
Instalment due 1st July,	215,625 00	
Draft against the October instalment, to Hicks & Co.,	1,707 27	
Sundry drafts to Oswego and Ohio transportation company, for transportation of iron,	9,136 70	
United States bank bills received of the United States bank for draft to T. Beals, (not paid,)	3,868 43	
Collected from assets received of Michigan State bank,	19,686 51	
<i>Sinking Fund—</i>		
Tolls on Central railroad,	\$15,974 12	
E. H. Lathrop, late commissioner,	321 27	
	<u>16,295 39</u>	
		<u>\$541,797 62</u>
		<u>\$520,517 34</u>

Warrants have been drawn on account of this fund, as follows :

Bank of Michigan discount on draft for \$70,000,	1,003 31	
Southern railroad,	148,711 34	
Central railroad,	194,495 51	
Northern railroad,	2,022 24	
Clinton canal,	56,313 61	
Saginaw canal,	172 79	
Carried forward,	\$	<u>\$520,517 34</u>

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

Brought forward,	\$	\$520,517 34
Expenses of the board of internal improvement, including salary of sec'y,	667 37	
Salt springs,	5,793 93	
Improvement of Grand and Kalamazoo rivers,	1,258 80	
Iron contract, Hicks & Co., account and transportation,	84,296 62	
St. Joseph river,	1,706 02	
Canal around Grand rapids,	88 83	
Appraisers on public works,	471 00	
Northern turnpike,	3,876 61	
Detroit and Grand river road,	487 87	
Expense, (in part) of plate and paper for treasury notes,	969 09	
R. Stuart's expenses to New York, as special agent,	190 00	
Transferred to credit of school fund for draft sent Thos. Beale, and not paid,	3,868 43	
United States bank bills paid John Ward & Co., agents of bank of Michigan on account of protested drafts,	12,175 75	
Discount on United States bank bills allowed Hicks & Co., as per report of agent,	3,450 00	
Transferred to State prison fund, per act April 13, 1841,	5,000 00	

Sinking Fund.

This amount deposited in the
bank of the United States,
in the city of New York, to
pay interest on stocks due
in January, 1841, viz :

Detroit and Pontiac rail-
road,

\$3,000 00

Carried forward,	\$		\$		\$520,517 34
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JOINT DOCUMENTS.

55

Brought forward,	\$	\$	\$520,517 34
State penitentiary,	600 00		
Allegan and Marshall rail- road,	3,000 00		
Ypsilanti and Tecumseh,	3,000 00		
State penitentiary,	1,200 00		
Five million loan,	150,000 00		
		\$160,800 00	
Palmyra and Jacksonburg railroad, due in May,		700 00	
Deposit in bank of the United States, in New York, for interest due in July,		160,800 00	
			\$849,319 11
Deficit,			328,801 77

In obedience to the provisions of the act to provide for the anticipation of certain instalments of the five million loan, and for other purposes, a steel plate has been engraved of the prescribed denominations, and fifteen thousand impressions delivered, at an expense of \$1,137 50. Of these, fourteen thousand and one hundred have been executed and placed in the hands of the treasurer. The amount issued, as will be seen by reference to a schedule, (marked D,) is \$253,800.

The remaining portions of the October and January instalments, were reserved for the purpose of paying certain balances on contracts for spike, due in the city of New York, for which the treasury notes may hereafter be demanded.

From the report of the late treasurer, Robert Stuart, Esq., which is hereto appended, (marked E,) it will be seen that he collected of the United States bank the April and July instalments, and drew a small draft against the instalment due in October; that he placed in the hands of John Ward & Co., agents of the owners of the protested drafts, which had been sold the bank of Michigan, to amount of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, the sum of one hundred and ninety-two thousand one hundred seventy-five dollars seventy-five cents, in bills of the United States bank, at par, subject to discount, and that he received of the bank a discount of 3½ per cent, amounting to \$7,960 47. These items have all been entered in con-

formity to the report in the account of this fund. The rapid depreciation of these bills, has subjected the agent to a considerable loss upon the amount already sold, and he had on hand, at the date of his last report, about fifty-five thousand dollars. The bank of Michigan has been charged upon the books of this office, the above sum of \$192,175 75, subject to such discount as was authorized by the special agent.

The United States bank having failed to pay the instalment due in October last, the interest due in November last, upon the bonds loaned to the Palmyra and Jacksonburg railroad company, which was reserved from that instalment, remains unpaid. Should the bank fail to pay the January instalment, of which there can scarcely remain a doubt, the interest due upon the remaining bonds issued by the state, will not be paid.

The interest due in January and July next, properly chargeable to this fund, amounts to \$319,400 00. The warrants outstanding, and for which no provision has been made, amount to \$119,359 43.

Of the amount of claims against the several public works, which have not been audited, I have not the means of forming an estimate.

The sinking fund, being a branch of the internal improvement fund, was balanced last year by the transfer of all the items to the latter fund. The aggregate amount of those transfers exhibited a deficit of \$489,205 68, on the books of this office. By adding the appropriate sums transferred from the account of this year, the deficit is increased to the sum of \$743,287 37.

The receipts of tolls upon the Central railroad amount to	\$71,289 74
The disbursements for expenses, amount to	52,971 20

18,318 54

There was also a balance in the hands of the commissioner, at the close of the last fiscal year, of

1,131 52

19,450 06

Of this amount, the sinking fund is credited,

15,974 13

3,475 93

Leaving in the hands of John Van Fossen, late commissioner,

203 01

And in the hands of the present commissioner,

\$3,272 92

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

57

The receipts for tolls collected on the Southern railroad, amount to	\$7,399 21
The disbursements for expenses, amount to	5,098 05
Leaving in the hands of the present commissioner,	<u>\$2,301 16</u>

Delinquent Tax Fund.

The balance remaining in the treasury, to the credit of this fund, on the 30th of November last, was	\$51,169 17
From this there has been deducted the sum of \$87 68, erroneously credited this fund in 1839,	87 68
This fund has been credited the amount credited to counties previous to last report,	1,131 60
	<u>\$52,213 29</u>

Received during the year on account of this fund, as follows, viz :

Sundry counties, (in part) for state taxes,	\$13,815 02	
Amount of delinquent taxes collected,	104,976 41	
charges do	3,946 12	
interest do	14,424 66	
	<u>137,162 21</u>	
		<u>\$189,375 50</u>

Warrants have been drawn as follows :

Interest on outstanding bonds for \$31,000, payable in the city of N. York,	\$2,170 00	
Delinquent tax bonds,	42,965 00	
Interest on do	4,811 77	
Charges, (returned on amounts previously paid,)	5 08	
Delinquent taxes, (returned on amounts previously paid,)	929 55	
This amount transferred to general fund,	75,666 04	
	<u>126,547 44</u>	
Balance in the treasury,		<u>\$62,828 06</u>

By reference to my last annual report, it will be seen that circulators had been addressed to the several county treasurers, in conformity to the provisions of the act of April 1, 1840, proffering to pay the first and second series of bonds issued July 1, 1840, on presentation at the treasurer's office. The transfers directed to be made by the last legislature, from this fund to the general fund, and the receipts of treasury notes for taxes, has deprived the treasury of the means fully to cancel these bonds. The law authorizing the issue of the treasury notes, made them receivable in payment of taxes and all debts due the state. Very soon after they were emitted, they became depreciated in value, and have remained at a discount, in this city, at from 25 to 30 per cent. The receipts into the treasury since this depreciation, have been almost exclusively in these notes, and until they rise to their par value, the treasurer will not be able to meet either the bonds payable at his office, or those payable in the city of New York on the first July next.

It will be seen by the treasurer's report, that of the two hundred and fifty-three thousand eight hundred dollars which have been issued, forty-five thousand and ninety-eight dollars have been returned to the treasurer, leaving in circulation two hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and two dollars. So long as this paper continues much below par, the tax payers and other debtors to the state, will avail themselves of this advantage, and the consequence will be, that before many months, the notes will, by this process alone, if not re-issued, be returned to the treasury. But, by the provisions of the same law, the treasurer is authorized to re-issue them on account of the general fund. As the payments on account of the general fund will, so soon as the notes improve in value, nearly equal the amount of receipts for taxes collected, the result will be, either another depreciation to such an extent as to deprive the treasurer again of the power of meeting the engagements of the department, or the withdrawal from the treasury of the only fund which has been provided for the payment of the bonds.

The claims upon this fund for the future year, are the following :

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Balance of outstanding bonds, issued July 1, 1840, due	
January 1, 1841,	\$700 00
do do July 1, 1841,	3,010 00
do do January 1, 1842,	22,410 00
do do July 1, 1842,	16,030 00
Balance of first series, issued July 1, 1841, due January 1, 1842,	3,395 00
Second series,	4,550 00
Stocks issued in 1839, payable 1st July, 1842, in the city of New York,	31,000 00
Semi-annual interest on the above,	1,085 00
Interest to July on the above,	361 66
	<hr/>
	\$82,541 66

The amount arising from ordinary collections on account of this fund, with the amount realized from the public land sale in June next, will, in all probability, more than equal the above amount. It will, however, be readily seen, that without some modification of the laws in reference to this fund, the treasurer will not be able to meet the demands upon the treasury.

Fund for State Buildings.

No changes have been made in this fund; the balance reported last year, remaining in the treasury, \$1,399 95.

Bank Fund.

The bank fund was reported as overdrawn four thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars, on the 30th November last. From a careful examination of the old books, I became satisfied that a warrant for \$312 50, issued to K. Pritchette, had been twice entered to the debit of this fund. The correction of this error reduces the overdraft to three thousand eight hundred dollars and fifty cents, for which no provision has been made.

Of the balance remaining to the credit of university and primary school funds, at the date of the last annual report, it has been ascertained, by a comparison of the books with those of the superintendent of public instruction, that \$3,112 53, should have been credited to the primary school fund, and \$203 11 to the primary school interest fund.

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

University Fund.

Amount received on account of this fund,	\$1,025 00
--	------------

University Interest Fund.

Amount received during the year,	\$2,463 61
----------------------------------	------------

Warrant drawn in favor of the treasurer of the university,	2,263 61
--	----------

Leaving a balance in the treasury of	<u>\$200 00</u>
--------------------------------------	-----------------

Primary School Fund.

Balance in treasury on the 30th November last,	\$3,112 53
--	------------

Amt. received on account of this fund,	\$8,963 74
--	------------

Warrant returned, issued to Tho. Beals, Esq.	3,868 43
	<u>12,832 17</u>

	\$15,944 70
--	-------------

Warrant issued to Thomas Beals, for	3,868 43
-------------------------------------	----------

Leaving a balance of	<u>\$12,076 27</u>
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Primary School Interest Fund.

Balance in treasury on 30th November last,	\$203 11
--	----------

Amount received on account of this fund,	7,074 11
--	----------

	<u>\$7,277 22</u>
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Amount of payments on account of this fund :

Warrant of H. Howard, auditor general, to treasury of Hillsdale county, in 1839,	\$623 36
--	----------

Warrants have been issued to the several counties for	10,166 00
	<u>10,789 36</u>

Amount overdrawn,	<u>\$3,512 14</u>
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By the provisions of the third section of the act, entitled "An act relative to common schools, and for the payment of the claim of Thomas Beals, and for other purposes," approved April 1, 1840, a warrant was issued in favor of Thomas Beals, for \$3,868 43, which was paid by a draft upon the agent of the state in the city of New York, payable out of the April instalment, and the amount which

was drawn from the university and primary school fund, was passed to the credit of the internal improvement fund. This draft remains unpaid, in consequence of the non-payment of the instalment by the United States bank, and the subsequent reception of the amount by the late treasurer, in the bills of that bank, I also drew another warrant for \$8,000 00, bearing interest at seven per cent from 4th January, 1841.

Collections, chiefly in treasury notes, have been made, sufficient to pay these warrants, which the holder will not receive. Some legislation is, therefore, necessary, to enable the treasurer to make the payment in conformity to the provisions of the above mentioned statute.

State Prison Fund.

At the date of the last annual report, the sum of five thousand dollars, being the balance of the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, remained in the hands of E. S. Lathrop, commissioner, to be accounted for by him. His accounts for the expenditure of this sum, have been audited, and are on file in this office.

In conformity to the provisions of the act of April 13, 1841, the sum of five thousand dollars has been transferred to the credit of this, from the internal improvement fund, and the sum of \$2,407 32, being the aggregate amount of specific appropriations, (per act April 13, 1841,) charged to the debit of the fund. A warrant for two thousand five hundred dollars, was issued to D. Adams, Esq., agent of the state prison, whose report will be hereunto annexed. The sum of ninety-three dollars and sixty-eight cents remain in the treasury.

Geological Survey.

The balance remaining unexpended of the appropriation for a geological survey, at the close of the last fiscal year, was

Warrants have been issued to the state geologist, for	\$7,482 68
	6,219 55
Leaving an unexpended balance of	<u>\$1,263 13</u>

Library.

The amount remaining unexpended of this appropriation, at the commencement of the fiscal year, was	\$2,165 89
The sum of one thousand dollars, being the fifth and last instalment appropriated per act March 21, 1837, has been transferred from the general fund,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,165 89
Warrants have been issued during the past year, for	28 67
	<hr/>
Leaving an unexpended balance of	<u>\$3,136 72</u>

Contingent Fund.

This fund was reported as balanced at the close of the last fiscal year, by a warrant issued to the governor, and placed to his credit in the bank of Michigan. This warrant was recalled, and the sum placed to the credit of the fund,	\$1,000 00
Governor Woodbridge has also returned, of the amount previously drawn, the sum of	218 80
Amount transferred, per act April 13, 1841,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,218 80

The following amounts have been paid upon the warrants of the governor :

W. W. Deane, for services rendered in auditor general's office,	\$78 08	
C. M. D. Bull, do do	26 00	
C. M. D. Bull, do do	41 66	
C. S. Adams, do do	93 40	
W. A. Butler, services in state treasurer's office,	55 56	
N. N. Haff, services in auditor general's office,	10 00	
J. L. H. Hayes, do do	91 67	
Governor's order for postage,	43 05	
do do transportation,	4 45	
F. W. Lawson, for services rendered in auditor general's office,	18 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$	<u>\$2,218 80</u>

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Brought forward,	\$	\$2,218 80
W. A. Butler, services in state treasurer's office,	39 72	
J. L. H. Hayes, services in auditor general's office,	41 67	
J. L. H. Hayes, do do	41 67	
W. W. Deane, do do	42 46	
W. W. Deane, do do	56 16	
W. A. Butler, do in state treasurer's office,	41 66	
C. C. Jackson, for filling scrip,	196 00	
Paid postage for secretary of state,	36 97	
do for governor,	12 34	
Paid for wood for auditor general and state treasurer's offices,	22 00	
J. L. H. Hayes, for services rendered in auditor general's office,	54 17	
Auditor general, for cash paid for candles, pens, wood, &c.,	21 56	
		<u>\$1,068 25</u>
Leaving a balance of		<u><u>\$1,150 55</u></u>

It was stated in the last annual report, that the returns of one county for the years 1836 and 1837, had been made to this office, and that the lands remained unsold, for the reason that doubts had arisen, whether a sale would be valid under the provisions of the revised statutes. Several other provisions of the laws which have been variously construed, were also noticed, and a revision of the whole system was recommended. I advert to the subject again, as another year's experience has satisfied me of the utter impracticability of introducing a uniform mode of procedure under provisions of law so liable to be misconstrued.

I also requested some modification of the law which requires the auditor general, after the 1st January, in each year, to prepare the statements of lands to be offered for sale on the first Monday in June following, in season to advertise them sixteen weeks before the day of sale. As the law remains unchanged, I have been obliged to an-

ticipate the publication of those lists for the year 1838, and shall forward them to the several county treasurers early in the month of January. The lists have not been prepared for the years 1836 or 1837, and I respectfully refer the matter to the legislature.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. P. HASTINGS, *Auditor General.*

(A.)
Abstract of the Salaries of Public Officers, together with the amount of payments made to each for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1841.

Officers.	Salary per annum.	Time for which payments have been made.	Amount.
Governor,	\$2,000 00	From September 30, 1840, to October 1, 1841,	\$2,000 00
Secretary of State,	1,000 00	do Nov. 17, 1840, to Oct. 1, 1841, 10 months and 18 days,	872 23
Treasurer,	800 00	do June 30, 1840, to October 1, 1841, fifteen months,	1,000 00
Auditor General,	1,000 00	do September 30, 1840, to Dec. 1, 1841, fourteen months,	1,166 66
Adjutant General,	125 00	do October 15, 1840, to October 15, 1841, twelve months,	125 00
Chief Justice,	1,600 00	do September 30, 1840, to October 1, 1841, one year,	1,600 00
E. Ransom, judge,	1,500 00	Paid in part,	1,225 00
George Morell, judge,	1,500 00	From September 30, 1840, to October 1, 1841, one year,	1,500 00
Attorney General,	500 00	do August 31, 1840, to October 1, 1841,	537 22
Chancellor,	1,500 00	do September 30, 1840, to October 1, 1841, one year,	1,500 00
Sup't. of Public Instruction,	800 00	do September 30, 1840, to October 1, 1841, one year,	800 00
C. W. Whipple, judge,	1,500 00	do October 16, 1840, to Oct. 1, 1841, 11 months 14 days,	1,432 53
Reporter to Supreme Court,	600 00	do August 14, 1840, to November 14, 1841, 15 months,	750 00
	\$14,425 00		\$14,508 64
Clerks to Auditor General,	1,500 00	Balance due last year, \$168 65; paid this year, }	1,629 10
do Treasurer,	500 00	Paid this year, 1,463 45,	494 22
Com'r. of Int. Improvement,	1,000 00	Paid this year,	1,000 00
Agent of the State Prison,	700 00	Paid and charged to internal improvement fund, expenses of state prison,	700 00

(B.)

Estimate of Expenditures for the year 1842.

Due sundry persons, per act November 14, 1835,	\$68 54
do do March 28, 1836,	8 04
do do July 26, 1836,	28 01
do do March 23, 1837,	55 75
do do June 22, 1837,	57 65
do do December 30, 1837,	11 38
do do April 6, 1838,	86 53
do do April 20, 1839,	483 71
do do April 1, 1840,	34 50
do do April 13, 1841,	103 28
Balance of appropriation for witnesses before the committee of investigation in 1839,	152 44
Interest on stocks, on account of general fund,	6,000 00
do do state prison,	3,600 00
Legislature, including printing,	40,000 00
Expenses of state prison,	10,000 00
Salaries of public officers and clerks,	16,425 00
Bounty on wolves,	1,000 00
Postage, messengers and other miscellaneous items,	3,000 00
Contingent fund,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$82,114 83
Deficit on general fund,	32,081 22
	<hr/>
	<u>\$114,196 05</u>

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(C.)

Assessment, 1841.

1841.	Counties.	Valuation.	Rate.	Amount.
Aug. 27.	Allegan,	\$697,744 66	3 mills.	\$2,093 23
	Branch,	822,553 32	3 do	2,467 66
	Berrien,	714,928 00	3 do	2,144 78
	Barry,	582,652 00	3 do	1,747 95
	Calhoun,	1,640,938 00	3 do	4,922 81
	Cass,	976,287 94	3 do	2,928 86
	Chippewa,	74,584 50	3 do	223 75
	Clinton,	636,881 66	3 do	1,910 64
	Eaton,	601,966 62	3 do	1,805 90
	Genesee,	917,425 07	3 do	2,752 28
	Hillsdale,	1,278,895 41	3 do	3,836 69
	Ionia,	429,023 37	3 do	1,287 07
	Ingham,	732,305 54	3 do	2,196 92
	Jackson,	1,497,878 00	3 do	4,493 63
	Kalamazoo,	1,293,367 00	3 do	3,880 10
	Kent,	691,842 37	3 do	2,075 53
	Livingston,	1,095,760 00	3 do	3,287 28
	Lenawee,	2,449,311 00	3 do	7,347 93
	Lapeer,	1,089,826 60	3 do	3,269 48
	Monroe,	1,532,766 44	3 do	4,598 30
	Macomb,	1,082,005 19	3 do	3,246 02
	Mackinac,	126,034 00	3 do	378 10
	Oakland,	2,330,551 00	3 do	6,991 65
	Ottawa,	315,237 00	3 do	945 71
	St. Clair,	1,017,136 57	3 do	3,051 41
	Shiawassee,	794,056 84	3 do	2,382 17
	Saginaw,	253,894 47	3 do	761 68
	St. Joseph,	992,811 65	3 do	2,978 43
	Van Buren,	494,999 54	3 do	1,485 00
	Washtenaw,	2,866,497 00	3 do	8,599 49
	Wayne,	4,572,861 09	3 do	13,718 58
		<u>\$34,603,021 85</u>		<u>\$103,809 03</u>

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

(D.)

Date.	No. of Sheets.	Denomination of bills.	When Payable.	Amount.	Total.
1841.					
April 21.	600	1 2 5 10	October 1, 1841.	\$10,800 00	
May 1.	3,100	1 2 5 10	do	55,800 00	
June 1.	2,600	1 2 5 10	do	46,800 00	
June 15.	400	1 2 5 10	do	7,200 00	
July 1.	2,000	1 2 5 10	do	36,000 00	
July 15.	500	1 2 5 10	do	9,000 00	
August 1.	1,100	1 2 5 10	do	19,800 00	
September 30.	500	1 2 5 10	do	9,000 00	\$194,400 00
1841.					
April 15.	100	1 2 5 10	January 1, 1842.	\$1,800 00	
May 1.	200	1 2 5 10	do	3,600 00	
June 1.	300	1 2 5 10	do	5,400 00	
July 1.	100	1 2 5 10	do	1,800 00	
August 1.	500	1 2 5 10	do	9,000 00	
August 15.	150	1 2 5 10	do	2,700 00	
September 1.	600	1 2 5 10	do	10,800 00	
September 15.	750	1 2 5 10	do	13,500 00	
October 1.	600	1 2 5 10	do	10,800 00	59,400 00
					<u>\$253,800 00</u>

(E.)

*Detroit, July 8, 1841.**To the Auditor General and State Treasurer :*

GENTLEMEN—Annexed is a statement of my transactions last spring, relative to the United States bank, railroad iron, &c. Messrs. John Ward & Co. will transmit to you a statement of their doings in the premises, so soon as they shall have disposed of the United States bank bills, &c., when you will be enabled to introduce the different items properly into your books, &c. Herewith, you have also a statement from the cashier of the United States bank, in New York, of the amount he paid me, dated April 22, 1841—Henry Dwight's receipt for \$195,505 75 in United States bank bills—receipt of John Ward & Co., for \$3,060 in United States bank bills, (equal to \$2,947 90-100,)—agreement with Hicks & Co. for railroad iron—receipt of Hicks & Co., (in duplicate,) for payment of railroad iron, in full, and their statement of account.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT STUART.

N. B. Herewith I hand you also, all correspondence, from others, and copy of my letters you will find in the letter book.

Statement of Robert Stuart, Treasurer, in relation to his mission, in April, 1841, to procure railroad iron, and settle with the United States bank, for the April instalment, &c.

1841.

April 22. Received United States bank bills, on ac-

count of instalment,	\$212,812 50
3½ per cent exchange in their bills,	7,980 47
21 days' interest,	772 78
	<u>\$221,565 75</u>

1841.

CR.

April 22.	Paid to Messrs. John Ward & Co., on receipt of Henry Dwight, for the bank of Michigan, in United States bank bills,	\$195,505 75
	Paid to ditto, in drafts of Bank of Michigan, taken up by the United States bank, for (net amount \$2,947 80,)	3,060 00
	Paid Hicks & Co., on account of railroad iron, in United States bank bills at 14 per cent discount, (making net \$19,550)	23,000 00
		<hr/> \$221,565 75 <hr/>

N. B. Left instructions with Messrs. John Ward & Co., to exchange and dispose of the amount paid over to them, as follows, viz:

To refund themselves amount borrowed by me to pay coupons due on state bonds, in May, \$3,700; to retain amount agreed by me to be paid on freight of railroad iron, \$2,500, and amount they paid me for my personal expenses on this journey, \$190—making, in all, \$6,390. To apply the residue, (when exchanged,) in liquidation of the state drafts to the Bank of Michigan.

Exclusive of the above, I gave my two drafts on the United States bank, in New York, favor of Hicks & Co., payable 1st July, on account of railroad iron, for \$50,000 and \$740; and a draft for balance due them, on said bank, payable 1st of October next, for \$1,707 27-100. Mr. Ward will send statement of account, when the transaction shall be closed.

ROBERT STUART.

Abstract of Bonds issued June 30, 1841, to the several Counties.

Counties.	Bonds become due.						Total.
	January 1, 1842.	July 1, 1842.	January 1, 1843.	July 1, 1843.	January 1, 1844.	July 1, 1844.	
Allegan,	\$250 00	\$300 00	\$500 00	\$550 00	1,850 00	\$1,860 00	\$5,310 00
Branch,	100 00	100 00	200 00	250 00	600 00	697 00	1,947 00
Berrien,	80 00	80 00	150 00	150 00	600 00	563 00	1,523 00
Barry,	225 00	225 00	475 00	475 00	1,650 00	1,662 00	4,712 00
Cass,	20 00	20 00	40 00	40 00	70 00	104 00	304 00
Clinton,	350 00	350 00	700 00	700 00	2,100 00	2,115 00	6,315 00
Eaton,	200 00	200 00	400 00	400 00	1,340 00	1,392 00	3,942 00
Genesee,	200 00	200 00	400 00	400 00	1,350 00	1,360 00	3,810 00
Hillsdale,	300 00	400 00	600 00	800 00	1,750 00	1,793 00	5,643 00
Ionia,	250 00	250 00	450 00	450 00	1,600 00	1,668 00	4,668 00
Ingham,	300 00	400 00	700 00	700 00	1,500 00	1,571 67	5,171 00
Jackson,	75 00	190 00	150 00	200 00	600 00	600 00	1,735 00
Kalamazoo,	25 00	50 00	75 00	100 00	200 00	227 00	677 00
Kent,	150 00	150 00	300 00	300 00	900 00	948 00	2,748 00
Livingston,	100 00	125 00	200 00	250 00	675 00	700 00	2,050 00
Lapeer,	200 00	250 00	400 00	400 00	1,450 00	1,501 00	4,251 00
Monroe,	125 00	150 00	250 00	300 00	850 00	882 00	2,557 00
Ottawa,	125 00	125 00	250 00	250 00	800 00	848 00	2,398 00
St. Clair,	175 00	175 00	400 00	400 00	1,150 00	1,201 00	3,501 00
Shiawassee,	400 00	600 00	800 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	2,028 00	6,528 00
Carried forward,							

Abstract of Bonds issued June 30, 1841, to the several counties—Continued.

Counties.	Bonds become due.						Total.
	January 1, 1841.	July 1, 1842.	January 1, 1843.	July 1, 1843.	January 1, 1844.	July 1, 1844.	
Brought forward,	\$ 125 00						\$
Saginaw,	175 00	125 00	250 00	250 00	800 00	940 00	2,490 00
Van Buren,		175 00	350 00	350 00	1,200 00	1,170 00	3,420 00
	\$3,950 00	\$4,550 00	\$8,040 00	\$8,785 00	\$24,955 00	\$25,830 67	\$76,090 00

(G.)

Table of unexpended appropriations on account of Internal Improvement Fund.

Southern railroad,	\$81,070 30
Northern railroad,	42,056 42
Saginaw canal,	20,155 89
Havre branch railroad,	19,089 16
St. Marie's canal,	46,949 14
Salt springs,	4,206 07
Improvement of Grand and Kalamazoo rivers,	9,176 09
Improvement of St. Joseph river,	21,025 31
Canal around Grand rapids,	24,780 64
Central railroad,	241,190 49
Saginaw turnpike,	1,123 39
Northern turnpike,	30,000 00
Detroit and Grand river road,	4,512 13
	<hr/>
	\$545,335 03
	<hr/>

(H.)

*Abstract of the remaining instalments due from the United States Bank and Morris Canal and Banking Company, on account of five million loan.**Due from United States Bank.*

10th instalment due	October 1, 1841,	\$218,437 50
11th do	January 1, 1842,	221,250 00
12th do	April 1, 1842,	224,062 50
13th do	July 1, 1842,	226,875 00
14th do	October 1, 1842,	229,687 50
15th do	January 1, 1843,	186,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,306,312 50

Due from Morris Canal and Banking Company.

4th instalment due	April 1, 1840,	\$67,187 50
5th do	July 1, 1840,	68,125 00
		<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$	\$1,306,312 50

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Brought forward,			\$	\$1,806,312 50
6th instalment due	October 1, 1840,		69,062 50	
7th	do	January 1, 1841,	70,000 00	
8th	do	April 1, 1841,	70,937 50	
9th	do	July 1, 1841,	71,875 00	
10th	do	October 1, 1841,	72,812 50	
11th	do	January 1, 1842,	73,750 00	
12th	do	April 1, 1842,	74,687 50	
13th	do	July 1, 1842,	74,625 00	
14th	do	October 1, 1842,	76,562 50	
15th	do	January 1, 1843,	62,000 00	
				852,625 00
				<u>\$2,158,937 50</u>

(I.)

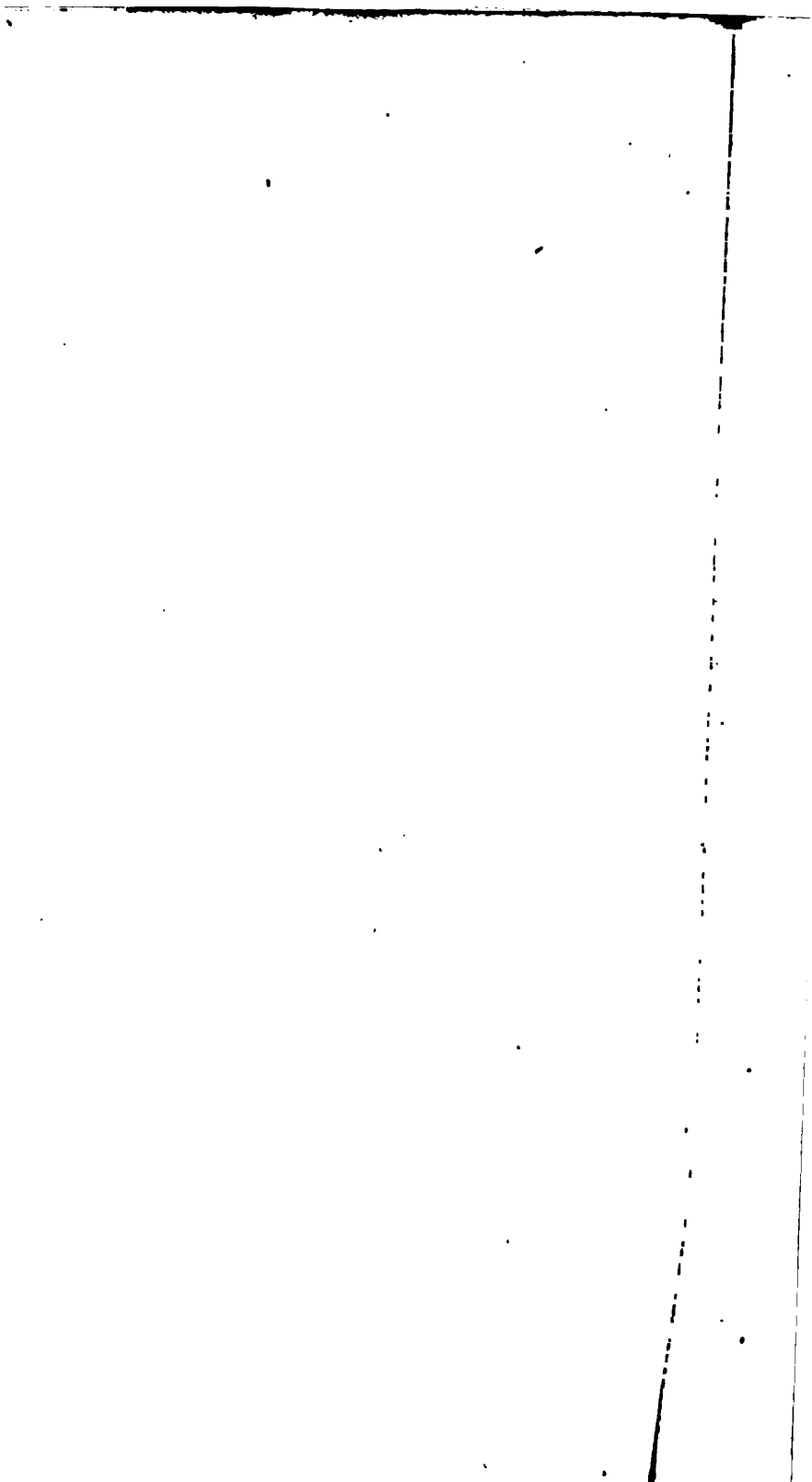
Due to the Internal Improvement Fund from the following sources.

Bank of Gibraltar,	\$20,000 00
James B. Hunt, commissioner,	2,050 63
L. S. Humphrey,	30,115 40
W. R. Thompson,	6,736 85
E. H. Lothrop,	303 86
	<u>\$59,206 74</u>

STATEMENT O

Date of law.	For what amount au- thorized.	For what
November 14, 1835.	\$100,000 00	General fund.
March 21 and No- vember 15, 1837. }	5,000,000 00	Internal improvement.
June 22, 1837.	20,000 00	Palmyra and Jacksonbu
March 5, 1838.	100,000 00	Detroit and Pontiac rail.
March 22, 1838.	20,000 00	Erection of a penitencia
April 19, 1839.	40,000 00	do do
April 10, 1838.	100,000 00	do university
April 6, 1838.	100,000 00	Allegan and Marshall ra
do	100,000 00	Ypsilanti and Tecumseh
September 1, 1838.	31,000 00	Delinquent tax fund.
	\$5,611,000 00	

March 30, 1840.	\$21,610 00	Delinquent taxes to coun
do	24,110 00	do do
do	24,610 00	do do
do	16,130 00	do do
do	17,850 00	do do
do	16,090 00	do do
April 13, 1841.	3,950 00	do do
do	4,550 00	do do
do	8,040 00	do do
do	8,765 00	do do
do	24,955 00	do do
do	25,830 67	do do
	\$5,807,490 67	



Report of the Agent of State Penitentiary.

To E. P. HASTINGS, Auditor General, Michigan :

The undersigned respectfully submits the following report :

By an act of the legislature of 1841. the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated for "continuing the building of the state prison ;" the office of building commissioner was abolished and the duties of said office were required to be performed by the agent. During their last session, the legislature also provided for the payment of sundry old claims against the prison, amounting in all to \$2,407 32, "to be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the further construction of said prison," leaving only \$2,592 68 to be expended upon the works at this place. Of this amount \$2,500 00 was received by the undersigned, on the 24th day of September last.

The wall upon the west side of the yard, having been commenced by the late commissioner, it was deemed advisable to extend this wall so far around the yard as the limited amount of funds received, would allow. Upon examination it was found that a large quantity of stone could be easily obtained, upon land owned by the state, in the immediate vicinity of this wall, a number of convicts have been employed in digging these stones, which have yielded so well, that only about seven hundred perch of stone have been purchased from individuals ; a great expense having in this manner been saved to the state, which was overlooked by the late commissioner.

The west and north walls are now completed, making in all over 1,050 feet of wall, and leaving about 500 feet to be built, upon the east side of the yard. This work was commenced about the middle of May last, and has been constructed mainly by the labor of convicts, who, at that time, were men of little or no experience in the business. It was my intention to carry this wall around to the north side of the contemplated east wing of the prison, but the inclemency of the season prevented, and forced an entire suspension of the work.

In consequence of the old work shops, in which many of the convicts are employed, being detached and situated in different parts of the yard, and in other respects objectionable, I have erected a range of two story brick walls, for workshops, one hundred feet long and fifty-two feet wide. It is contemplated to complete these shops early in the spring, so as to employ the labor of convicts more extensively

in the different trades. And it is anticipated that the labor which is now lost to the state, in consequence of old age, and the inability of many to perform arduous duties, may be advantageously employed, (after the erection of looms and other conveniences,) in manufacturing their own clothing; thus greatly diminishing one of the chief expenses of their support.

During the past season, there has been laid in the walls and foundation to work shops, four thousand one hundred and ninety-three perch of stone, and in the work shops and chimneys, two hundred and three thousand bricks; also, seven hundred and fifty feet of cut stone, for door and window sills and caps to work shops.

In the report of the last commissioner, it is stated "that forty-two cells were completed at that time, (November 16, 1840.) and forty more were in a state of forwardness that would insure their completion within *the* month." When the said commissioner left the works under my charge, forty-four cells were completed in the manner stated in said report. Since which time, twenty-four cells have been covered with cut stone, and other stone are now cut in readiness for six more, leaving eight cells of the "entire tier" still arched with brick, as left by the first commissioner, Benjamin Porter.

When the late commissioner commenced upon the duties of his office, a large quantity of building materials were on hand, consisting of cut stone, rough stone, bricks, lime, timber for roof, &c., &c., as will appear more fully upon reference to the inventory of property transferred to him by Jonas H. Titus, commissioner. Thus, upon examination, it will be noticed, that the comparison in the last commissioner's report, exhibiting a much greater amount of work accomplished with less money in 1840 than in 1839, was an unfair representation, inasmuch as a large sum of money was expended by J. H. Titus, commissioner, in the purchase of said materials, for continuing the works under the superintendence of his successor. At the time the duties of building commissioner devolved upon me, there were no materials, (with the exception of lime and bricks,) left to commence with, and, without funds, the progress of the work was necessarily slow; yet it will appear by a comparative view of the amount of work executed in 1840 and 1841, with the different sums appropriated, that the balance is greatly in favor of the last season,

thereby proving that small appropriations, well applied, with the labor of convicts, advance the progress of the prison buildings much more than large sums, when disbursed with more regard to the promotion of the interests of private individuals, than to those of the state.

It is believed that the residue of the prison may be built with small annual appropriations, together with the labor of the convicts, so as to render the expense of its erection much less than by adopting the course heretofore pursued.

Herewith, annexed, will be found a complete list of receipts and expenditures upon the two departments of the prison under my control, during the past year, by which it appears, that although the labor of the convicts has chiefly been applied upon the building department, and the number confined at the prison increased during the year, from forty-four to sixty-six, the expenses for their support, pay of guards' wages, &c., amount to about three thousand dollars less than in the year 1840.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID ADAMS,
Agent State Prison.

State Prison Office, Jackson, Nov. 30, 1841.

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the
DR.

1840.

Oct. 31.	To balance cash as per report, to date,	\$441 88
Dec. 4.	received from treasury,	1,000 00
31.	for work by convicts,	122 01

1841.

Jan. 31.	do do	29 23
Feb. 15.	from treasury,	1,000 00
28.	for work by convicts,	64 10
	for rent,	37 32
Mar. 18.	from treasury,	1,000 00
31.	for work by convicts,	88 00
April 7.	for rent,	18 38
30.	do	23 14
	for convict labor,	13 25
May 31.	do do	15 68
July 1.	from treasury,	1,000 00
5.	for convict labor,	8 70
	for rent,	51 72
Aug. 5.	from treasury,	1,000 00
	for lumber sold,	1 80
7.	for rent,	32 50
Sept. 22.	from treasury,	1,000 00
30.	for convict labor,	5 50
	Charles H. Knox, one pair hand cuffs,	2 25
	W. Tabor, one pair boots, (convicts)	2 00
Oct. 15.	treasury,	1,000 00
31.	rent,	32 50
	convict clothing sold,	13 00
	for convict labor to date,	119 85
		<hr/>
		<u>\$8,122 81</u>

1841.

Oct. 31.	To balance in hands of D. Adams, agent,	\$56 48
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Convict Department of the State Prison, at Jackson.
1840. CR.

Nov. 30.	By this amount of vouchers rendered auditor general this date,			\$450 08
Dec. 31.	do	do	do	1,093 01
March 6.	do	do	do	1,236 05
May 3.	do	do	do	1,022 37
July 31.	do	do	do	1,072 79
Sept. 6.	do	do	do	1,046 58
Oct'r 10.	do	do	do	1,071 33
31.	do	do	do	1,074 12
Balance in hands of agent this date, to balance account,				56 48

\$8,122 81

State of Michigan, County of Jackson, ss :

David Adams, the agent, and S. W. Whitwell, the clerk of the state prison, at Jackson, severally make oath and say, that the foregoing statement of account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,
S. W. WHITWELL.

Subscribed and sworn to, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1841,
before me.

F. LIVERMORE, *Justice of the Peace.*

David Adams, Agent, in account with the
DR.

1840.

Oct. 31.	To balance cash as reported to auditor general to this date,	\$441 88
Dec. 4.	Received from treasury, per auditor general's warrant,	1,000 00
31.	do do sundry person for work in shops, &c.,	122 01

1841.

Jan. 31.	do do do do	29 23
Feb. 15.	do treasury per auditor general warrant,	1,000 00
28.	do sundry persons for work in shops,	64 10
	do W. Fulkerson, for rent,	37 32
Mar. 18.	do treasury per auditor general's warrant,	1,000 00
31.	do sundries for convict labor,	88 00
April 7.	do Issacher Hammond, for rent,	18 38
30.	do James C. Broadt, do	23 14
	do sundries for convict labor,	13 25
May 31.	do do do	15 68
July 1.	do treasury per auditor general's warrant,	1,000 00
5.	do sundries for convict labor,	8 70
	do do rent,	51 72
Aug. 5.	do treasury per auditor general's warrant,	1,000 00
	do lumber sold,	1 80
7.	do Irus Hammond, rent,	32 50
Sept. 22.	do treasury per auditor general's warrant,	1,000 00
30.	do sundries for convict labor,	5 50
	do Chas. H. Knox, for 1 pair hand cuffs sold,	2 25
	do W. Tabor, one pair boots, property of Norton, convict,	2 00
Oct. 15.	do treasury per auditor general's warrant,	1,000 00
31.	do Irus Hammond, rent to date,	32 50
	do sundries for convict's clothes sold,	13 00
	do do labor by convicts, &c.,	119 85

Carried forward,

 \$8,122 81

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1840.

CR.

The following sums disbursed on account of State Prison, from the 1st of November, 1840, to 31st October, 1841.

What account, No receipt or invoice. Dollars.

Transporting Convicts to Prison.

Nov. 10.	Paid David Adams' expenses,		
	1 convict from Berrien Co.	\$39	68
Dec. 8.	do two do from Washtenaw county,	9	13
22.	N. R. Hammond, 2 do from Wayne county,	R. 34	12 50
28.	A. E. Lyon, 1 do from Monroe county,	41	10 63
1841.			
Jan. 4.	do 1 do from Wayne county,	44	7 91
Feb. 28.	David Adams, 1 do from Oakland county,		15 37
Mar. 3.	N. R. Hammond, 2 do from Genesee county,	96	17 88
18.	David Adams, three do from Wayne county,		11 63
25.	C. H. Knox, sheriff, two do from St. Joseph county,	107	36 50
April 20.	David Adams, three do from Oakland county,		42 25
28.	S. Eastman, 4 do from Cass and Berrien counties,	125	52 13
July 1.	David Adams, five do from Wayne county,		24 81
Aug. 6.	do 2 do from Washtenaw county,		7 50
18.	do 1 do from Monroe cou'y,		4 75
Aug. 18.	J. B. Pierce, use of horse & buggy for do,	187	6 00
	Carried forward,	\$	\$
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JOINT DOCUMENTS

David Adams, Agent, in account with the
DR.

1841.

Brought forward,

\$8,122 81

Carried forward,

\$8,122 81

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

91

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1841.

CR.

	Brought forward,		\$	\$
Sept. 22.	Paid David Adams, ten convicts from Wayne county, R.	57	00	
Oct. 5.	C. H. Knox, 1 do from St. Joseph county,	218	8	00
13.	G. W. Beckwith, 1 do from Cass county,	222	29	00
23.	S. W. Whitwell, 1 do from Lenawee county,	229	7	50
31.	James McKinney, 1 do from Van Buren county,	240	26	00
				<hr/> \$426 17

Convict clothing, bedding, &c.

1840.

Nov. 20.	Paid Henry Tisdale for 1 pair mittens,	I.	4	\$1 00
Dec. 11.	D. F. Dwight & Co., bedticking for shirds,		9	53 05

1841.

Mar. 5.	Wm. Fulkerson, clothes for Foster, convict,	R.	99	4 00
April 20.	W. P. & L. Cassick, kersey, &c.,	I.	18	28 13
	P. M. Everett & Co., sundries,		19	18 88
	M. B. & J. W. Medbury, sundries,		20	131 43
28.	Joseph Rodgers, for cutting convicts' clothes,	R.	126	1 50
July 2.	Henry Tisdale, for cloth,	I.	23	34 75
	W. P. Kassick, for sattinet,		24	11 56
	Green & Jessup, for ticking,		25	6 47
	P. M. Everett & Co., do		29	3 94
	J. Z. Sackett, thread,		28	1 56
	Carried forward,			<hr/> \$

92

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the

1841.

DR. •

Brought forward,

\$8,122 81

Carried forward,

\$8,122 81

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

93

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1841.

CR.

			\$	\$	
		Brought forward,			
July 2.	Paid D. F. Dwight & Co.,				
	sundries,	I. 29	47	37	
	Green & Bailey, ticking, &c.	30	1	91	
Aug. 7.	Irus Hammond, 1 vest for				
	convict on discharge,	R. 183	2	00	
27.	Laurence & Barber, shoes				
	furnished convicts from 1st				
	April to date,	194 & 195	116	71	
Sept. 22.	Randolph & Brothers, blan-				
	kets, &c.,	I. 36	136	55	
27.	M. B. & J. W. Medbury,				
	cloth and sundries,	37	190	13	
	W. P. Kassick, do	38	20	01	
	D. T. Merriman, thread,	39		50	
	P. M. Everett & Co., do	40	2	50	
	John Sumner, materials for				
	clothes, &c ,	41	41	51	
Oct. 26.	Henry Tisdale, do	45	9	75	
31.	M. B. & J. W. Medbury, do	47	44	27	
	Dwight & Fiske, do	48	12	39	
	E. S. Lathrop, do	50	10	07	
	L. P. Gregg, cutting cloth's				
	for convicts,	51	17	63	
	S. W. Whitwell, pantaloons				
	for Green, convict,	R. 247	3	00	
					952 57
		<i>Sundries.</i>			
Nov. 4.	Paid E. D. Merriman, for 2				
	lbs. black lead,	I. 1		38	
	E. J. Bunt, for 2 lbs. tallow,	I. 2		38	
6.	S. Eastman, leather,	3	118	63	
10.	James C. Bradt, one wagon				
	for transporting convicts to				
	prison,	R. 1	90	00	
	Carried forward,				

94

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the

1841.

DR.

Brought forward,

£8,122 81

Carried forward,

£

£

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1841.

CR.

	Brought forward,	\$	\$
Nov. 10.	Paid A. C. Ford, two wagon boxes,	R. 2	50
Dec. 8.	Moore & Hitchcock, advertising in St. Gazette,	I. 5	2 00
	Eldred & Son, leather, sheet iron, &c.,	6	133 16
	Jackson St. Furnace Com., 4,250 lbs. stove castings,	8	286 87
11.	John Owen, medicines for hospital,	10	5 18
26.	Joel Roberts, cell tubs,	R. 40	2 50
Jan. 4.	W. Fish, for bristles,	R. 45	50
11.	Joel Roberts, for cell tubs,	R. 46	2 00
13.	S. Harrington, 36 lbs. candles,	R. 49	5 76
23.	Rob't Blain, for two bushels hair,	I. 14	2 25
Feb. 10.	Geo. B. Cooper, postage,	R. 61	4 25
28.	Eldred & Son, for oil, canvass, &c.,	I. 15	74 00
Mar. 3.	H. B. Lathrop, for wheels for hand cart,	R. 94	2 00
6.	W. H. Monroe, for soap,	R. 101	80
18.	Z. Chandler, for blankets,	I. 16	7 00
27.	Jno. Howel, for repairing wagon,	R. 108	2 63
31.	Jas. C. Dyer, for sundries,	I. 17	1 22
April 7.	Joel Roberts, for cell tubs,	R. 107	12 00
20.	Geo. B. Cooper, for postage, Dawson & Bates, for advertising,	R. 124	5 57
		I. 21	6 50
June 12.	S. Town, for brooms,	R. 144	5 00
July 2.	G. B. Cooper, for postage,	R. 163	1 78
	Carried forward,	\$	\$

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the

1841.

. DR.

Brought forward,

\$8,122 81

Carried forward,

\$8,122 81

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

97

Convict Department of the State Prison

1841.

CR.

	Brought forward,		\$	\$
July 2.	Paid Jno. McLean, for one truss for Bowker, (convict,) I. 22	4 00		
	A. Bigelow, for tin ware, I. 26	2 98		
3.	W. R. DeLand, for administering oaths, R. 168	1 00		
Aug. 27.	Moore & Hitchcock, for advertising, I. 34	1 50		
Sept. 11.	Thos. A. Swift, for 1 pistol, R. 199	4 00		
27.	Chester Yale, for tin cups, I. 42	1 00		
Oct. 5.	Geo. B. Cooper, for postage, R. 219	3 17		
15.	Randolph & Brother, for bed spreads, I. 44	15 82		
31.	A. Bigelow, for tin ware, I. 49	13 32		
	W. P. Kassick, for oil, &c., I. 46	3 65		
				823 30

Guards.

1840.

Nov. 13.	Paid E. Allen, for 7 days services, R. 3	\$7 88		
20.	Thomas A. Swift, on acc't services, 5	8 13		
25.	James Turner, do 10	5 00		
30.	Issacher Hammond, to date, 11	33 75		
	Wm. Fulkerson, to date, 12	33 75		
Dec. 7.	Reuben Swift. to Nov. 30th, 1840, 15	33 75		
	James Turner, do 16	28 75		
	T. A. Swift, do 17	25 62		
8.	Walter Tabor, do 18	33 75		
	M. Harrigan, do 19	33 75		
	Irus Hammond, do 20	33 75		
	D. C. Richardson, do 21	33 75		
	J. L. Richardson, do 22	19 68		

Carried forward,

\$ \$

Vol. II.

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JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the

1841.

DR.

Brought forward,

\$8,122 81

Carried forward,

\$8,122 81

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

99

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1841.

CR.

	Brought forward,		
Dec. 14.	Paid Iss'r Hammond, on account,	R. 29	10 00
21.	James Blaney, 7½ days,	32	8 19
22.	Thos. A. Swift, on account,	33	12 00
31.	Iss'r Hammond, do	42	5 00
1841.			
Jan'y 4.	Reuben Swift, do	43	10 00
18.	J. L. Richardson, do	50	10 13
27.	Tho's A. Swift, do	52	10 00
Feb. 2.	do do	54	5 00
3.	do do	55	10 00
	Wm. Fulkerson, do	56	5 00
4.	Walter Tabor, do	58	3 00
13.	Jno. Smitherman, 2½ days,	62	2 81
18.	Jas. Turner, to 31st December,	63	34 87
	do to date,	64	18 00
	A. E. Lyon, to date,	65	20 25
	J. L. Richardson, to 31st December,	66	24 74
	J. L. Richardson, for 11½ days in January,	67	12 94
	Irus Hammond, to 31st January,	68	69 75
19.	Walter Tabor, do	69-70	66 75
	Issr Hammond, do	71-2	54 75
	M. Harrigan, do	73	47 81
	Wm. Fulkerson, do	74-5	64 75
	Tho's A. Swift, do	76-7	32 75
	Reuben Swift, do	78-9	59 75
	D. C. Richardson, do	80-81	69 75
Feb. 24.	A. E. Lyon, on account,	84	15 00
	Tho's A. Swift, do	85	10 00
	Carried forward,		

100

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the

1841.

DR.

Brought forward,

\$8,122 81

Carried forward,

\$8,122 81

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

101

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1841.

CR.

	Brought forward,		
Feb. 27.	Paid Iss'r Hammond, on account,	R. 88	5 00
Mar. 1.	Tho's A. Swift, do	92	21 50
	I. Hammond, do	R. 93	20 00
3.	D. C. Richardson, do	95	16 00
4.	Irus Hammond, to 28th February,	97	31 50
5.	W. Fulkerson, on account,	98	5 00
6.	A. E. Lyon, balance 28th February,	100	16 50
16.	A. E. Lyon, to date,	103	16 88
23.	M. Harrigan, nine and a half days,	106	10 69
30.	D. C. Richardson, to date,	109-10	49 25
31.	T. A. Swift, to date,	114	34 88
	Reuben Swift, to 28th February,	115	31 50
April 7.	Walter Tabor, do	116	31 50
	I. Hammond, to 31st March,	118-19	41 38
10.	Wm. Fulkerson, to 28th February,	120	26 50
14.	I. Hammond, on account,	121	8 00
29.	Irus Hammond, do	127	23 80
	Jas. C. Bradt, services in February,	128	1 25
30.	Wm. Fulkerson, services to 31st March,	129	34 88
	M. Harrigan, services to date,	130	27 00
May 3.	T. A. Swift, services to 30th April,	131	33 75
	Walter Tabor, on account,	132	5 00
11.	C S. Elwell, do	133	4 44
13.	M. Harrigan, do	134	11 18
	Carried forward,		

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JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the

1841.

DR.

Brought forward,

£8,122 81

Carried forward,

£8,122 81

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1841.

CR.

Brought forward,		\$	\$
May 13.	Paid T. A. Swift, on account, R. 135	6	19
	J. L. Richardson, do 136	1	88
	C. S. Elwell, do 137	8	00
	Edgar Swift, do 138	4	50
	I. Hammond, do 139	1	50
	Irus Hammond, do 140	3	50
17.	J. L. Richardson, do 141	3	00
July 2.	Edgar Swift, to 30th April, 145-6	39	38
	I. Hammond, to 30th June, 147-8-9	85	25
	Irus Hammond, to thirty-		
	first May, 151-2-3	72	33
	W. Tabor, to 31st March, 154	29	88
	W. Tabor, on account, 155	13	37
	C. S. Elwell, to 31st May, 156-7	39	93
	Wm. Fulkerson, on account, 158	64	75
	M. Harrigan, do 159	19	82
	J. L. Richardson, to thirtieth		
	April, 160	30	00
	Reuben Swift, to 31st March, 161	34	88
	J. L. Richardson, on account, 162	19	50
7.	T. A. Swift, to 30th June, 165-6	54	81
Aug. 5.	W. Fulkerson, to 31st July, 172-3	61	00
	T. A. Swift, to 31st July, 174	27	00
	R. Swift, do 175	118	25
	Edgar Swift, do 176	83	00
	Irus Hammond, do 177	61	00
	Iss'r Hammond, do 178	31	00
	M. Harrigan, to 30th June, 179	30	00
	W. Tabor, to 31st May, 180	51	88
	J. L. Richardson, to 31st		
	July, 181	72	50
	C. S. Elwell, do 182	61	00
27.	J. L. Richardson, account, 189	14	13
Carried forward,		\$	\$

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JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the

1841.

DR.

Brought forward,

\$8,122 81

Carried forward.

\$8,122 81

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1841.

CR.

	Brought forward,		\$	\$
Aug. 27.	T. A. Swift, account,	R. 190	10	50
	J. Hammond, do	191	8	62
	R. Swift, do	192	6	94
Sept. 11.	T. A. Swift, balance to date, 197-8		25	00
27.	Irus Hammond, account,	201	40	00
28.	W. Tabor, to 30th June,	203	30	00
	I. Hammond, to 31st August,	204	21	88
	M. Harrigan, do	205	62	00
	D. Gidley, do	206	22	00
30.	M. Harrigan, to 30th September, instant,	207	30	00
	W. Tabor, do	208	92	00
	Daniel Gidley, do	209	30	00
	W. Fulkerson, to 31st August,	210	31	00
	I. Hammond, to 30th September,	211	30	00
	J. L. Richardson, do	212-13	46	87
	Irus Hammond, do	214	20	50
	C. S. Elwell, to date,	215	58	50
Oct. 5.	D. B. Wilcox, 11½ days' services,	217	11	50
19.	S. G. Porter, services in March last,	226	3	56
30.	Irus Hammond, to 31st October, instant,	230	30	50
	Irus Hammond, do	231	31	50
	Wm. Fulkerson, do	232	62	00
	W. Tabor, do	233	31	00
	C. S. Elwell, do	234	31	00
	M. Harrigan, do	235	31	00
	R. Swift, do	236	62	56

Carried forward,

\$ \$

106

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the

1841.

DR.

Brought forward,

\$8,122 81

Carried forward,

\$8,122 81

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1841.

CR.

	Brought forward,			
Oct. 30.	Paid J. L. Richardson, to			
	31st October, instant,	R. 237	31	50
	Dan'l Gidley, do	238	31	00
	T. A. Swift, do	239	28	00
	Jno. Dandle, two days,	241	2	00
31.	W. Hammond, 6½ days,	246	6	50
				<hr/>
				\$3,653 84

Pursuing fugitive convicts.

1840.

Nov. 21.	Paid J. B. Clark, following			
	convicts escaped June 1,			
	1840,	R. 4	\$2	00

1841.

Feb. 8.	N. R. Hammond, following			
	Gray and Murdock,	59	8	76
March 1.	Davis & Whitwood, for horse			
	hire,	91	2	00
				<hr/>
				12 76

Discharged Convicts.

1840.

Nov. 22.	Paid H. A. White, on dis-			
	charge,	R. 6	3	00
	W. Van Avery, do	7	3	00
	N. Stickle, do	8	3	00
Dec. 14.	H. Gardinier, do	27	3	00
26.	G. Knapp, do	35	3	00
	J. Wilson, do	36	3	00
	A. Ross, do	37	2	00
	Jas. Esty, do	37	2	00
Jan. 13.	S. S. Doty, do	48	2	00
Feb. 25.	S. D. Foster, do	87	3	00
28.	John Hay, jr., do	89	3	00
	H. B. Houghton, do	90	3	00
				<hr/>
	Carried forward,			

108

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the

1841.

DR.

Brought forward,

\$8,122 81

Carried forward,

\$8,122 81

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

109

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1841.

CR.

Brought forward,

§

April 18. Paid J. Rodgers, on dis-
charge,

R. 122 3 00

Sylvester Lattie, do 123 3 00

May 23. C. B. Crandall, do 142 3 00

June 9. A. F. Streeter, do 143 3 00

Aug. 12. Orrin Derby, do 184 3 00

15. Peter Loomis, do 185 3 00

16. L. Genereau, do 186 3 00

Sept. 11. Alva Allison, do 196 3 00

Oct. 10. J. C. Mitchell, do 220 3 00

Royal Parker, do 221 3 00

22. L. Cavanaugh, do 227 3 00

31. Geo. F. Burn, do 243 3 00

do cash received

from him Oct. 26, 1839, by

J. H. Titus, agent, 244 1 84

70 84

Provisions.

1840.

Nov. 25. Wm. Hammond, account, R. 9 100 00

Dec. 7. Wm. Hammond, to 30th No-
vember, 14 138 86

Feb. 19. S. W. Stowell, boarding con-
victs from Dec. 1, to Jan. 31, 82 210 40

Mar. 31. do from Feb. 1, to date, 111 200 95

July 2. do from April 1, to May 31, 150 240 94

3. do account in June, 164 4 75

10. do do do 169 100 00

Aug. 6. do balance convict board in
June, 170 13 90

do boarding convicts in July, 171 135 23

Oct. 18. do from Aug. 1, to Sept. 30, 224 272 11

31. do boarding convicts this
month, 242 157 32

1,574 46

Carried forward,

§

110

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the
DR.

1841.

Brought forward,

£8,122 81

Carried forward,

£8,122 81

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1840.

CR.

Brought forward,

Freight and Transportation.

Dec. 2.	Paid E. W. Clark, teaming		
	iron,	R. 13	5 43
11.	W. Parker, railroad charges,	I. 11	94
	do do	12	87
21.	E. B. Chapman, teaming		
	leather,	R. 31	42

1841.

Jan. 13.	W. Parker, charges on sheet		
	iron,	I. 13	3 03
Aug. 6.	do shingles, &c.,	31	6 31
Sept. 22.	R. L. Spear, teaming shin-		
	gles,	R. 200	7 58
	W. S. Warner, freight, blan-		
	kets, &c.,	202	88
Oct. 14.	J. W. Waters, teaming lum-		
	ber,	223	7 50

22 96

Travelling Expenses.

1840.

Dec. 8.	D. Adams, expenses to Detroit,	10 87
---------	--------------------------------	-------

1841.

Jan. 8.	do do	10 87
Feb. 15.	do do	10 88
Mar. 18.	do do	10 87
July 1.	do do	10 88
Aug. 5.	do do	10 87
Oct. 23.	S. Whitwell,	R. 228 10 87

76 11

Wood.

1840.

Dec. 9.	C. C. Darling, for 47½ cords	
	wood,	R. 25-26 41 55
26.	J. P. Niffin, in account,	39 10 00

Carried forward,

112

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the

1841.

DR.

Brought forward,

\$8,122 81

Carried forward,

\$8,122 81

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

113

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1841.

CR.

	Brought forward,		\$	\$
Jan. 27.	Paid J. P. Niffin, balance,	R. 51	21	32
28.	C. C. Darling, in account,	53	5	00
Feb. 3.	J. P. Niffin, do	57	3	00
10.	do do	60	5	05
20.	C. C. Darling,	83	25	00
24.	F. Blackman, for wood,	86	4	00
Mar. 6.	do do	102	5	22
16.	A. C. Richardson,	104	6	73
	C. C. Darling, account,	105	15	00
31.	Monroe & Chamberlin,	112	22	00
	G. W. Woodworth, 31½ cords,	113	27	19
Aug. 27.	C. C. Darling, account,	183	16	00
	W. H. Monroe, account wood contract,	193	10	50
Oct. 4.	John Clark,	216	30	00
19.	S. G. Porter, for 20 cords,	225	17	40
31.	C. C. Darling, balance,	245	2	81
			<hr/>	267 77

Lumber.

1840.

Dec. 8. F. E. Bush, for 1,600 lath, R. 23 12 80

1841.

Aug. 6.	Eldred & Son, for boards, shingles, &c.,	32	69	24
			<hr/>	82 04

Labor.

1840.

Dec. 8.	D. B. Wilcox, superintending shoe shops,	R. 24	36	88
14.	R. R. Jones, work do,	28	8	88
19.	H. Lewis six days do,	30	7	50

1841.

Jan. 12.	R. R. Jones, brick work for stoves,	47	50	
			<hr/>	55 76

Carried forward,

6

114

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent, in account with the
DR.

1841.

Brought forward,

68,122 81

68 122 81

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

115

Convict Department of the State Prison.

1841.

CR.

Brought forward,

Office Expenses.

1840.

Dec. 8. A. S. Bagg, stationery, I. 7 10 00

1841.

July 8. T. A. Swift, for one clock, R. 167 15 03

Aug. 5. A. S. Bagg, for pens, I. 33 75

Sept. 22. S. L. Rood, do paper, 35 8 25

Oct. 15. A. S. Bagg, paper and pens, 43 3 75

37 75\$8,066 33

To amount of debits from page 6, \$8,122 81

8,066 33

Balance to new account,

\$56 49*Recapitulation.*

Receipts during year ending 31st October, 1841, \$8,122 81

Disbursements.

Transporting convicts to prison, \$426 17

Clothing, bedding, &c., 952 57

Sundries, 823 30

Guards, 3,653 84

Pursuing fugitives, 12 76

Discharged convicts, 70 84

Provisions, 1,574 46

Freight and transportation, 32 96

Traveling expenses, 76 11

Wood, 267 77

Lumber, 82 04

Labor, 55 76

Office expenses, 37 75

8,066 33

Balance,

\$56 49

State of Michigan, County of Jackson, ss :

David Adams, the agent, and S. W. Whitwell, the clerk of the state prison, at Jackson, severally make oath and say, that the foregoing statement of account is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,
S. W. WHITWELL.

Subscribed and sworn to, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1841,
before me.

F. LIVERMORE, *Justice of the Peace.*



JOINT DOCUMENTS.

David Adams, Agent State Prison, in

1840.

DR.

Oct. 31. To balance cash on hand, received from
visitors, as reported to this date, \$44 13

1841.

Oct. 31. To this amount received from visitors
at the prison from the 1st of Novem-
ber, 1840, to date, say 1,195 persons,
at 12½ cents each, 149 37

\$193 50

1841.

Oct. 31. To debit balance of this date, \$98 50

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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account with the State of Michigan.

1841.

CR.

Jan. 4. By paid Charles Fox, chaplain to the prison, for one quarter's salary, to November 24, 1840, at \$100 pr an.,	\$25 00	
April 1. Paid do for one quarter's salary, to February 24, 1841,	25 00	
14. Paid do services from 24th February to date,	14 00	
Aug. 9. Paid J. H. Pitezel, chaplain, for one qr salary, from 9th May to date,	25 00	
Sept. 6. Paid D. Thomas, for services from August 9, to date,	6 00	
	<hr/>	\$95 00
Balance to 31st October, 1841,		98 50
		<hr/>
		<u>\$193 50</u>

In compliance with sections eleven and twenty, of act number sixty-five, laws of eighteen hundred and forty.

To E. P. HASTINGS, Auditor General Michigan:

David Adams, agent of the state prison at Jackson, respectfully reports the following accounts as due to the convict department of said prison :

1841.

Oct. 31. William Daly, balance of account,		
1840,	\$	18
Thomas Johnson, balance of account, 1839,		37
John S. Holmes, balance account,		50
David Beeman, boots and shoes		
1840,		5 00
Joseph Wade, do do		11 88
E. B. Miller, do do		5 39
Wilson Ferris, brick moulds, &c.,		1 44
Joseph S. Ward, balance old account, 1839,		18 50
Robert Blain, do do 1840,		1 63
United States, for the support of convicts sentenced to this prison by the U. S. district court,		1,436 88
		<u>\$1,481 77</u>

To E. P. HASTINGS, *Auditor General*:

SIR—In compliance with the requirements of section seventeen of “an act to provide for the government and discipline of the state prison,” I respectfully submit the following statement of expenses incurred in transporting convicts to the said prison, during the year ending on the 31st day of October, 1841.

DAVID ADAMS,
Agent State Prison.

1840.

Nov. 11.	In conveying prisoner Lawrence Cavanagh from Berrien county to said prison,	\$39 68
Dec. 8.	In conveying Erastus B. Crandall and George Rowland from Washtenaw county,	9 13
28.	In conveying Diamond Pearl and Joseph Du-bois from Wayne county,	12 50
	In conveying William Moriels from Monroe county,	10 63

1841.

Jan. 4.	In conveying Anthony Gray from Wayne county,	7 91
Feb. 17.	In conveying Stephen Secord from Oakland county,	15 37
Mar. 3.	In conveying Peter Dezalier and Calvin Hopkins from Genesee county,	17 88
18.	In conveying Adam Bougge, Jesse Arnold and Thomas Cullen from Wayne county,	11 63
25.	In conveying Andrew J. Gregg and Augustus Stisser from St. Joseph county,	36 50
April 20.	In conveying Thomas Brannan, Peter Case, H. G. Sperbeck from Oakland county,	42 25
28.	In conveying James Woods, Orange Ha'stead, John Ogden and Orrin Derby from Cass and Berrien counties,	52 13

Carried forward,

9

	Brought forward,	\$
July 1.	In conveying Michael Conlisk from Monroe county,	10 75
	In conveying Benjamin F. Earl, John Cole, John Moore, Samuel Clay and James Carlow from Wayne county,	24 81
Aug. 5.	In conveying Peter Rafferty and William J. Brown from Washtenaw county,	7 50
	In conveying Washington White, H. A. Isaacs, Charles Porter, Thomas Burrige, G. W. Carpenter, James Carpenter, William Wilson, D. Thompson, J. B. Owen and Nelson P. Perry from Wayne county,	57 00
Oct. 13.	In conveying prisoner Charles M. Harris from Cass county,	29 00
	In conveying prisoner Luther Stewart from St. Joseph county,	8 00
	In conveying prisoner Abram Bliss from Lenawee county,	7 50
	In conveying prisoner James Steel from Van Buren county,	26 00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$426 17</u>

Inventory of the real estate, work shops and other buildings on the prison ground; also, of the tools, furniture and other effects belonging to the state of Michigan; the whole on hand the 31st day of October, A. D. 1841, made in pursuance of section thirty-two of "An act to provide for the government and discipline of the state prison."

Houses without the prison inclosure.

One large frame house, for the use of the agent; one smaller frame house, occupied by the deputy keeper; one other frame house, rented to guards.

Within the prison inclosure—Kitchen.

Furniture for seventy convicts, consisting of tin plates, tin cups, knives, forks, and spoons; cooking utensils; three tables; two bar-

ber chairs ; kit of barber's tools ; apothecary's closet, with sundry drugs, medicines, &c.,

Shoemakers and Tailor's shop.

Sundry tools, lasts and work benches ; one box stove and twenty feet pipe.

Coopers and Carpenter's shop.

Sundry tools ; one stove and twenty feet pipe.

Blacksmith and Lock shops.

Fixtures ; four sets tools ; one lever punch ; one patent balance ; one screw punch ; one pair cutting shears ; one pair scales and weights ; one old stove ; fifty-five hooks and three hundred and fifty eyes for cell doors ; quantity of bar and scrap iron.

Brick Drying Kiln.

Furnace and pipe.

Barn.

One span horses, harness and two wagons ; two chains ; two yokes ; one sleigh ; two stone boats ; one car for drawing stone ; one old wagon ; five bags ; twelve hundred feet pine lumber.

Clerk's Office.

Furniture ; sundry accounts, books and papers ; one clock ; iron safe ; stove and eight feet pipe.

Within the Cells.

Iron and wood bedsteads and bedding, for seventy convicts ; four large stoves and pipe ; cut stone for six and one half cell covers.

Sundries.

Twenty shovels ; twenty wheel-barróws ; six crowbars ; five punch bars ; five picks ; ten stone hammers ; eight axes ; four hoes ; eight trowels ; one buck saw ; one hand cart ; seventy chisels ; one glazier's diamone ; one horse power for raising stone ; two cranes ; one tackle and rigging ; one hundred and forty-seven pounds new rope ; one gallows stove ; one box stove ; one cook stove ; one large bell ; six muskets ; five pistols.

State of Michigan, county of Jackson, ss.

David Adams, the agent, and S. W. Whitwell, the clerk of the state prison at Jackson, severally make oath and say, that the foregoing inventory is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,
S. W. WHITWELL.

Subscribed and sworn to, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1841,
before me.

F. LIVERMORE,
Justice of the Peace.

[No. 5.]

**Annual report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at
Jackson, Michigan.**

STATE PRISON, }
Jackson, December 22, 1841. }

To THOMAS ROWLAND, Esq., Secretary of State :

SIR—Inclosed, I forward you the annual report of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson.

S. W. WHITWELL,
Clerk of Prison.

REPORT.

The Inspectors of the State Prison, for the state of Michigan, respectfully report :

That the documents furnished them by the agent, in conformity to law, and herewith submitted, exhibit a complete view of the transactions of the prison, for the year ending October 31, 1841.

In noticing the report of the agent, it appears that there has been received, during the year—

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

125

From the state treasury, the sum of	\$7,000 00
And for labor, &c., which has been applied upon the convict department, the sum of	680 93
Add balance on hand, October 31, 1840,	441 88
	<hr/>
	\$8,122 81

There has been expended for the support of convicts, pay of guards' wages, and other expenses, the sum of	<hr/>
	\$8,066 33

Leaving in the hands of agent, October 31, 1841,	\$56 48
--	---------

It should be observed, that the labor of convicts has generally been applied upon the building department of the prison, in continuing the yard wall, commenced last year, and in erecting a new range of work shops. And it appears that, estimating the value of work accomplished, at much less than it would have cost the state, had the course been adopted which was formerly pursued, viz: letting the jobs by contract to individuals, there has been earned a small excess over the amount drawn from the treasury.

The board have constantly had in view the importance of reducing, as far as practicable, the expenses of the institution, and that this object has, in some measure, been attained, will appear from a comparison of the expenditures of 1840 and 1841. Showing, that although laboring under the embarrassment consequent upon the necessary use of a depreciated currency, and with a constant increase of prisoners, the expenses of the last year amount to about \$3,000 less than in 1840

In closing the accounts of the prison to the end of the fiscal year, there appears to be due from the United States, for the support of convicts sentenced by the United States court, for the district of Michigan, the sum of \$1,436 88. The account made up the 30th of June last, amounting to \$1,803 60, was at that time forwarded to the United States marshal at Detroit, for adjustment, but still remains unsettled. It is, however, confidently hoped, that this sum will soon be paid.

From the report of last year, there appears to have been in prison on the 31st of October, 1840,	44 convicts.
Received in the course of the year ending October 31, 1841, including one escaped and retaken,	47
	<hr/>
	91
Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence,	14
do by pardon or remission of sentence,	11
	<hr/>
	25
Leaving in the prison October 31, 1841,	66 do

Since the close of the fiscal year, nine convicts have been received, four discharged by expiration of sentence, and one pardoned, leaving the present number seventy.

By an account herewith submitted, there will appear the names of the convicts received the past year; counties in which they were tried; crimes for which they were sentenced; ages and descriptions of their persons, and the terms for which they were severally committed.

Copies of the monthly reports of the agent will be found annexed, to which we beg to refer for a more detailed account of the financial transactions of the "convict department" of the prison.

The convicts having been employed during the past year in a variety of ways, and in detached numbers, widely separated from each other, it has been deemed inexpedient to reduce the number of guards, which was in contemplation at the time of our last report.

Ten guards are now employed at one dollar per day each, but it is anticipated that a less number will be required when the workshops, now in course of erection, shall be completed.

In compliance with law, the agent contracted the services of sixteen convicts for one year from April last, at thirty-seven and one-half cents per day, each. It is believed that, in this manner, more can be realized to the state from the labor of convicts, under long sentences, than in any other; but the board would respectfully suggest and recommend to the legislature, the propriety of so amending the existing law, as to authorize the agent to let their labor for a longer term than one year, to which he is at present limited. But this would create an increased demand for their services, and further

promote the interests of the state, as well as those of the contractor, is obvious, from the fact that a great portion of the fiscal year is consumed in instructing convicts who have had no previous experience in the business for which they are designed.

The facts that no deaths have occurred during the past year, or since the establishment of the institution, and that few have been attacked with diseases, which have prevailed to some extent in the adjacent country, prove that the skill and attention of the physician, together with the habits and nourishment of the convicts, have been highly conducive to their health.

Much attention has been paid by the chaplain to the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, and it is hoped and believed, that his exertions to improve their condition by advice and counsel, together with the opportunity afforded them for obtaining instruction from the bible, have produced a salutary effect.

The inspectors, during the past year, in addition to their regular monthly and special meetings, have had frequent opportunities of observing and examining the course pursued by the present agent and deputy keeper; and it affords them much gratification to be enabled to state, that the affairs of the prison have been conducted and managed with a degree of skill and prudence which has effected an improvement in the police as well as in the financial departments, that has not been witnessed at any former period since the establishment of the institution. It is believed that the course of discipline pursued towards the convicts, during the past season, has had the effect to produce good order and subordination, while the labor has been performed with a great share of cheerfulness and good feeling on their part, and in many instances during the warm weather, to a voluntary extent, which it has been found necessary to check, in order to guard against disease from undue exertion and extreme heat.

We are also much gratified that, by constant attention at the prison and intercourse with the convicts, the officers have so far succeeded in obtaining a knowledge of their different characters and dispositions, as to prevent the occurrence of a single escape during the past year. In recording the prosperous condition of the prison, it does not seem improper to remark, that these results may be partially attributed to that experience, which is deemed important to an

individual in the proper and efficient discharge of the duties pertaining to the agency of this prison.

The increase of convicts leads us to apprehend, that the present number of cells will soon be insufficient for their confinement, and, in conclusion, it is respectfully but earnestly recommended, that some provision be made by the ensuing legislature, to enable the agent to advance the progress of the works, with the labor of convicts, in order that the prison will, at all times, be in a condition to receive and keep in security, all who may be sentenced to imprisonment therein.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

IRA C. BACKUS,
SHERMAN EASTMAN,
M. B. MEDBERY,

Inspectors.

State Prison, Jackson, Dec. 22, 1841.

To the Board of inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson :

DAVID ADAMS, the agent, respectfully submits the following statement of affairs relating to the convict department of that institution :

Receipts and disbursements for the year ending October 31, 1841.
1841.

Received from treasury, per inspector's certificates,	\$7,000 00
do for labor by convicts,	466 32
do do rent,	195 56
do do convicts clothing sold,	15 00
do do lumber do	1 80
do do 1 pair handcuffs do	2 25
	<hr/>
	\$7,680 93
Balance on hand October 31, 1840,	441 88
	<hr/>
	\$8,122 81

	<i>Contra.</i>	
Paid for provisions,	\$1,574 46	
do clothing and bedding,	952 57	
do guards,	3,653 84	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$	\$

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

129

Brought forward,		0	0
Paid to prisoners discharged,	70	84	
do for transportation of convicts,	426	17	
do following fugitive convicts,	12	76	
do freight and transportation of goods,	32	96	
do agents' travelling expenses,	76	11	
do lumber,	62	04	
do labor,	55	76	
do stationery, &c.,	37	75	
do fuel and sundry expenses,	1,091	07	
			<u>\$8,066 33</u>
Balance in hands of agent, October 31, 1841,			<u><u>\$56 48</u></u>
The whole number of convicts remaining in the prison November 1, 1840,			44
Whole number of convicts received into prison during the year ending October 31, 1841,			47
			<u>91</u>
Discharged from prison during the year ending October 31, 1841, by expiration of sentence,	14		
pardon or remission of sentence,	11		
			<u>25</u>
Remaining in prison October 31, 1841,			<u><u>66</u></u>
<i>Employment.</i>			
Shoemakers, on contract,			6
Coopers do			8
Blacksmiths do			3
do for state,			2
Tailors do			3
Carpenters in building work shops, &c.,			6
Building yard wall and in stone quarries,			23
Cooking, washing, &c.,			7
Barber,			1
Wood cutters,			2
Unemployed in consequence of sickness and old age,			6
			<u><u>66</u></u>

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

The whole number of days' work performed by convicts during the year ending October 31, 1841—12,812½ days.

	Days.	Amount.	Total.
In building yard walls, In stone quarries,	1,863½ 1,261	\$2,366 06	
In carpenter shop, In building new work shop,	413 168	435 75	\$2,801 81
For contractors, in shoe shop, do do cooper shop, do do smith shop, do on work shops, For Gordon Case, in quarry,	1,069½ at 37½ cts. 805½ at 37½ cts. 340½ at 56½ cts. 73 at 50 cts. 24 at 50 cts.	\$401 15 302 16 191 67 18 50 12 00	
For James C. Broadt, in quarry, For Laurence and Barber, in shoe shop,	20 at 60 cts. 349½ at 31½	\$12 00 109 22	\$25 48 121 22
For state, in shoe shop, do in tailor shop, do in grading yard, cutting wood, cooking, wash- ing, &c., &c.,	306½ 430 4,659½		
do in blacksmith shop,	5,395½ at 50 cts. 1,034 at 50 cts.		2,697 88 517 00
	12,812½ days.		\$7,068 39

The limited amount of money appropriated for continuing the building of the state prison the past year, and the importance of advancing the yard wall, has induced me to employ a large number of convicts, and to apply the avails of coopers, shoemakers, &c., upon the building department.

It will appear from the above statement, that 3,154½ days' labor has been performed upon the yard wall and in the stone quarries, estimated at 75 cents per day, which is considered a low rate, the amount of work accomplished being quite equal to the labor of individuals, whose services in the same branch of business, command from \$1 to \$1 50 per day.

581 days' labor has been performed in the carpenter shop, and upon the new work shops, valued also at 75 cents per day, and amounting, as above, to \$435 75.

The sum of \$925 48 has been received from contractors and others, for convict labor, to 31st October, 1841, and the same applied upon the building department, and accounted for in my report to the auditor general. \$121 22 was received for shoemakers, and for other labor, previous to the time the duties of the building commissioner devolved upon me, which will appear in the accounts of the convict department.

The labor in the blacksmith shop, amounting, per estimate, to \$517 00, was done by direction of the late commissioner, either in manufacturing for the building while under his control, or the avails arising therefrom, received by him.

The remainder of labor performed by convicts during the past year, has been employed for the state, in the most advantageous manner, although, in consequence of the present unfinished state of the work shops, much time is necessarily lost by convicts, whose physical powers are insufficient for the performance of laborious duties when exposed to the inclement weather incident to this climate.

It will be observed upon examination, that the money realized, and the supposed amount earned by the convicts, estimating their labor at one half the usual rate per day, heretofore paid to free citizens, exceeds the amount drawn from the treasury during the past year, by \$63 39.

In discharging my duties relative to the discipline of the prison, I

have been governed and greatly aided by your valuable advice and counsel, and I have witnessed with satisfaction, that my efforts have generally met with your approval.

The accounts for the year ending October 31, 1841, as required by law, are herewith submitted, to which I beg leave to refer; and remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID ADAMS,

Agent of State Prison.

State Prison Office, Jackson, November 28, 1841.

Number.	Names.	Age.	Complexion.	Height.
1	Lawrence Cavanagh,	66 years.	Light,	5 feet 6½
2	Wm. Van Sickles,	31	do	5 6½
3	Erastus B. Crandal,	29	do	5 8½
4	George Rowland,	21	do	5 7½
5	Diamond Pearl,	46	do	5 10
6	Joseph Duboy,	37	Dark,	5 7½
7	William Merrills,	26	Light,	5 10½
8	Anthony Gray,	35	Negro,	5 7½
9	Stephen Secord,	24	Light,	5 5½
10	Peter Dazaliger,	20	do	5 10½
11	Calvin Hopkins,	27	do	5 3½
12	Adam Pougge,	36	Negro,	5 6
13	Jesse Arnold,	38	Light,	5 7
14	Thomas Cullen,	13	do	4 8½
15	Andrew J. Gregg,	22	do	5 7½
16	Augustus Stisser,	52	do	5 5
17	Thomas Brannan,	25	do	5 7½
18	Peter Case,	41	do	5 10½
19	Henry G. Sperbeck,	23	do	5 7½
20	James Woods,	29	do	5 9½
21	Orange Halstead,	19	do	5 2½
22	Jno. Ogden,	17	do	5 8½
23	Orrin Derby,	35	Dark,	5 6
24	Michael Conliak, sen.,	68	Light,	5 6½
25	Benjamin F. Earl,	34	do	5 7½
26	John Cole,	43	Negro,	5 9½
27	John Moore,	52	do	5 7½
28	Samuel Clay,	20	Dark,	5 5½
29	James Carlow,	18	Light,	5 6½
30	Peter Rafferty,	20	Dark,	5 6½
31	William J. Brown,	52	Light,	5 7½
32	Washington-White,	23	do	5 8½
33	Henry A. Isaacs,	25	do	5 10½
34	Thomas Burrridge,	27	do	5 7½
35	Charles Porter,	15	do	5 4
36	George W. Carpenter,	26	do	5 9
37	James Carpenter,	23	do	5 9
38	William Wilson,	28	do	5 8
39	Daniel Thompson,	21	Dark,	5 10
40	Jonathan B. Owen,	24	do	5 9
41	Nelson P. Perry,	40	Negro,	5 9
42	Charles M. Harris,	27	Light,	5 10
43	Luther Stewart,	25	Dark,	6
44	Abram Bliss,	33	do	5 4
45	Thomas Black,	30	Sallow,	5 5
46	James Steel,	64	Light,	5 7
47	George W. Norton,	26	do	5 4

(No. 1.)

Monthly report to inspectors.

*David Adams, agent of the State Prison at Jackson, in account with
the State of Michigan, for November, 1840.*

1840.

DR.

Nov. 1.	Balance on hand per last report,	\$441 88
30.	Received from sundries for convict labor in shops, &c.,	51 85
		<hr/>
		\$493 73

1840.

Contra.

No. of voucher.

Nov. 4.	Paid Merriman & Co., for lead, per invoice,	No. 1, \$ 38
	do E. J. Bunt, for tallow,	2, 38
6.	do Sherman Eastman, for leather, &c.,	3, 118 68
10.	do D. Adams, agent, expenses in conveying one convict Berrien county,	39 68
	do James C. Broadt, for 1 wag- on for transporting convicts to prison,	R. 1, 90 00
13.	do A. C. Ford, for two wagon boxes,	2, 50
	do E. Allen, for 7 days' servi- as guard,	3, 7 88
20.	do H. Tisdale, 1 pair mittens, per invoice,	No. 3, 1 00
	do Thomas A. Swift's account, services as guard,	R. 4 8 13
	do J. B. Clarke, following con- victs,	5 2 00
22.	do Henry A. White, (convict,) on discharge,	6 3 00
	do William Van Avery, do	7 3 00
	Carried forward,	<hr/> \$ <hr/> \$493 73

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

Brought forward,	0	\$493 73
Paid Norton Strickles, (convict,) on discharge,	8, 3 00	
26. William Hammond on account, rations for convicts,	9, 100 00	
James Turner, on account services as guard,	10, 5 00	
30. Iss'r. Hammond for thirty days' services as guard,	11, 33 75	
William Fulkerson for 30 days' services as guard,	12, 33 75	
	<hr/>	\$450 08
Balance in hands of agent to new account,		<hr/> <u>\$43 65</u>

The Convict Department Dr. for the month of November, 1840.

Nov. 30. To sundry guards for balance due them,	\$242 80	
William Hammond for ballance on rations,	138 86	
Eldred & Son, for leather, sheet iron, &c.,	133 10	
D. F. Dwight & Co., for ticking, &c.,	15 29	
John Owen, for medicines,	5 18	
W. P. Kassick, for one box glass,	3 50	
M. B. & J. W. Medbury, for leather, &c.,	52 67	
Dawson & Bates, for advertising,	6 50	
	<hr/>	<u>\$597 96</u>

State Prison Office, Jackson, November 30, 1840.

Jackson County, ss :

David Adams, agent, and S. W. Whitwell, clerk of the state prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding monthly account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,
S. W. WHITWELL,

Subscribed and sworn, this 7th day of December, 1840, before me,
IRA C. BACKUS,
President Board of Inspectors.

[No. 2.]

Monthly Report.

David Adams, Agent of the State Prison at Jackson, in account with the State of Michigan, for December, 1840.

1840.

DR.

Dec. 1.	Balance per last report,	\$43 65
4.	Received from treasury, per inspectors' certificate,	1,000 00
31.	Rec'd from sundries for work by convicts, &c.,	70 16
		<hr/>
		\$1,113 81

1840.

Contra.

No. of voucher.

Dec. 2.	Paid E. W. Clarke for teaming,	R. 13	\$5 43
7.	Wm. Hammond, balance rations to 30th November,	14	138 86
	Sundry guards, balance services to 30th November,	15 a 22	242 80
8.	F. E. Bush, for 1,600 ft. lath,	23	12 80
	D. B. Wilcox, for 27½ days' services as superintendent of shoe shop to date,	24	38 88
	Moore & Hitchcock, for advertising, per invoice	No. 5	2 00
		<hr/>	
Carried forward,		\$	\$1,113 81

	Brought forward,	\$	\$1,113 81
Dec. 8.	Paid Eldred & Son, sheet iron, leather, &c.,	No. 6	133 16
	A. S. Bagg, for stationery,	7	10 00
	Jackson steam furnace compa- ny, for 4,250 lbs. stove cast- ings,	8	286 87
	D. Adams, agent, expenses to Detroit,		10 87
	do do in conveying two convicts from Washtenaw county,		9 13
9.	C. C. Darling, on account, wood,	25	15 00
	D. F. Dwight, for ticking, &c., per invoice	No. 9	53 05
	John Owen, medicines,	10	5 18
	W. Parker, charges on do and leather,	11	94
	do do oil,	12	87
	C. C. Darling, balance on wood delivered prison,	R. 28	26 55
14.	H. Gardinier, convict, on dis- charge,	27	3 00
	R. R. Jones, lathing and plas- tering shoe shop,	28	8 88
	Issacher Hammond, on account, services as guard,	29	10 00
19.	Horace Lewis, for six days' ser- vices in shoe shop,	30	7 50
21.	E. B. Chapman, for teaming leather,	31	42
	James Blaney, 7 1-2 days' ser- vices as guard,	32	8 19
22.	Thomas A. Swift, on account, services as guard,	33	12 00
	Carried forward,	\$	<u>\$1,113 81</u>

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

153

	Brought forward,	0	\$1,113 81
Dec. 23.	Paid N. R. Hammond, expenses in conveying two convicts from Wayne county,	R. 34	12 50
26.	Discharged convict, Geo. Knapp,	35	3 00
	do do James Wilson,	36	3 00
	do do Andrew Ross,	37	2 00
	do do James Esty,	38	2 00
	James P. Niffin, on account, wood,	39	10 00
	Joel Roberts, for cell tubs,	40	2 50
28.	Anson E. Lyon, expenses in conveying 1 convict from Monroe,	41	10 63
	Issacher Hammond, account, services as guard this month,	42	5 00
			<hr/> 1,093 01
	Balance on hand to new account,		<hr/> <hr/> \$20 80

The Convict Department Dr. for the month of December, 1840.

Dec. 31.	To sundry guards, balance due them for services this month,	\$321 70
	S. W. Stowell, convict rations this month,	106 09
	M. B. & J. W. Medbury, clothing, leather, &c.,	50 32
	D. F. Dwight & Co., screws,	20
	P. M. Everett & Co., blankets,	10 00
	Eldred & Son, oil, canvass, &c.,	65 72
		<hr/> \$554 03

State Prison, Jackson, December 31, 1840.

Jackson County, ss:

David Adams, agent, and S. W. Whitwell, clerk of the state prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding monthly account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,
S. W. WHITWELL.

Subscribed and sworn, this 4th day of January, 1841, before me.

IRA C. BACKUS,
President Board of Inspectors.

[No. 3.]

Monthly Report.

David Adams, Agent of the State Prison at Jackson, in account with the State of Michigan, for January, 1841.

1841.

DR.

Jan. 1. Balance,		\$20 80
31. Received from sundries for work by convicts,		29 23

1841.

Contra.

No. of voucher.

Jan. 5. Paid R. Swift on account services as guard in December,	R. 43	\$10 00
Anson E. Lyon, expenses in conveying one convict from Detroit,	44	7 91
W. Fish, for bristles,	45	50
11. Joel Roberts, for cell tubs,	46	2 00
12. R. R. Jones, for brick work for stoves,	47	50
13. Silas S. Doty, convict, on discharge by pardon,	48	2 00
S. Harrington, for 36 lbs. candles,	49	5 76
W. Parker, charges on sheet iron,	invoice, 13	3 03
Carried forward.		\$50 03

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

155

Brought forward,	\$50 03	\$
Jan. 18. Paid J. L. Richardson, account,		
services as guard in December, R. 50		10 13
Robert Blain, for two bushels		
hair,	invoice, 14	2 25
David Adams, agent, expenses to		
Detroit,		10 87
27. James P. Niffin, on acc't of wood,	51	21 32
Thos. A. Swift, on account, ser-		
vices as guard in December,	52	10 00
28. James Ganson, on account wood,	53	5 00
		<hr/> 91 27
	\$50 03	50 03
		<hr/> \$41 24
Balance due agent to new account,		

The Convict Department Dr. for the month of January, 1841.

1841.

Jan. 31. To sundry guards, services this		
month,	\$308 29	
Silas W. Stowell, rations for con-		
victs,	104 51	
David F. Dwight & Co., cloth-		
ing, &c.,	22 20	
M. B. & J. W. Medbury, mole-		
skin, &c.,	7 61	
		<hr/> \$442 21

State Prison Office, Jackson, January 31, 1841.

Jackson County, ss :

David Adams, agent, and S. W. Whitwell, clerk of the state prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding monthly report is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,

S. W. WHITWELL.

Subscribed and sworn, this 3d day of February, 1841, before me.

IRA C. BACKUS,

President Board of Inspectors.

[No. 4.]

Monthly Report.

*David Adams, Agent of the State Prison at Jackson, in account with
the State of Michigan, for February, 1841.*

1841.

DR.

Feb. 10. Received from treasury, per inspectors' certificate,	\$1,000 00
Received from sundry persons for convict labor in shoe shop, &c.,	101 42
	<hr/>
	\$1,101 42

1841.

Contra.

No. of voucher.

Balance due agent, per last report,	\$41 24
Feb. 3. Paid sundry guards balance due them for services in December and January last, R. 54, 55, 56, 58,	
	[63 & 81, 599 86
James P. Niffin, for wood, 57 & 60	8 05
8. N. R. Hammond, expenses in pursuing Gray and Murdock,	59 8 76
10. Geo. B. Cooper, one quarter's postage to 31st Dec., 1840,	61 4 25
13. John Smitherman, 2 1-2 days' services as guard,	62 2 81
19. S. W. Stowell, for convict rations from December 1, to Jan'y 31,	82 210 40
20. C. C. Darling, account of wood,	83 25 00
24. A. E. Lyon, account of services as guard, this month,	84 15 00
Thos. A. Swift, account of services as guard, this month,	85 10 00
F. Blackman, for wood,	86 4 00
25. Samuel D. Foster, convict, on discharge,	87 3 00
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$1,101 42

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

157

Brought forward,	\$	\$1,101 42
Feb. 27. Paid Issacher Hammond, acc't of services as guard, this month, R. 88	5 00	
28. John Hay, jr., convict, on dis- charge,	89 3 00	
H. B. Houghton, convict, on dis- charge,	90 3 00	
Eldred & Co., for oil, canvass, &c., per invoice, No. 15	74 00	
D. Adams, agent, expenses to Detroit, (10th instant,)	10 83	
D. Adams, agent, expenses in conveying one convict from Oakland county,	15 37	
		<hr/> \$1,043 62
Balance on hand to new account,		<hr/> <hr/> \$57 80

The Convict Department Dr. for the month of February, 1841.

Feb. 28. To sundry guards, services this month,	\$222 00	
Silas W. Stowell, convict rations this month,	93 38	
M. B. & J. W. Medbury, invoice materials,	22 31	
D. F. Dwight & Co., invoice materials,	6 42	
W. P. Kassick, invoice materials,	11 25	
		<hr/> \$355 36

State Prison Office, Jackson, March 1, 1841.

Jackson County, ss :

David Adams, agent, and S. W. Whitwell, clerk of the state prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding monthly account is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,

S. W. WHITWELL,

Subscribed and sworn, this 8th day of March, 1841, before me.

IRA C. BACKUS,

President Board of Inspectors.

[No. 5.]

Monthly Report.

David Adams, Agent of the State Prison at Jackson, in account with the State of Michigan, for March, 1841.

1841.

DR.

Mar. 1. Balance per last report,	\$57 80
8. Received from Lawrence & Barber, account, convict labor in shoe shop,	61 50
18. Received from treasury, per inspectors' certificate,	1,000 00
31. Received from George W. Woodworth, for shoes, &c.,	26 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,145 80

1841.

Contra.

No. of voucher.

Mar. 1. Paid Davis & Whitwood, for horse hire,	R. 91	\$2 00
Thomas A. Swift, account, services as guard,	92	21 50
Issacher Hammond, do	93	20 00
3. Henry B. Lathrop, for one pair wheels for hand cart,	94	2 00
D. C. Richardson, account, services as guard,	95	16 00
		<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$	\$1,145 80

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

159

Brought forward,	\$	\$1,145 80
Mar. 3. Paid N. R. Hammond, expenses in conveying two convicts from Genesee county,	R. 96	17 88
4. Irus Hammond, for 28 days' ser- vices as guard in February,	97	31 50
5. Wm. Fulkerson, account, servi- ces as guard in February,	98	5 00
Wm. Fulkerson, account for clo- thing for Foster, convict,	99	4 00
6. Anson E. Lyon, balance services as guard in February,	100	16 50
Wm. H. Monroe, for soap,	101	80
F. Blackman, for wood,	102	5 22
16. A. E. Lyon, balance services as guard to date,	103	16 88
A. C. Richardson, wood,	104	6 73
18. David Adams, agent, expenses to Detroit,		10 87
do in conveying three convicts from Detroit,		11 63
20. C. C. Darling, account of wood,	105	15 00
Z. Chandler, for blankets, per invoice	No. 16	7 00
23. M. Harrigan, 9½ days' services as guard,	R. 106	10 69
25. Charles Knox, sheriff, expenses in conveying two convicts from St. Joseph county,		36 50
27. John Housell, for repairing state wagon,	108	2 63
30. D. C. Richardson, balance servi- ces as guard in February,	109	15 50
do for thirty days as guard in March,	110	33 75
Carried forward,	\$	\$1,145 80

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

Brought forward,	⊙	\$1,145 80
Mar. 31. Paid S. W. Stowell, boarding convicts from February 1, to date,	R. 111 200 95	
Monroe & Chamberlin, account of wood,	112 22 00	
Geo. W. Woodworth, for 31½ cords wood, at 87 cents,	113 27 19	
Thomas A. Swift, for 31 days' services as guard,	114 34 88	
Reuben Swift, for 28 days' services as guard,	115 31 50	
James A. Dyer, invoices, tin ware, &c.,	No. 17 1 22	
		<u>627 32</u>
Balance on hand to new account,		<u>\$518 48</u>

The Convict Department Dr. for the month of March, 1841.

1841.

Mar. 31. To sundry guards, balance due them for services this month,	\$185 66
M. B. & J. W. Medbury, invoice sundries,	1 13
W. P. Kassick, do	13 13
John Sumner, agent, do	14 45
	<u>\$214 37</u>

*State Prison Office, Jackson, March 31, 1841.**Jackson County, ss :*

David Adams, agent, and S. W. Whitwell, clerk of the state prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding statements of account are correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,
S. W. WHITWELL.

Subscribed and sworn, this 6th day of April, 1841, before me.

IRA C. BACKUS,
President Board of Inspectors.

[No. 6.]

Monthly Report.

David Adams, agent of the State Prison at Jackson, in account with the State of Michigan, for April, 1841.

1841.

DR.

April 1. Balance,		\$518 48
Received from Iss'r Hammond, account rent,		18 38
Jas. C. Broadt, for rent,		24 39
do convict labor,		12 00
		<hr/>
		\$573 25

1841.

Contra.

No. of voucher.

April 7. Paid Walter Tabor, for services as guard in February,	R. 116	\$31 50
Joel Roberts, for cell tubs,	117	12 00
Iss'r Hammond, balance services as guard in February,	118	6 50
do for 31 days' services in March,	119	34 88
10. William Fulkerson, for balance services as guard in February,	120	28 50
Iss'r Hammond, account services this month,	121	8 00
18. Joseph Rodgers, convict, on discharge,	122	3 00
Sylvester Lattie, convict, on discharge,	123	3 00
20. Geo. B. Cooper, for postage one quarter, to April 1,	124	5 57
W. P. Kassick, for kersey, &c., per invoice,	No. 19	28 13
P. M. Everett & Co., for blankets, &c., per invoice,	19	18 88
M. B. & J. W. Medbury, for clothing, &c., per invoice,	20	131 43
		<hr/>
Carried forward,	8	\$573 25

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

Brought forward,	\$	\$573 25
April 20. Paid Dawson & Bates, for advertising "sealed proposals,"	21	6 50
D. Adams, agent, expenses in conveying three convicts from Oakland county,	42	25
23. S. Eastman, for expenses four convicts from Cass and Berrian counties,	R. 125	52 13
Jos. Rodgers, for cutting pantaloons for convicts,	126	1 50
29. Irus Hammond, account of services as guard,	127	23 80
James C. Broadt, for services as guard in February,	128	1 25
30. Wm. Fulkerson, for 31 days' services as guard in March,	129	34 83
M. Harrigan, for 24 days' services this month,	130	27 00
		<u>\$498 70</u>
Balance on hand to new account,		<u>\$74 55</u>

The Convict Department Dr. for the month of April, 1841.

1841.

April 30. To sundry guards, for services this month,	\$283 37
M. B. & J. W. Medbury, for cloth, &c.,	26 19
Henry Tisdale, for moleskin and socks,	24 75
W. P. Kassick, for satinets, &c.,	10 94
P. M. Everett & Co., for ticking,	3 94
Jno. Sumner, agent, for shirting, &c.,	4 13
S. W. Stowell, for convict rations, this month,	114 23
	<u>\$467 55</u>

State Prison Office, Jackson, April 30, 1841.

Jackson County, ss :

David Adams, agent, and S. W. Whitwell, clerk of the state prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding monthly report is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,
S. W. WHITWELL.

Subscribed and sworn, this 3d day of May, 1841, before me.

IRA C. BACKUS,
President Board of Inspectors.

[No. 7.]

Monthly Report.

David Adams, Agent of the State Prison at Jackson, in account with the State of Michigan, for May, 1841.

1841.

DR.

May 1. Balance,		\$74 55
3. Received from Thomas A. Swift, balance for shoes, &c.,		15 49
26. Received from H. B. Lathrop, for 1 ax handle,		19
		<hr/>
		\$99 23

1841.

Contra.

No. of vouchers.

May 3. Paid Thomas A. Swift for thirty days' services as guard in April,	R. 131	\$33 75
Walter Tabor, on account of services as guard in March,	R. 132	5 00
11. C. S. Elwell, on account of services as guard in April,	133	4 44
12. M. Harrigan, on account of services as guard this month,	134	11 18
Thomas A. Swift, on account of services as guard, this month,	135	6 19
		<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$	\$90 23

	Brought forward,	\$		\$90 28
May 13.	Paid J. L. Richardson, on account			
	of services as guard in March,	136	1 88	
	C. S. Elwell, on account of ser-			
	vices as guard in April,	137	8 00	
	Edgar Swift, on account of ser-			
	vices as guard in March,	138	4 50	
	Issacher Hammond, on account			
	of services as guard in April,	139	1 50	
	Irus Hammond, on account of			
	services as guard in April,	140	3 50	
17.	Jared L. Richardson, on account			
	of services as guard in April,	141	3 00	
23.	E. B. Crandall, convict, on dis-			
	charge,	142	3 00	
				85 94
				<u>84 29</u>

The Convict Department Dr. for the month of May, 1841.

1841.

May 31.	To sundry guards, services this month,	\$292 63	
	S. W. Stowell, convict rations this		
	month,	126 71	
	M. B. & J. W. Medbury, invoice grey		
	cloth,	30 94	
	Green & Bailey, invoice ticking, &c.,	1 91	
	J. Z. Sacket, invoice linen thread,	1 50	
			\$453 69

State Prison Office, Jackson, May 31, 1841.

Jackson County, ss :

David Adams, agent, and S. W. Whitwell, clerk of the state prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding statements of account are correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,
S. W. WHITWELL.

Subscribed and sworn, this 24th day of June, 1841, before me.

IRA C. BACKUS,
President Board of Inspectors.

[No. 8.]

Monthly Report.

David Adams, Agent of the State Prison at Jackson, in account with the State of Michigan, for June, 1841.

1841.

DR.

June 1. Balance,

\$4 29

1841.

Contra.

No. of voucher.

June 9. Paid Alfred F. Streeter, convict,
on discharge,

R. 143

\$3 00

12. S. Town, for two and a half do-
zen brooms,

144

5 00

\$8 00

4 29

Balance due agent to new account,

\$3 71

The Convict Department Dr. for the month of June, 1841.

1841.

To sundry guards, for services this month, \$297 00

S. W. Stowell, for boarding convicts, 118 65

John Sumner, agent, for ticking, &c., 9 98

M. B. & J. W. Medbury, grey cloth, 30 94

Kassick & Co., for soap, 75

Sidney L. Rood, for paper, 8 25

John Owen, for drugs, &c., 5 35

Randolph & Brother, for canvass, 9 34

\$480 26

*State Prison Office, Jackson, June 30, 1841.**Jackson County, ss :*

David Adams, agent, and S. W. Whitwell, clerk of the state prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding monthly report is correct and true in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,

S. W. WHITWELL,

Subscribed and sworn, this 5th day of July, 1841, before me.

IRA C. BACKUS,

President Board of Inspectors.

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

[No. 9.]

Monthly Report.

*David Adams, Agent of the State Prison at Jackson, in account with
the State of Michigan, for July, 1841.*

1841.

DR.

July 1. Received from treasury, per inspectors' certificate,	\$1,000 00
Issacher Hammond, for rent,	31 08
Sundries for work by convicts,	29 34
	<hr/>
	\$1,060 42

1841.

Contra.

No. of voucher.

July 1. Balance due agent, per last report,	\$3 71	
Paid D. Adams, expenses to Detroit to procure money and make report,	10 88	
do expenses in conveying five convicts from Detroit,	24 81	
2. Edgar Swift, balance services as guard in March,	R. 145	5 68
do 30 days' services as guard in April,	146	33 75
Iss'r Hammond, services as guard to 30th June,	147 a 149	85 25
S. W. Stowell, boarding convicts from April 1, to May 31, 1841,	150	240 94
Irus Hammond, balance services as guard to 31st May last,	151 a 153	72 33
Walter Tabor, balance do in March,	154	29 88
do account of services as do in April,	155	13 37
C. S. Elwell, balance do to 31st May,	156-7	39 93
Carried forward,	\$	<hr/>
		\$1,060 42

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

167

Brought forward,	\$	\$1,080 42
July 2. Paid Wm. Fulkerson, services as guard in April and May,	R. 158	64 75
M. Harrigan, balance as guard to May,	159	19 82
J. L. Richardson, balance do to April,	160	30 00
J. L. Richardson, account services as guard in May,	162	19 50
Reuben Swift, for 31 days' services in March,	161	34 88
George B. Cooper, for one quarter's postage to 30th June,	163	1 78
John McLean, for one patent truss, &c., invoice,	No. 22	4 00
Henry Tisdale, invoice, cloth, &c.,	23	34 75
W. P. Kassick, invoice, satinnet, &c.,	24	11 56
Green & Jessup, do ticking,	25	6 47
Amos Bigelow, do tin ware,	26	2 98
P. M. Everett & Co., do ticking,	27	3 94
J. Z. Sackett, invoice, thread,	28	1 56
John Sumner, agent, do sundries,	29	47 37
Green & Bailey, invoice, ticking, &c.,	30	1 91
3. Silas W. Stowell, account boarding convicts in June,	R. 164-169	104 75
7, Thomas A. Swift, services as guard in May and June,	165-6	54 81
do for one clock for office,	167	15 00
Wm. R. De Land, taking affidavits of agent and clerk,	168	1 00
		<u>\$1,021 31</u>
Balance on hand to new account,		<u><u>\$39 11</u></u>

The Convict Department Dr. for the month of July, 1841.

1841.

July 31. To sundry guards services this month,	\$292 50
S. W. Stowell, convict rations do	135 23
W. P. Kassick, sheeting, &c, per invoice,	4 31
Jno. Sumner, agent, ticking, pails, &c.,	23 15
M. B. & J. W. Medbury, cloth, &c., per invoice,	32 97
D. T. Merriman, shoe thread, per invoice,	38
Everett & Co., 1 lb linen do do	1 25
	<hr/>
	\$489 79
	<hr/>

*State Prison Office, Jackson, July 31, 1841.**Jackson County, ss :*

David Adams, agent, and S. W. Whitwell, clerk of the state prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding monthly report is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,
S. W. WHITWELL.

Subscribed and sworn, this day of August, 1841, before me.

IRA C. BACKUS,
President Board of Inspectors.

[No. 10.]

Monthly Report.

*David Adams, Agent of the State Prison at Jackson, in account with
the State of Michigan, for August, 1841.*

1841.

DR.

Aug. 1. Balance,	39 11
5. Received from treasury, per inspectors' certificate,	\$1,000 00
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$1,039 11

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

169

Brought forward,	\$1,039 11
Aug. 5. Received from Wm. J. Turnbull, for lumber,	1 80
Received from Thomas A. Swift, for convict labor,	2 25
Received from Irus Hammond, for rent of house one quarter,	32 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,075 66

1841.

Contra.

No. of voucher.

Aug. 5. Paid David Adams, agent, expenses to Detroit,	\$10 87
do in conveying 2 convicts from Ann Arbor,	7 50
Eldred & Co., invoice of nails, shingles, &c., &c.,	I. 32 69 24
W. Parker, invoice charges on do	31 6 31
A. S. Bagg, steel pens,	33 75
6. S. W. Stowell, convict rations for July, and balance for June,	R. 170-1 149 13
7. Sundry guards, account, balance due them,	172 a 182 596 13
Irus Hammond, for one vest for Kelly, convict,	R. 183 2 00
12. Orin Derby, convict, on discharge,	184 3 00
15. Peter Loomis, do do	185 3 00
16. Louis Genereau, do do	186 3 00
18. Joseph B. Pierce, for use of horse and buggy in conveying one convict from Monroe,	187 6 00
David Adams, expenses for do on road,	4 75
27. C. C. Darling, account of wood,	188 16 00
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$ 1,075 66

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

Brought forward,	\$	\$1,075 66
Aug. 27. Paid J. L. Richardson, account of		
services as guard this month,	189 14 13	
Thomas A. Swift, do	190 10 50	
Issacher Hammond, do	191 8 62	
Reuben Swift, do	192 6 94	
Wm. H. Monroe, account for		
wood contract,	193 10 50	
Lawrence & Barber, balance		
for shoes furnished convicts		
from Jan. 3 to April 3, 1841,	194 13 53	
do for shoes and repairing for		
convicts from April 4 to Aug.		
19, 1841,	195 103 18	
Moore & Hitchcock, advertising		
sealed proposals in State Ga-		
zette,	I. 34 1 50	
		\$1,046 58
Balance on hand to new account,		\$29 08

The Convict Department Dr. for the month of August, 1841.

1841.

DR.

Aug. 31. To sundry guards, balance due them for servi-		
ces this month,		\$259 31
S. W. Stowell, convict rations this month,		136 48
M. B. & J. W. Medbury, invoice cloth, &c.,		33 46
W. P. Kassick, do ticking,		15 70
John Sumner, agent, do flannel, &c.,		1 63
		\$446 58

State Prison Office, Jackson, August 31, 1841.

Jackson County, ss :

David Adams, agent, and S. W. Whitwell, clerk of the state prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding monthly report is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,
S. W. WHITWELL.

Subscribed and sworn, this 6th day of September, 1841, before me.

IRA C. BACKUS,
President Board of Inspectors.

[No. 11.]

Monthly Report.

David Adams, Agent of the State Prison at Jackson, in account with the State of Michigan, for September, 1841.

1841.

DR.

Sept. 1. Balance,	\$29 08
11. Received from Thos. A. Swift, for convict labor, &c.,	2 25
22. Treasury, per inspectors' certificate,	1,000 00
30. W. Tabor, for one pair of boots, property of George W. Norton, convict,	2 00
Irus Hammond, for convict labor,	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,034 33

1841.

Contra.

No. of voucher.

Sept. 11. Paid Alvah Allison, convict, on discharge,	R. 196	\$3 00
T. A. Swift, balance as guard to 5th instant,	197-8	25 00
T. A. Swift, for one pistol,	199	4 00
22. R. L. Spear, for carting shingles, &c., from Ann Arbor,	200	7 58
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$	\$1,034 33

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

	Brought forward,	\$	\$1,034 33
Sept. 22.	D. Adams, agent, expenses in conveying ten convicts from Detroit,	57 00	
	S. L. Rood, for writing paper, inv.	35 8 25	
	Randolph & Brother, for blankets, padding, socks, &c.,	36 136 55	
27.	M. B. & J. W. Medbury, invoice sundries from April 12, to date,	37 190 13	
	W. P. Kassick, invoice, ticking, &c.,	38 20 01	
	D. T. Merriman, for shoe thread, &c.,	39 50	
	P. M. Everett & Co., for linen thread,	40 3 50	
	John Sumner, agent, for sundries,	41 41 51	
	Chester Yale, for one dozen tin cups,	42 1 00	
	W. S. Warner, railroad charges on blankets, &c.,	R. 202 88	
28.	Paid sundry guards, account, balances due them, 201, 208 & 215	514 75	
			<u>1,012 66</u>
	Balance on hand to new account,		<u>\$21 67</u>

The Convict Department Dr. for the month of September, 1841.

1841.

Sept. 30.	To Wm. Fulkerson, for thirty days' services as guard,	\$30 00
	Reuben Swift, for 29 days' services as guard,	29 00
	S. W. Stowell, for convict rations this month,	135 63
	John Owen, for drugs and medicines,	34 44
		<u>\$229 07</u>

State Prison Office, Jackson, September 30, 1841.

Jackson County, ss:

David Adams, agent, and S. W. Whitwell, clerk of the state prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding monthly report is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,
S. W. WHITWELL.

Subscribed and sworn, this 4th day of October, A. D. 1841, before me.

IRA C. BACKUS,
President Board of Inspectors.

[No. 12.]

Monthly Report.

*David Adams, Agent of the State Prison at Jackson, in account with
the State of Michigan, for October, 1841.*

1841.

DR.

Oct.	1. Balance,	\$21 67
	5. Received from Charles H. Knox, for one pair hand cuffs,	2 25
	15. Received from treasury, per inspector's certificate,	1,000 00
	31. Received from Irus Hammond, for rent, one quarter to date,	32 50
	Received from sundries, for balance old accounts for work by convicts, &c.,	132 85
		<hr/> \$1,189 27

1841.

Contra.

No. of voucher.

Oct.	4. Paid John Clarke, account wood contract,	R. 216 \$30 00
	5. D. B. Wilcox, for 11½ days' services as guard,	217 11 50
	Carried forward,	<hr/> \$ 1,189 27

	Brought forward,	\$	\$1,189 27
Oct. 5.	Paid Charles H. Knox, for conveying one convict from St. Joseph county, to said prison,	218 8 00	
	George B. Cooper, one quarter's postage to 30th September,	219 3 17	
10.	J. C. Mitchell, (convict,) on discharge,	220 3 00	
	Royal Parcher, (convict,) on discharge,	221 3 00	
13.	W. G. Beckwith, conveying one convict from Cass county,	222 29 00	
14.	J. W. Waters, carting lumber from Ann Arbor,	223 7 50	
15.	A. S. Bagg, for paper and pens, per invoice,	No. 43 3 75	
	Randolph & Brother, for 14 bedspreads,	44 15 82	
18.	S. W. Stowell, for convict rations from August 1, to September 30,	R. 224 272 11	
19.	S. G. Porter, for 20 cords wood, at 87 cents,	225 17 40	
	S. G. Porter, for services guard in March last,	226 3 56	
22.	Lawrence Cavanagh, convict, on discharge,	227 3 00	
23.	S. W. Whitwell, for expenses to Detroit, to render agent's report and procure money, 15th instant,	228 10 87	
	S. W. Whitwell, expenses in conveying one convict from Lenawee county,	229 7 50	
26.	Henry Tisdale, for ticking, &c., per invoice,	No. 45 9 75	
	Carried forward,	\$	\$1,189 27

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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Brought forward,			\$	\$1,189 27
Oct. 31. Paid sundry guards, balances due them to date,	R. 230 a	239 390 06		
Jas. McKinney, for conveying convict, from Van Buren county,		240 26 00		
John Doudle, for 2 days' services as guard,		241 2 00		
S. W. Stowell, convict rations, this month,		242 157 32		
George F. Burn, convict, on discharge,		243 3 00		
Geo. F. Burn, this amount received from him, by agent, October 20, 1839,		244 1 84		
W. P. Kassick, invoice, oil, &c.,	Invoice 46	3 65		
M. B. & J. W. Medbury, invoice satinets, &c.,		47 44 27		
Dwight & Fisk, invoice, ticking,		48 12 39		
C. C. Darling balance for wood,	R 245	2 81		
Wm. Hammond, 6½ days' services as guard,		246 6 50		
Amos Bigelow, for tin ware, Invoice	49	13 32		
E. S. Lathrop, for ticking, &c.,		50 10 07		
L. P. Gregg, for cutting convicts clothes,		51 17 63		
S. W. Whitwell, for one pair pantaloons for Green, convict,	R. 247	3 00		
				<u>\$1,132 79</u>
Balance in hands of agent,				<u>\$56 48</u>

State Prison Office, Jackson, Nov. 1, 1841.

Jackson County, ss :

David Adams, agent, and S. W. Whitwell, clerk of the state prison at Jackson, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the preceding monthly report is correct and true, in every respect, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

DAVID ADAMS,
S. W. WHITWELL,

Subscribed and sworn, this 15th day of November, 1841, before me.

IRA C. BACKUS,
President Board of Inspectors.

[No. 6.]

Annual report of the Board of Internal Improvement.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, }
Detroit, December 15, 1841. }

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

The undersigned, members of the board of internal improvement, appointed in pursuance of the act for the regulation of internal improvement, approved March 25, 1840, have the honor respectfully to submit their annual report.

The board met and organized at the city of Detroit, on the 12th day of April last, and retained in their respective situations, the engineers and subordinate agents appointed by their predecessors, except upon the Southern railroad, the construction of which was placed under the charge of Mr. Alvin Turner, chief engineer, in addition to the management of the construction of the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, without increase of compensation ; and the superintendence of the running of the cars between Monroe and Adrian, was placed in the hands of Mr. Thomas G. Cole, of Monroe, with a salary at the rate of eight hundred dollars per annum.

The various works under the charge of the board, will be noticed in order.

Canal around the Rapids of Grand River.

The acting commissioner, accompanied by the chief engineer under the board, (John M. Berrien,) visited the Grand rapids, at Kent, in the latter part of July last, for the purpose of examining into the condition of the work executed by the Kent company, and making the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the views of the legislature in regard to the improvements at that point.

The survey and report of Mr. McCracken, civil engineer in the service of the state, made two years since, shew the entire practicability of making the improvement by canal and locks, upon either side of the river, but that the difference in expense would be very much in favor of the south side. A careful revision of the plans and estimates then presented, and subsequent investigation, have satisfied the board that a canal of less depth of water, and much less expensive character than was contemplated, would secure to the country bordering upon the stream, all the advantages of navigation at present needed or desired; and the hope was entertained that the work upon the reduced scale might be so far completed within the amount of appropriation, as to be rendered available. An effort was accordingly made to place the work under contract, and several interviews had with some of the members of the Kent company, in order to ascertain, in the event of the canal being located upon the south side of the river, the best terms upon which the state could be secured the privilege of using that portion of the work already constructed by the company for manufacturing purposes, (the use of which is embraced in the plan of the canal if located upon that side,) and the right of way for the balance of the route.

The result of these interviews was, that the best terms that could be obtained from the company, were the payment of three thousand dollars for the use of their work and the right of way, and the assumption by the state of two contracts entered into by them, one for excavating a basin, of twenty-five hundred dollars, and another for rock excavation and embankment upon the upper part of their work, of four thousand dollars; (these expenditures being quite as necessary for the purposes of the company as for the canal,) and making in the aggregate the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars, the

company retaining the exclusive right of all the water power created.

The board were willing, in behalf of the state, to assume the execution and payment of the contracts entered into by the Kent company, which were necessary for the purposes of the canal ; but inasmuch as the construction of the canal was to improve the water power to the fullest possible extent—to do which would seem to have been the primary object of the expenditures heretofore made, and liabilities incurred by the company—the board did not feel that they could be justified in constructing such a work at such an expense, and yielding to individuals the exclusive benefit of new and very valuable water power, which ought to produce to the state an important revenue ; and more especially, they could not be justified in paying the further sum of three thousand dollars, and particularly as the use of the company's work by the state, for the purposes of navigation, would in no way interfere with the object for which it was constructed.

They are also of the opinion that the cost of the work upon the south side of the river, increased as it would be by accepting the terms proposed by the Kent company, would considerably exceed the sum appropriated, and although offers have been made to construct the canal and clear the right of way for the amount of appropriation, yet the board have no reason to be satisfied that such would or could be done.

Upon the north side of the river, the estimated cost of the work, upon the most reduced scale, considerably exceeds the amount appropriated, which sum appears to have been designed by the legislature for the completion of the work, without further aid. A location upon either side would seem to involve this same difficulty, and the board finally concluded to defer all action in the case until further authorized by law.

Connected with this subject, however, are other matters which have contributed to their conclusion, and which they deem of so much importance as to require the consideration of the legislature.

First. In view of the ultimate importance of the point in question, its water power capable of improvement to an almost unlimited extent ; its situation in the midst of a very superior section of coun-

try, adapted to all the various purposes of agriculture, and the very large interest which the state has in the unsold lands adjacent, would seem to require that the location should be determined with reference to the greatest practicable development of the resources of the country, while the pecuniary interests of the state should in nowise be lost sight of.

Second. According to the survey and estimate of the engineer, the route on the north side of the river would be considerably more expensive than that upon the south side, but upon the north side the right of way will cost nothing, and a water power, the property of the state, and ultimately of great value, will be created. The state owning a large quantity of land upon that side, through some of which the canal would pass and greatly enhance in value; this increased value, together with the value of the water power, would, in all probability, very much exceed the estimated difference in the expense of the two routes; and, in addition to which, the board have the confident assurance of the state geologist, that salt may be obtained upon this side of the river, upon the state lands, with the same facility, and of as good a quality, as on the south side; all of which are, in the opinion of the board, considerations of much greater importance than any revenue likely to be derived from the work itself.

The route by the north side, although the most expensive, would seem, therefore, to recommend itself to the favorable consideration of the legislature.

A report of the chief engineer, showing the difference in the cost of the routes in question, is herewith submitted, (marked A.)

There has been expended from the appropriation on this work, for the year ending November 30, 1841 :

For engineering,	\$18 44	
contingent expenses,	70 40	
	<hr/>	\$88 84\
Whole amount of appropriations on this work,		\$25,000 00
do do expenditures to Nov. 30, 1841,		219 37
Unexpended balance,		<hr/> \$24,780 63 <hr/>

Improvement of Grand and Maple Rivers.

Under a former appropriation for the improvement of Grand and Maple rivers, the board have been induced to authorize Mr. Daniel Ball, of Grand Rapids, to contract with some suitable person for clearing the channel of the latter stream from its junction with Grand river to Campau's farm, a distance of about twenty miles.

By this improvement, a safe boat navigation will be secured from the latter place, on the Maple, to the rapids of Grand river, an object well worthy the small expenditure required to effect it. Under this authority, Mr. Ball has made a contract with Mr. D. S. Baldwin, for the work, not to exceed two thousand dollars in amount. This contract, however, was entered into late in the fall, and, as yet, but little progress has been made in the performance of the work.

There has been expended from the appropriations on this work, for the year ending November 30, 1841 :

For contingent expenses,	<u>\$104 17</u>
Whole amount of appropriations made for this work,	\$30,000 00
do do expenditures to Nov. 30, 1841,	<u>22,582 35</u>
Unexpended balance,	<u>\$7,417 65</u>

Detroit and Grand River Road.

Under an appropriation made on this work, the board employed Mr. John Mullett to go through upon the line of this road and ascertain at what points the amount could be most judiciously applied for the benefit of the section of country through which it passes ; and having ascertained this fact, to stake it out into convenient sections for work, and let the same to contract, all of which has been done.

The work was commenced and some of the contractors have nearly completed their jobs, but owing to the want of means on the part of the board to pay them their estimates, they have been compelled to stop for the present.

The amount expended on this work for the year ending November 30, 1841, is :

For engineering,	\$90 66
contingent expenses,	139 34
grubbing, building causeways, &c.,	<u>257 87</u>
	<u>\$487 87</u>

Amount transferred from appropriation on Northern railroad,	\$5,000 00
do expenditures to November 30, 1841,	487 87
Unexpended balance,	<u>\$4,512 13</u>

Northern Railroad or Turnpike.

By an act of the last legislature, the board was directed to expend the sum of thirty thousand dollars of the unexpended appropriation on the Northern railroad, for the purpose of grading and bridging the same in such a manner as to make it "a good and passable wagon road."

Under this authority, Mr. Mullett was also employed to examine this line and divide it into sections, with the view of placing it under contract; but before the same was in readiness for that purpose, the board were apprised of the probable failure of the bank of the United States to meet the instalment due on the first of October last, and being, in consequence, unable to offer any means in aid of the work, and also, feeling well assured of the inability of those desirous of engaging in it, to proceed without assistance from the state, the contracts have not been entered into.

There has been expended from the appropriation on this work, for the year ending November 30, 1841 :

For contingent expenses,	\$216 95	
grubbing,	680 05	
damages, (non-fulfillment of contract,)	1,125 24	
amount transferred to Detroit and Grand river road,	5,000 00	
	<u>\$7,022 24</u>	
Whole amount of appropriations heretofore made,	\$150,000 00	
do do expended to Nov. 30, 1841,	77,916 58	
Unexpended balance,	<u>\$72,083 42</u>	

Saginaw Canal.

On this work nothing has been done during the past year. By an act of the last legislature, the unexpended appropriation on this work, af-

ter paying all just and legal claims against the same, was directed to be credited back to the internal improvement fund. The amount of outstanding claims against the work, if any, not having been ascertained, the amount unexpended has not yet been credited.

There has been charged to the appropriation on this work, for the year ending November 30, 1841 :

For contingent expenses,	\$172 79	
amount transferred to Saginaw turnpike,	5,000 00	
		<u>\$5,172 79</u>
Whole amount appropriated on this work,	\$62,000 00	
do do expended to November 30, 1841,	52,749 98	
		<u>\$9,250 02</u>
Unexpended balance,		<u>\$9,250 02</u>

Saginaw and Flint Turnpike.

The sum of five thousand dollars having been transferred, by direction of the last legislature, from the appropriation on the Saginaw canal, this work was commenced during the past summer, and placed under the superintendence of Mr. Harvey Williams, of Saginaw, and has been prosecuted under his charge nearly to completion.

The importance of this road to the section of the state through which it passes, has induced the superintendent and those engaged under him, to persevere in the work, although at a great disadvantage and probable loss to themselves, owing to the inability of the board to furnish them with the means necessary to its successful prosecution.

There has been expended on this work for the year ending November 30, 1841 :

For contingent expenses,	\$410 02	
grubbing, building causeways, &c.,	3,466 59	
		<u>\$3,876 61</u>
Amount transferred from appropriation on Saginaw canal,	\$5,000 00	
do expended to November 30, 1841.	3,876 61	
		<u>\$1,123 39</u>
Unexpended balance,		<u>\$1,123 39</u>

Improvement of St. Joseph River.

The improvements upon this stream, commenced under the last board, have been continued by the present board under the superintendence of Capt. Frederick A. Hull, of St. Joseph.

He was directed early in the month of June last, to select the requisite number of hands and continue the work of clearing out the obstructions to the navigation, commencing about seven miles above the town of St. Joseph, where the work was stopped last season, and working up stream, to remove as far as he progressed, all logs, rafts and rocks forming any obstacle to a safe boat navigation. This has been done to a point eighteen miles above Mishawaka, in the state of Indiana.

The progress made by Captain Hull, in the work under his charge, shows that the superintendence could not have been intrusted to a more suitable person.

The report of Capt. Hull is herewith submitted, (marked B.)

The expenditures made on this work for the year ending November 30, 1841, has been :

For contingent expenses,	\$104 16	
dredging and clearing obstructions,	1,601 86	
	<hr/>	\$1,706 02
Whole amount of appropriations heretofore made,		\$25,000 00
do do expenditures to Nov. 30, 1841,		3,974 69
		<hr/>
Unexpended balance,		\$21,025 31
		<hr/>

Improvement of Kalamazoo River.

The work upon this stream during the past year, has been done under the superintendence of Mr. Philo Vradenburgh, of Kalamazoo, who was directed, with the requisite number of men, to commence at the mouth of the river, and so far remove the obstructions in the stream, as to make an easy and safe boat navigation to the village of Allegan.

He has conducted the work with satisfactory economy, and though but poorly provided with the means necessary, and much interrupted by sickness incident to the nature of the employment, has progressed with the work so far as to justify the belief, that, by recommen-

cing the work early in the season, the balance may be completed in from two to three months' time.

There has been expended on this work, for the year ending November 30, 1841,

For dredging and clearing obstructions,	<u>\$1,154 63</u>
Whole amount appropriated on this work,	\$8,000 00
do do expended to November 30, 1841,	<u>6,241 56</u>
Unexpended balance,	<u>\$1,758 44</u>

Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal.

The limited appropriation made for this work, at the last session, being insufficient to cover the amount of existing contracts and outstanding claims, no new contracts have been entered into, although the condition of the work at this time is such, that its preservation renders the expenditure of a further sum indispensably necessary.

The locks, which are built of timber, by standing empty for so long a time, are very liable to damage from the pressure of the earth upon the outside, not being resisted by the water within; and there is reason to fear that they must be destroyed unless the water is shortly let into the canal.

The estimated cost of locks for dropping the canal into the Clinton river, at the village of Frederick, is \$17,500; that for a feeder at the western end of the work, is \$2,000; both of which are indispensable to the use of the canal. These two jobs completed, the work may, at a small expense, be kept in a tolerable state of preservation.

In the month of July, 1840, the late board directed the expenditure of a portion of the appropriation on this work, for the construction of a dam across the Clinton river at Frederick, on the mill property owned by the state, and placing the same under the charge of Mr. David French.

During the past year a portion of this dam has been washed away by a freshet, thereby rendering a further expenditure necessary, in order to secure to the state the amount of moneys heretofore expended on the dam. There has been paid for this object during the past

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year, the sum of \$2,618 16, and in 1840, the sum of \$610 83, making a total expenditure of \$3,228 99.

There has been expended from the appropriation on this work, for the year ending November 30, 1841,

For engineering,	\$3,808 73
excavation and embankment,	39,025 49
locks,	7,416 08
contingent expenses,	92 88
bridges,	4 00
damages, for right of way,	\$2,502 50
do do non-fulfillment of cont't,	1,291 84
	<hr/> 3,794 34
dam at Frederick,	2,618 16
	<hr/> <u>\$56,754 69</u>

Whole amount of appropriation on this work,	\$330,000 00
do do expenditures to November 30, 1841,	\$350,587 65

From which deduct this sum, which is charged to this appropriation, as also to an appropriation made for surveys and instruments in 1837, being for survey of this work,	17,669 31	
	<hr/> 332,918 34	

Excess of expenditures over appropriations,	<u>\$2,918 34</u>
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Southern Railroad.

This road is in operation, as yet, no further than Adrian, thirty-six miles. The portion lying between Adrian and Hillsdale, thirty-two miles in length, has steadily progressed towards completion, and is now nearly ready for the iron. Its progress has been somewhat retarded by the slight manner of constructing a part of it through a heavy tamarack swamp near Hillsdale; in consequence of which, it became necessary, in order to strengthen the bridge and render it safe for the passage of the trains, to drive a large number of additional piles.

An arrangement was entered into with Messrs. E. Corning & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the iron requisite for this road, but its execu-

tion is dependent upon the payment of the October instalment due from the bank of the United States, or in case of its failure, upon the necessary provision being made by the legislature.

The amount of two and a half by three-fourth inch bars, required to iron this piece of road, will somewhat exceed 1,152 tons, and amount to about \$50,688 00, at \$44 00 per ton, which is the price under this arrangement; to which add the transportation, \$15,576, and for spike, \$4,200 00, making in the aggregate the sum of \$70,464 00.

At the time of making this arrangement, a reasonable expectation existed that the bank of the United States would meet the instalment due from it; but still, the arrangement is such, that no liabilities are involved in consequence of any failure, on the part of the state, to meet its engagement.

The arrangement, however, was for 875 tons only, the expectation being entertained, that, with the addition of this quantity, there would be sufficient remaining of the stock purchased by governor Mason of Hicks & Co., of New York, after ironing the Central railroad to Jackson, to complete this portion of the Southern railroad.

The iron purchased of Hicks & Co., is two and a half by one-half inches, and of a very inferior quality, (being exceedingly hard and coarse,) and the board would here take occasion to remark, that, in their opinion, no worse policy could have been adopted than that of using upon our railroads, iron of this description. It is so light as to add but little to the strength of the superstructure, and will answer the purpose but for a very limited time, and when no longer serviceable upon the road, is of but little value for any other purpose.

That portion of the road between Monroe and Adrian, is in good condition, though as yet the iron has not been fully spiked; the spike were obtained for this purpose during the past summer, but proved to be of a quality unfit for use. A portion of them yet remain on hand, and in consequence of their bad quality, the whole quantity delivered have not yet been paid for by the state.

The River Raisin and Lake Erie railroad, which was purchased by the state last year, and connected with the Southern railroad, is, much of it, in a very dilapidated condition and badly constructed, although it has been kept in such repair, under the care of the super-

tendent on the Southern railroad, as to be used with horse power during the past season ; but the doubt existing in the minds of the board as to what may be the ultimate termination of the Southern railroad ; whether at its present point, the dock at Brest, or the mouth of the ship canal, have induced them to do no more upon the road leading to La Plaisance bay, in the way of repairs or construction, than was necessary to render it available for present purposes.

The low state of the water at La Plaisance bay, induces the board to believe that even if the road leading to it was in good order, a better termination should be sought. The acting commissioner states that, by extending the piers at the mouth of the ship canal, three hundred feet further into the bay, eleven feet water may be depended upon, at the present low stage ; and he is of the opinion that if the canal was finished and the road extended to that point, (two and a half miles from its present termination,) the increased facilities would greatly add to the amount of business to be done upon it.

A survey or estimate for terminating the road, at either point, has not been made by the present board, as was directed by the last legislature, for the reason that the petitioners for such survey have not advanced the means necessary to defray the expense of the same ; but a special survey will be made, and a report submitted to your honorable body, so soon as those interested therein shall comply with the requirements of the joint resolution passed at the last session.

In the event of the present termination being continued, it will be necessary to change that part of the line leading out of Monroe to the pier, and to renew or very much strengthen a great portion of the superstructure, before locomotive power can be used upon it. In addition to this, a very considerable expense, and probably a continuous one, will be necessary to deepen at the pier, by dredging, sufficiently for the ordinary shipping of the lake ; and in addition to which it may be proper to state, that the entire rights to all the property at the pier, and to further improvements in the bay, are claimed by a chartered company, over which the state can exercise no control, thus excluding all possibility of competition in the business of receiving and forwarding property, and who have it completely within their power wholly to defeat the business on the road, simply

by closing their doors against the receipt of all articles to be transported on the same.

For a more detailed statement of the progress and condition of the construction of the Southern road, the undersigned would respectfully refer you to the report of Alvin Turner, chief engineer, herewith submitted, (marked C,) and of the management of the running of the same, to the report of Thomas G. Cole, superintendent, herewith submitted, (marked D.)

There has been expended on this work, for the year ending November 30, 1841,

For engineering,	\$8,239 60	
locomotive and cars,	1,599 09	
grubbing,	1,876 57	
grading,	70,189 53	
superstructure,	46,502 08	
bridges,	8,573 65	
contingent expenses,	976 69	
depot buildings,	1,081 31	
water stations,	434 00	
damages, for right of way,	\$2,713 00	
.fencing,	1,415 08	
non-fulfillment of contract,	4,585 00	
	<u>8,713 08</u>	
		<u>\$148,185 60</u>

Of this sum there has been expended on La Plaisance

bay road,	\$1,610 23
first division Southern railroad,	10,192 17
second do do	136,383 20
	<u>\$148,185 60</u>

Whole amount appropriated on this work,	\$750,000 00
do do expended to November 30, 1841,	668,988 55
Unexpended balance,	<u>\$81,011 45</u>

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There has been received for the transportation of freight and passengers on this road, from April 29 to November 30, 1841, as follows:

For transportation of 1,705½ passengers to and from

Monroe and Adrian and way,	\$2,042 49
259,885 pounds and 351 barrels merchandize,	520 08
miscellaneous articles,	117 88
4,829 barrels flour,	970 57
1,337,165 pounds and 449 barrels wheat,	1,211 12
116,363 pounds and 131 barrels agricultural products,	124 11
2,392 pounds and 150 barrels furniture,	32 58
25,567 pounds pot and pearl ashes,	35 77
1,099 100-280 barrels salt,	360 93
80,787 feet of lumber,	107 47
187½ M shingles,	62 96
84,923 staves,	626 42
23,160 pounds and 53 barrels of lime,	36 41
6,000 pounds coal,	8 41
104½ barrels liquor,	38 92
16½ cords wood,	9 62
1,132½ passengers to and from Monroe and La Plaisance bay,	283 20
370,342 pounds and 523½ barrels merchandize,	344 70
3,747 barrels flour,	299 76
67,012 pounds, 135 barrels and 42 bushels agricultural products,	36 33
9,053 pounds wheat,	4 51
21,773 pounds pot and pearl ashes,	16 81
643 120-280 barrels salt,	89 81
10½ M shingles,	1 31
3,850 pounds carriages,	7 25
23½ barrels liquor,	3 34
8,140 pounds butter,	6 52
Total receipts,	<u>\$7,399 21</u>
Carried forward,	\$

Brought forward,

\$7,399 21

There has been paid for the current expenses of running the same—

For expense of freight and passenger trains,
including horse power, repairs of road,
cars and machinery, pay of superintendents, collectors, engineers, firemen, and expenses at water stations,

\$4,329 12

wood, 125 25

oil, 346 92

machinery, 76 50

two horses, 140 00

one double harness, 36 50

office books and stationery, 43 76

Total expenses,

\$5,098 05

Net earnings of the road,

\$2,301 16

Of which earnings there has been paid to S.

Conant, acting commissioner, and now remains in his hands,

\$2,007 93

And cash in the hands of T. G. Cole, superintendent,

298 23

Which will leave the amount of net earnings, as above,

\$2,301 16

It is but justice to state here, that the above amount of net earnings has been realized to the state by the indefatigable exertions and strict regard to economy, of Mr. Cole, the superintendent on this road.

The board would also further remark, that claims, the amount of which are not known, are held against this road while under the charge of Mr. R. M. Morrison, the former superintendent, and which they have not been enabled to adjust, owing to the want of the necessary authority, by law, to pay the same from the appropriation, the amount of receipts on the road, during his superintendence, not being sufficient for that object.

Central Railroad.

This road was opened to the village of Dexter, about fifty miles from Detroit, on the 4th day of July last, being previously in operation as far as Ann Arbor; but owing to the established stage and mail routes being continued from the latter place, and the route by Dexter not decreasing the length of staging in proportion to the increase of distance travelled upon the railroad, this addition of ten miles has, so far, no more than about paid the expense of using it.

On the route between Dexter and Jackson, thirty miles, the work has progressed rapidly during the past season, and although difficulties have been encountered of a serious and perplexing nature, arising out of the want of funds, it is now so far advanced as to give the assurance that it will be in readiness for the trains by the first day of January next, thus making the total length of road in operation about eighty miles.

Two or three of the smaller contracts, however, will remain to be completed, and, in addition to the work already provided for, it will be absolutely necessary to erect at Jackson, early in the spring, a suitable building for the accommodation of at least four locomotive engines, with the necessary work shops attached. A plan for such a building, estimated at \$2,500, was prepared some time ago by the engineer, but the want of means prevented its being contracted for, and during the winter something of a temporary nature must be provided to shelter the machinery.

The progress which, notwithstanding all the obstacles, has been made upon this, as well as upon our other public works; the commendable industry and spirit manifested by contractors and others, in the prosecution of their jobs, would seem to present their claims upon the legislature with additional strength; and it is confidently hoped, that, by an early provision to meet outstanding liabilities, they may be saved further and more serious damage than has already been encountered.

By the last act of appropriation, the sum of \$450,000 was authorized to be applied in completing this road to Jackson, and extending it from that place to the village of Kalamazoo.

Under this authority, the board, early in the season, directed the re-marking of the route heretofore located between Jackson and

Marshall, preparatory to putting the same under contract. Apprehending the claims for right of way upon this line would prove heavy, they also directed the re-survey of what is called the Rice creek route between the above points. A special agent was subsequently employed to ascertain the cost of right of way upon the two routes, and to obtain relinquishments. This service has been satisfactorily performed, and the result so favorable as to induce the board to adhere to the location made in 1836, which, although the most expensive, is, all things considered, the most desirable.

A letter from the chief engineer upon this subject, (marked E,) inclosing the report and estimates of his assistant, Mr. R. H. Murray, (marked F,) is herewith submitted.

The contracts for grubbing, clearing and grading this portion of the line, and for furnishing the timber for superstructure, were accordingly advertised, and let in the month of October last. The contractors have, since that time, been engaged in making the necessary preparations for beginning their work, and many of them have already commenced. These jobs have been taken upon very reasonable terms, and generally below the estimates of the engineer.

The proposals received for this work quadrupling in number those received at any former letting; the low rates at which the work was proposed for, together with the numerous and respectable petitions and communications received by the board, for the construction of the road west of Jackson, were regarded by them as evidences of the extreme anxiety of the people of that section of the state, for the successful prosecution of the work, and they have felt themselves bound by every consideration of duty to withhold no aid on their part, which was authorized by law, more especially as, by the terms of the contracts, the state was in no way made liable for damages on account of any failure on its part.

Entertaining this view of the subject, the engineer has been directed to prepare the line for letting as far as Battle creek, twelve miles west of Marshall, which, as soon as it is ready, will be advertised for contract, to the extent of the appropriation.

There has been, for the past year, four locomotive engines employed upon this road, and during the pressure of the fall business, they have been found altogether insufficient for its proper accommo-

dation. Towards the close of navigation, the accumulation of produce at the depots was such that forwarders had to resort to teams to send it into Detroit in time for shipment, and the board was finally obliged to run night trains over the road, the doing of which was considered very unsafe, and it is hoped the necessity for it may hereafter be avoided.

On the completion of the road to Jackson, the employment of four additional engines will be absolutely indispensable to the proper accommodation of the next years' business. The cost of these machines, including their transportation to Detroit, will be about \$28,000. The commissioners are, however, unprovided with any means for their purchase; but conceiving that the road would be, in a great measure, unavailable without them, and that the business of the interior must in consequence suffer materially, they cannot urge too strongly upon the legislature the necessity of providing for them in due season. To complete and have them delivered here as soon as needed, will require all the time that now remains, and it is very important that the manufacturers should be notified with as little delay as possible. The board consider the early attention of the legislature to this subject the more important as, upon the opening of navigation, they confidently look for a very great increase of travel on this route, over that of any former season. Arrangements are now in progress for establishing a daily steamboat communication between St. Joseph and Chicago, about fifty miles, which distance may be performed by any good boat in five hours. From St. Joseph to Jackson, the staging is 120 miles; the road is generally good, and may be travelled in from 24 to 26 hours; for railroad time from Jackson to Detroit, 5½ hours, and we have the whole time from Chicago to Detroit, 250 miles by this route, about 36, or, at most, say 40 hours, which is near two days less than the time required upon the shortest land route now travelled, and about two and a half days less than the average trips by steamboat. So great a saving in time and distance, with the consequent reduction in expense, cannot fail to divert upon this route a large portion of the travel which annually passes around us by a circuitous and oftentimes dangerous navigation, and also to place it far beyond competition from any other route by land.

It will also be borne in mind, that, by the month of July next, a
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connected chain of railroads will be very nearly, if not entirely, completed and in operation from the city of Boston to Buffalo, the influence of which upon the business and profits of our own road, may easily be foreseen. The very great increase of travelling facilities between the eastern states and the valley of the Mississippi, by the northern route, which may be relied upon the coming season, (of which the improvement in the route from Detroit to Chicago will be among the most important,) must inevitably draw through this section of the country a vast amount of the western travel which now finds its winding and uncertain way by more southerly routes.

Independent, then, of the influence of the Central railroad upon the interests of the middle and western portions of the state, as an outlet for their productions, and the great saving in the item of transportation realized by the producer and manufacturer alone, the commissioners confidently anticipate that the establishment of a connected daily line by steamboat, stage, and railroad between Detroit and Chicago, performing the whole distance, at a reduced expense, in a day and a half, will, by another season, so far add to the travel upon the road, and the profits to be derived from it, as to convince even the most sceptical, not only of its importance as a link in the great northern chain of internal communication, but also as a source of revenue to the state.

It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped, that no want of preparation, on the part of the board, may deprive the state of a full participation in the benefits to accrue.

In connection with this subject, they would observe, that some arrangement between the board and the proprietors of the stages and steamboats, which are designed to run in connection with the cars between this city and Chicago, may be necessary for the mutual benefit of the parties; and it is suggested whether the board should not, by some special act of the legislature, be authorized to afford any aid on their part, or enter into any arrangement calculated to increase the accommodations to the travelling public, or advance the interests of the state.

A track, leading from the depot in Detroit, down Woodward avenue to Atwater street, and thence 1,000 feet each way along the same, was constructed by a former board under a resolution of the

legislature appropriating the sum of \$5,000 for that object. This track was designed to facilitate the forwarding business, and save to the shipper the expense of cartage from the depot to the docks ; but the route adopted is, on many accounts, injudicious, and the grades below Jefferson avenue are so heavy and difficult to overcome, as to render the track almost entirely useless.

The commissioners are of the opinion, that the increase of business during the next season, consequent upon the extension of the road to Jackson, will render it necessary to provide some additional facilities for the delivery of produce in this city. They are also of the opinion, that the proper way to approach the water, would be to leave the main track some three-fourths of a mile or more west of the depot, and reach the level of the docks by a gradual descent, such as will admit of the economical use of locomotive power.

The board have had this matter much under consideration, but have delayed all action upon it, until they should be properly authorized by the legislature. There is but little doubt, that the money now expended for cartage alone, would, in two years time, pay the cost of the track, while the facilities for the receipt and delivery of merchandize and produce would be greatly increased, and many of the present forwarding charges saved to the owner. As these expenses contribute to make up the cost of transporting our produce to market, and also to enhance the price of merchandize and other articles received in return, which are transported over the railroad, the construction of such a track can only be considered of importance as regards the interests of the interior, and it is recommended on that account alone.

Wherever this track may branch off from the main track, would be a suitable point for the erection of car houses and shops ; for the want of the former of which, the public property, at this end of the road, is suffering very material damage. The act approved April 1, 1841, authorizing the expenditure of eight thousand dollars for the erection of a car house, has proved wholly inoperative, as the city of Detroit owns no ground suited to the purpose, the use of which can be gratuitously granted to the state, as required by law.

In connection with this subject, the board would further remark, that the right to use the ground at present occupied by the machine

and car shops, and the offices connected with this road, is considered very doubtful, as a decision of the court of chancery of this state has materially lessened the power of the corporation of the city of Detroit to grant the right to occupy the same; and the board have every reason to fear that claims will ultimately be urged against the state for damages done to the property of individuals, if the buildings remain as at present located.

The total amount of estimates made by the engineers on this work has been, on the

Fourth division from Ann Arbor to Dexter,	\$115,316 99
Fifth " " Dexter to Jackson county line,	119,139 58
Sixth " " county line to village of Jackson,	81,429 76
	<u>\$315,886 33</u>

Of the above amount there has been estimated between December 1, 1840, and November 30, 1841, on the

Fourth division,	\$2,485 44
Fifth do	67,403 35
Sixth do	51,097 06
	<u>\$120,985 85</u>

There yet remains to be estimated on work unfinished, including an engine house and shop at Jackson, not yet contracted for, on the Fifth division,

	\$1,436 00
Sixth do	9,135 81
	<u>\$10,571 81</u>

The contracts let on the seventh and eighth divisions between Jackson and Marshall, 31 miles, are estimated

For grubbing, grading and building culverts, to

amount to \$90,200 00

Timber, 42,500 00

Making a total of \$132,700 00

There has been paid during the year ending November 30, 1841, for the construction of this road, the sum of \$194,586 49, which sum includes the amount of estimates and accounts outstanding at the date of the last report, and claims of every nature which have been

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adjusted within the year, chargeable to this appropriation, exclusive of iron, viz :

For engineering,	\$5,947 31	
grubbing,	785 55	
grading,	76,416 63	
superstructure,	87,707 19	
bridges,	8,641 26	
iron, (for transportation of 113 tons		
from Buffalo, and cartage,	488 00	
water stations,	2,165 64	
contingent expenses,	540 68	
damages, for right of way, \$3,833 26		
fencing,	697 20	
non-fulfillment of contract, 7,363 77		
	<u>11,894 23</u>	
		<u><u>\$194,586 49</u></u>

Of this sum there has been expended on

the fourth division,	\$50,634 87	
fifth do	85,369 19	
sixth do	58,582 43	
	<u></u>	<u><u>\$194,586 49</u></u>

Whole amount of appropriations made on this work, \$1,300,000 00

do expended to November 30, 1841, 1,063,484 41

Unexpended balance, \$236,515 59

There has been received on this road for the year ending November 30, 1841,

For transportation of 25,418 passengers to and from

Detroit and Dexter and way, \$33,743 69

United States mail to and from Detroit and Dex-

ter and way, 3,102 87

do 63,401 bbls flour do do \$14,826 12

do 8,743,261 lbs. merchandise, do 14,491 56

do 2,614,808 do agricultural pro-
ducts, do 3,380 00

do 67,000 feet lumber, do 263 25

Carried forward, \$

Brought forward,	\$	
do 162 cords wood,	do	135 73
do 1043½ M shingles,	do	456 37
do 2633 bbls. pork,	do	849 90
		<u>34,402 94</u>
Total receipts,		<u>\$71,249 49</u>

There has been paid for the current expenses of running the same,

For repairs of road,	\$15,687 55
machinery and cars,	12,876 37
re-building Rouge bridge,	3,400 00
expenses of freight and	
passenger trains,	5,345 35
weigh master's department,	2,109 84
Dearborn station,	832 90
Wayne do	952 65
Ypsilanti do	995 68
Ann Arbor do	1,403 13
Dexter do	472 58
pay of locomotive engi-	
neers,	3,482 55
wood,	3,538 07
oil,	622 07
Total expenditures,	<u>\$51,718 74</u>

From which is to be deducted the following sums for extraordinary expenditures, not properly to be estimated as current expenses, viz :

For re-building bridge over ri-	
ver Rouge, and expen-	
ses occasioned by it,	\$3,663 00
new machinery now on	
hand, not in use, pro-	
cured in anticipation of	
being needed during	
this winter,	165 00
Carried forward,	\$ <u>\$51,718 74</u>

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Brought forward,	\$	\$51,718 74
For labor and materials in building new cars,	2,296 55	
Amount of extraordinary expenses,	\$6,124 55	
Amount of current expenses,		\$45,594 19
Net earnings of the road for the year,		\$25,655 30
Of this amount, there has been paid into the state treasury,	\$15,056 99	
there is due from appropriation for construction, for iron, work, &c., done by hands in machine shop,	997 82	
there is due from John Van Fossen, late acting commissioner,	203 01	
there is in the hands of S. Conant, acting commissioner,	3,272 93	
	\$19,530 75	
To which sum, adding amount of extraor- dinary expenses above,	6,124 55	
will leave the amount of net earnings,		\$25,655 30
<i>Recapitulation of expenditures on the works of internal improvement for the year ending November 30, 1840.</i>		
Central railroad,		\$194,586 49
Southern do		148,185 60
Northern do		7,022 24
Clinton and Kalamazoo canal,		56,754 68
Saginaw canal,		5,172 79
Canal around the rapids of Grand river,		88 84
Improvement of Grand river,		104 17
do do Kalamazoo river,		1,154 63
do do St. Joseph do		1,706 02
Detroit and Grand river road,		487 87
Saginaw turnpike,		3,876 61
Total expenditures,		\$419,139 94

Iron.

Under an act of the last legislature, Robert Stuart, Esq., then state treasurer, was authorized to obtain the iron at that time in the possession of Messrs. Hicks & Co., of New York, and under a resolution of the late board, he was also authorized to provide for delivering the same in this city. Under this authority, he entered into a contract with Messrs. Lewis & Wright, of Oswego, to receive said iron at New York, and deliver the same at Detroit, for \$11 56½ per net ton, to be paid in drafts at sight, on Messrs. John Ward & Co., for \$2,500, and the balance to become due, in drafts on the October instalment due from the bank of the United States.

Under this contract, Messrs. Lewis & Wright have delivered to this city, 993 569-2000 tons of iron, a portion of which is held by the state, and a portion in the hands of their agents in this city, subject to a lien to secure themselves from loss in consequence of the failure in the payment of the October instalment, on which drafts in their favor were drawn, amounting to \$9,728 64.

A portion of this iron, sufficient to cover one and a half miles of road, has been used on the La Plaisance bay road at Monroe, and the balance, except that held subject to the lien before mentioned, has been distributed and used on the line of the Central railroad between Ann Arbor and Jackson.

The board, before closing their remarks on this subject, would take the opportunity to express their gratification of the honorable manner in which Messrs. Lewis & Wright have performed their part of this contract, notwithstanding the great doubt and uncertainty of the ultimate payment of the drafts given them, and cannot urge too strongly upon your honorable body, that some early provision be made to indemnify them against loss.

There has been paid on account of this iron, since the date of the last report, the following sums, to wit :

Messrs. Hicks & Co., for balance due them, in bills of the bank of the United States,	\$19,550 00
In drafts on the July instalment,	50,740 00
do do October instalment,	1,707 27
	<hr/> \$71,997 27

Carried forward, .

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Brought forward,		\$71,997 27
Lewis & Wright, for transportation of 998 569-2000 tons iron from New York to Detroit, and 37 1670-2000 tons spike from Albany to Detroit, and insurance on the same, in sight drafts on John Ward & Co., New York,	\$2,500 00	
In drafts on October instalment,	9,728 64	
		12,228 64
Strong & McReynolds, for transportation on six kegs connecting plate, 3,660 lbs.,		70 71
Total,		<u>\$84,296 62</u>

Under a joint resolution of the legislature, approved March 31, 1840, the auditor general was directed to charge to the appropriations on the several railroads, the amount of iron used upon the same, including the transportation and other charges.

From a want of proper information on this subject, not a contract or original bill of purchase being in possession of the public agents, it has been impossible for this board to furnish that officer with the amount necessary to be charged to the works on which the iron has been used, until the whole quantity of iron purchased has been delivered to the state, and all claims against it adjusted.

It will, therefore, be remembered, that in the preceding statements of expenditures on the Central and Southern railroads, the amount of iron used on these works has not been charged to the appropriations thereon.

Contingent Expenses of Board.

There has been paid from the internal improvement fund, for the contingent expenses of the board, since the date of last report, for clerk hire, \$650. This amount includes one month's services of last year, paid since the date of that report.

There has also been paid for stationery, postage, &c., for the use of the board, from the appropriation on the Southern railroad, the sum of \$29 37; on the Clinton canal, the sum of \$39 50; on the Saginaw canal, the sum of \$39 04; and on the Northern railroad, the sum of \$10 25; making in the aggregate the sum of \$118 16.

The auditor general not feeling authorized by any existing law, to draw from the treasury any moneys necessary to defray the expenses of the board, the only course left for them to adopt, was to charge to the several appropriations the amount necessary to meet the same.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest, whether it would not be advisable to authorize the auditor general to draw directly to meet these expenses, in order to the correct keeping of the public accounts.

Of the sum above given, there has been paid,	
For stationery,	\$53 25
postages,	11 54
extra clerk hire, copying report	
of late board,	38 00
travelling expenses of R. Stuart,	
late treasurer,	15 37
	<hr/>
	\$118 16
To which add amount of clerk hire,	
above given,	650 00
	<hr/>
will leave this sum, the amount paid for the year, exclu-	
sive of services of acting commissioner,	<u>\$768 16</u>

Outstanding Claims.

Under this head the board would state, that there are, upon nearly all of the lines of the public works, claims existing to a considerable amount, for right of way, timber taken, &c., &c., which, under the existing law for the "assessment of the value of lands taken for the use of any public work, and damages occasioned by the occupation of the same," it is completely beyond their power to adjust, inasmuch as the board of appraisers required by this law, is the only body competent to act in the matter, and they ceasing to exist by the resignation of the majority of the same, it seems to be indispensable that some legislative provision should be made to do justice to the parties concerned.

Whether the existing law, authorizing an appeal from the decision of the board of appraisers, to the circuit court of any county, is best calculated to promote the interest of all parties, is a matter for the

legislature to determine ; but it is certain that this course has subjected both parties to very great trouble and expense during the past year, and if any other manner of adjusting these claims could be adopted, it would undoubtedly conduce to the interests of the claimant as well as the state.

There yet remains due to Messrs. Baldwin, Vail & Hufty, of Philadelphia, the sum of \$14,000, for two locomotive engines purchased last year, which were delivered to the state under the assurance that they should be paid out of the first appropriation made. This has not been done, in consequence of the refusal of Messrs. Baldwin & Co., to accept a draft on the October instalment, and there being no authority vested in the board to convert the treasury notes, issued in pursuance of an act of the last legislature, into funds current in New York or Philadelphia.

This claim has been assigned to Messrs. Hendricks & Brothers, of New York, under the conditions before mentioned ; and as they are now urging the same strenuously against Messrs. Baldwin & Co., it is feared they may adopt such a course as will subject the latter persons to considerable loss. The board would, therefore, hope that the means of adjusting this claim at an early day, will be provided by your honorable body.

There is also a claim of Messrs. E. Corning & Co., of Albany, amounting to \$3,659 43, for spike furnished for the construction of the Southern railroad ; but, as a portion of these spike have proved to be made of bad material, the matter cannot, at present, be settled.

Many other claims have been presented to the board during the past year, which remain unsettled ; and, as a large portion of them are of a character on which the board do not deem it their duty to act, the presumption is, that they will be presented to the legislature during its session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SHUBAEL CONANT,
THOMAS ROWLAND,
GEORGE W. JERMAIN.

(A.)

Report of John M. Berrien, principal engineer, on the location of the canal around the Rapids of Grand River.

Detroit, February 9, 1841.

JOHN VAN FOSSEN, Esq., *Acting Commissioner :*

SIR—I have examined the report, plans and estimates prepared by Tracy McCracken, civil engineer, for a canal around the rapids of Grand river, and having satisfied myself by a personal inspection of the ground, and from information derived from various sources, that all the anticipated advantages to the state, or to the section of country dependent upon, or interested in the navigation of this stream, would, for the present, and possibly in all future time, be fully attained by the construction of a work of smaller dimensions and of less expensive character than that upon which Mr. McCracken's estimates are based—would respectfully state for the information of the commissioners, that the survey made under the direction of the late board, embraced both sides of the river, and extended from the head of the rapids, down the stream, one mile and sixty chains, in which distance it appears there is a fall of seventeen and a half feet. This fall it was proposed to overcome in two combined locks, to be located at the lower termination of the canal.

The estimates of Mr. McCracken are based upon a canal of eighty feet in width at the water line, with five feet depth of water, and give for the total cost of making the improvement on one side of the river, the sum of \$46,685 60, and on the other \$52,587 00, the difference, \$5,901 40, being in favor of the south side.

In the amount given as the cost of the work upon the south side, is included the sum of \$6,290 00, which is estimated by the engineer as the value of the work already done by the Kent company, in the excavation of their race for manufacturing purposes at the point in question, and which it is proposed to make use of for the canal, should it be located on that side of the river. This sum is not stated as the cost of the race, but as the difference between what would have been the cost of making the canal if the ground were in its natural state, and what it would have cost, the race being made use of.

Omitting this amount, the cost of the canal upon the south side, as

heretofore estimated, will be \$40,395 60. This race, which is already of the requisite width, commences about sixty-eight chains below the head of the rapids, and extends to Bridge street, in the village of Grand Rapids, a distance of thirty-six chains. From this point, to the point where it was proposed to let the canal into the river, is twenty-two chains, making the whole length of the improvement required for this side of the river, one hundred and twenty-six chains. Should the canal be terminated at the point above referred to, the amount of lockage required will be fifteen feet.

In making use of the race, it will be necessary to raise the banks high enough to increase the present depth of water about three feet, or to within six inches of the level of the upper pond, the expense of doing which is included in the estimate.

Immediately below the proposed termination, and at an average distance of about two hundred feet from the south shore, is a range of islands, three in number, extending about three-quarters of a mile down the river, forming the south or east channel, now used for steamboats, and for the improvement of which, the money heretofore expended by the state, at this place, has been applied. The only obstructions to this channel, as I have learned, is caused by the deposit from an eddy around the foot of the second island. By closing the passages between these islands, the expense of which, it is believed, would not exceed \$500 00, this difficulty would be obviated, and the current through the channel, rendered of more equal or uniform velocity.

It is possible that it may be necessary to remove the deposit which has taken place at the point referred to, by dredging, but the probability is, that the action of a uniform current would of itself gradually wear it away, and the cause being removed, it could never reform.

It has been suggested that a greater volume of water should be thrown into this channel by extending a wing dam into the stream from the head of the upper island, and in case of need, this could readily be done, but unless absolutely necessary, which does not appear to me to be the case, it had better not be done, as the effect might be to create obstructions elsewhere, and indeed experience

teaches us that, in all such improvements, it is best to interfere as little as possible with the natural course of the water.

From the head of the Kent company's race, to the head of the rapids, a distance of sixty-eight chains, it was proposed by the engineer, to throw out into the river, at one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet from the shore, an embankment heavily faced with stone, and of such height as to confine the water at the requisite level, but allowing it to shed over the wall in time of freshets.

This would undoubtedly be as perfect as any other plan for the upper part of the work, but as cheap, if not a cheaper way, and taking into view the facility which it would afford for the use of the water power on either side of the river, and without reference to the location which the commissioners may adopt, a more desirable one would be, to construct a dam at the first favorable point above the head of the race, of such height as to raise the water to the level of the upper pond. For the construction of such a dam, there is every facility at hand; the water, at ordinary times, is only from one to two feet in depth, and the bottom being of limestone rock, there can be no difficulty in rendering the work perfectly secure.

The length of the dam need not exceed six hundred feet, and the height to which it would be necessary to raise the water, is only two feet nine or ten inches.

The cost of the dam, and the expense of connecting it by a mole or wing, with the head of the canal, would be the same for either side of the river, deducting, of course, from the south side, the value of a small portion of the mole already constructed by the Kent company. From the dam to the head of the rapid, it will be necessary to excavate a channel, for a portion of the distance, through the rock; the same amount of rock excavation will be required, whether the dam be built, or the mole extended to the head of the rapids, or whenever the canal be located on the north or south side of the river; and, in the estimate for five feet depth of water, it makes a very heavy and important item. The width proposed for this channel, is fifty feet.

A dam might be built of such height, as to render this excavation unnecessary; but, besides that, the increased expense of such a dam, and the additional amount of lockage, would probably very nearly equal the cost of the excavation; it would raise the water in the

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pond above so much, as to occasion serious damage to the land on the borders of the stream, which is, of itself, a sufficient argument against it. Should the canal be located on the north side, there will be no variation in the plan for the upper part of the work, and no material difference in the cost.

The length of the mole, from its intersection with the dam, to the point where it is proposed to take the canal out of the river, would be the same ; but, on this side, the ground is higher than upon the south side, and confines the canal, for the greater part of its length, to the banks, and throws the outer slope of the canal into the water, or near its edge. A large amount of slope, or protection wall, thus becomes necessary, which, in the estimate heretofore given, amounts to 8,744 cubic yards, the cost of which is put down at \$1 per yard.

In order to reach the deep water on the north side, it is found to be necessary to continue the canal fifteen chains further down the stream, than upon the opposite side, and, even with this extension, dredging will still be necessary at the lower end. It would also seem to me to be requisite to construct a mole at this point, by means of which the current and wash of the stream shall be excluded from the channel, so excavated. The expense of such a mole, does not appear to have been taken into the account. The total length of the work on the north side, will be one hundred and forty-one chains. It must also be remarked, that, upon the north side, there appears to be no way in which the necessity for overcoming the whole fall of the rapid, by lockage, can be avoided ; while upon the other side, by closing the passages between the islands mentioned, the channel between them and the south shore may be so used as to save near two feet of the fall to be overcome by the locks. In regard to the width proposed for the canal, it may be stated, that eighty feet water line is considered no more than sufficient to furnish the quantity of water necessary for the purposes of navigation, and of the machinery which is now, or may hereafter be brought into use at this point. For the purposes of navigation alone, the width might, unquestionably, be reduced on either side ; but, on the south side, to give this width to the canal, will occasion no increase of expense, except for a little over a quarter of a mile of new canal to be constructed ; while, upon the north side, to secure the free and unembarrassed use of the

water power to be created, without interfering with the navigation, will not allow of any reduction in the volume of water to be passed, or in the width of the canal. It is satisfactorily ascertained, that three and a half feet depth of water will, for the present, and for many years to come, answer all the purposes desired; and the examination which, in conformity to your wishes, I have given to this subject, the object has been, to ascertain how far the cost of construction might be reduced, by this reduction in depth, or by any other change in the plans heretofore proposed, which might occur to me, as not affecting the value or utility of the work. In the estimate of Mr. McCracken, lockage is put down at \$1,000 per foot lift. This is the price of stone locks of the usual dimensions, and, under ordinary circumstances, are generally estimated; but it is not stated whether they were intended to be built of stone or of wood. If of stone, then for locks of the dimension proposed for this canal, (one hundred and twenty by thirty feet in the chamber,) the estimate would appear to me to be very low; while, for timber locks, it is probably much too high.

In any case where timber is abundant, and stone of suitable quality not readily obtained, and especially where economy in the first cost is of so much importance, there can be little doubt of the propriety of making use of the cheaper material, which will answer as well as any other until decay takes place, when, our means being more abundant, the work may be renewed in a more costly and permanent manner.

I would, therefore, recommend that the locks be built of wood, and also that, in place of a guard lock at the head, there be substituted two pair of guard gates, shutting off a portion of the canal to answer the purpose of a lock. This will be much the cheaper way, and the only objection is, that it will require a little more time for passing a boat, and will expend somewhat more water, which loss is of no consequence. As the amount to be applied to the construction of this work, may be barely sufficient for the purpose, it is necessary that the cost of the plan proposed, should be reduced as low as can be done consistently with the proper attainment of the object desired, and this has constantly been kept in view in preparing the estimates herewith submitted. It must be remembered that, although

the quantity of excavation will be very much lessened by reducing the depth of water, yet, that the embankment will remain the same, since there is no variation in the level. For this last item, I have retained the quantities heretofore furnished.

For further information relative to the obstructions at this point, I would respectfully refer the commissioners to the report of Mr. McCracken, and also to the report of John Almy, Esq., of the examination made by him in 1837, with a view to the improvement of the bed of the stream from its mouth to Lyons, Ionia county.

Estimates for south side of River.

5,000 cubic yards rock excavation, at \$1 per yard,	\$5,000 00
4,010 do do earth do at 25 c do	1,002 50
10,448 do do embankment, at 25 c do	2,612 00
15 feet lockage, at \$700 per foot lift,	10,500 00
Stopping passages between islands at lower end of canal,	500 00
2 pair guard gates, \$500,	1,000 00
Estimate for dam,	2,479 00
Continuing present mole to connect with dam,	997 50
1 culvert, 320 perches masonry, at \$2 per perch,	640 00
1 bridge with draw,	600 ⁷ / ₁₀ 00
Superintendence,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$26,331 00
10 per cent for contingencies,	2,633 10
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Total amount,	\$28,964 10

In the above statement, there is nothing allowed on account of the work already done by the Kent company; this matter will, of course, be adjusted by the board.

Estimates for the north side of River.

5000 cubic yards rock excavation, at \$1 per yard,	\$5,000 00
5936 do do earth do at 25 c do	1,484 00
3000 do do from bed of river, 30 c do	900 00
30100 do do embankment 25 c do	7,525 00
8744 do do protection wall, \$1 do	8,744 00
17 feet lockage, at \$700 per foot lift,	11,900 00

Carried forward,

\$

Brought forward,	\$
2 pair guard gates at \$500,	1,000 00
1 culvert,	640 00
Estimate for dam,	2,479 00
do do mole to be connected with the dam,	997 00
1 bridge with draw,	600 00
Superintendence,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$42,269 00
10 per cent for contingencies,	4,228 90
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Total amount,	<u>\$46,495 90</u>

From the above it appears that the changes proposed, will reduce the cost upon one side much more in proportion than upon the other, which arises from the fact, that the heavy quantities of embankment and walling upon the north side, are in no way affected by them; the embankment might be very much reduced by locating one of the locks at a point midway of the canal, or thereabouts, but as this would sensibly impair the value of the water power to be created upon the property of the state, I have not thought it best to make any such reduction.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BERRIEN,

Chief Engineer.

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(B.)

Report of F. A. Hull, Superintendent of the improvement of the St. Joseph River.

St. Joseph, December 6, 1841.

SHUBAEL CONANT, Esq.:

SIR—Herewith you will receive my report of operations on the St. Joseph river, in 1841.

Agreeably to your instructions, I commenced on the 18th June, at a point 16 miles from the mouth of the river, (where the work was discontinued last fall,) to remove snags and other obstructions to the

safe navigation of the stream. The principal obstructions, from the point above named and the village of Berrien, a distance of nine miles, consisted, (except shoals) of logs and trees, many of large size, having their branches deeply imbedded in the sand at the bottom, requiring much labor and the application of heavy purchases to remove. I constructed a *saw* to work under water, and used it to cut off many of the principal branches of trees that lay in deep water, that were in the way of boats navigating the stream, thereby saving the labor of removing the entire trees, which are left so far below the surface, as not to endanger their passage over them. The danger is also diminished from the fact, that this class of obstructions are in *still* as well as deep water, and can easily be avoided.

This part of the work was not deemed of so much importance as the removal of rocks further up the stream ; and the low water and warm weather both favoring, determined me to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the removal of this class of obstructions. I accordingly commenced removing rocks where they appeared in the channel usually navigated by boats, proceeding up the river to a point one mile above the village of Elkhart, in the state of Indiana, where I arrived on the 1st of October, having passed over a distance of 68½ miles, and removed all the rocks in the channel of the stream usually taken by the most experienced pilots. I then commenced dropping down the river, and laid up and discharged the hands on the 9th October.

From a journal kept from day to day, I find the work accomplished, to be the removal of seventy-five snags or trees from the bed of the river ; the breaking up of five drifts or masses of timber that had accumulated in as many different bends, and taking out of the channel 1,649 rocks, the average weight of which is estimated at half a ton, besides removing numerous smaller ones, of which no memorandum is made.

The average number of men employed, is nine, at \$20 per month, and the whole expenses for the respective months employed, including outfit, purchase of tools, payment of wages, repairs, provisions, &c., as shown by the monthly returns, duplicates of which have been forwarded, is,

For June,	\$321 99
July,	374 37
August,	291 33
September and October,	457 60
	————— \$1,445 29

from June 14, at which time preparations were commenced, to October 9, the time of discontinuance. The distance from the point, one mile above Elkhart, to Three Rivers, is estimated at 34 miles, and the probable cost of improvement will average less per mile, than any part of the river passed over below, as there are fewer obstructions to be removed.

One and two-third months of the time has been employed in improving that part of the river in the state of Indiana, and here I would remark, that this portion of the river was more obstructed, and the danger of the navigation in consequence of the rocks, greater than that portion passed over in the state of Michigan.

The navigation of the stream, from the highest point I reached, may now be considered safe for such craft as can pass the various shoals.

Observation has confirmed me in the opinion, that the construction of wing dams, will secure a channel sufficient to allow the passage of boats drawing two and a half feet water, at the lowest stage of the river; and I have made a memorandum of the number that would secure this object, viz: from the mouth of river to state line, thirty-four, and from the state line to Elkhart, eighteen; varying in length from four to nine rods; the expense of construction say at \$10 per rod.

This would effectually overcome the obstructions now offered to the navigation by *shoals*, and very much enhance the value of the stream as an outlet to the largely increasing agricultural products of the St. Joseph country.

The number of keel boats is steadily increasing, and twenty-eight of this description of boats, carrying from one hundred to four hundred barrels flour, have found constant employment since the last harvest. In addition to this, a large number of arks are built in the upper parts of the river, and only used for floating down the heavy agricultural products, and thrown away as soon as unloaded.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. A. HULL, *Superintendent.*

(C.)

Report of Alvin Turner, Chief Engineer on Southern railroad and Clinton and Kalamazoo canal.

Adrian, November 30, 1841.

SHUBAEL CONANT, Esq., *President Board of Internal Improvement :*

SIR—Under the direction of the board of internal improvement, in the early part of June last, I assumed the charge of the work on the Southern railroad, then in progress of construction between the villages of Adrian and Hillsdale, a distance of thirty-two miles, known as the second division of said road.

The first division, extending from Monroe to Adrian, was so far completed as to admit of the running of the cars sometime in November last. A daily train has passed over the road between Monroe and this place during the present season, but the amount of business has been limited, as it has only divided the business heretofore done on the Erie and Kalamazoo road, which, in fact, is all that can be expected, as long as both roads terminate at the same point, and the only means of rendering this portion available or profitable, is the early completion of the second division, and the extension of the road from Monroe to some harbor on the lake accessible to the larger class of boats.

Two points have been examined with a view to this extension, viz : La Plaisance bay and the ship canal, but no survey or estimate has as yet been made for the cost of the road to either point. Considerable money has already been expended on the east side of this bay in the construction of a pier, or breakwater, which affords a safe and convenient shelter for the smaller vessels during a storm ; a light-house has also been built on a convenient point near the entrance of this harbor, and should this be made the terminating point of the road, it will be necessary to deepen the channel by dredging, so as to admit the larger class of boats. The pier, or breakwater, should also be extended three or four hundred feet, and the channel marked out by buoys on each side. This channel is formed by a current produced by the discharge of a portion of the waters of the River Raisin into the head of the bay, and in the event of the ship canal being completed, the waters of the Raisin would be discharged

through that channel, and, of course, the current through the bay would cease. The question might then arise, whether the channel would not be liable to fill, and subject the government to a yearly expense in removing the yearly deposits which are now carried into the lake by the current of the river.

A pier and warehouse have been erected on the bay by a chartered company, who claim the exclusive right of controlling the business of the La Plaisance bay harbor, which is the termination of the River Raisin and Lake Erie railroad. This work unites with the Southern railroad at Monroe, and has, by an act of the legislature, become the property of the state, and was intended as the termination of the Southern railroad; but the advantages derived from the purchase of this road, fall far short of what was anticipated, its condition being such as to render it useless, except for horse power, thereby subjecting the state to an extra expense of sixty-seven cents for every car transported over this portion of the road, which, in two years, with the present business only, would equal the cost of putting the road in repair for locomotive power, besides, on the completion of the second division, horse power on this portion of the road would be inadequate to the increase of business.

In relation to the ship canal, considerable money has already been expended, and portions of the canal finished; piers have been extended on both sides of the canal into the lake, between five and six hundred feet. This canal connects the lake with a bend of the River Raisin, and, when completed, will afford a safe and convenient harbor, accessible at all times. Should this point be determined on, an extension of the Southern road will be required. The distance from the present point of termination, to the mouth of the ship canal, is about two and half miles, mostly through a marsh, which, on the score of economy, should be built during the winter. This road, however, would be only temporary, in case the proposed improvements of the river are carried into completion, as the present termination of the road, in that event, would be at the head of navigation. The river improved to this point, would make one of the best harbors on the lake, the current of the river passing through the canal, would prevent the formation of any bars to obstruct the passage of boats.

I would suggest to the board the propriety of connecting the Palmyra and Jacksonburg railroad with the Southern railroad, near the present junction, east of Adrian. This would secure a considerable amount of business that now goes by the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad to Toledo. I am informed that 15,000 barrels of flour have been manufactured at Tecumseh and Manchester, and sent to Toledo over this road, which, had facilities been offered, would have passed over the Southern railroad to Monroe, and, in return, a proportionate amount of imports transported to the above named places.

The country through which the second division of the Southern road passes, is much settled; the first twenty miles a fine timbered range, second to none in the depth and fertility of its soil, in the quality of timber, and its adaptation to the various pursuits of agriculture. The remaining twelve miles consists principally of oak openings, interspersed with marshes and lakes, possessing a rich soil peculiarly adapted to the growing of wheat and Indian corn. The section of country west and south of Hillsdale, tributary to this road, is said to be one of the finest in the state for farming purposes, and, if we take the present season as a criterion, it is believed the amount of products, together with the imports to be transported on this road, would be sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of construction to Hillsdale. This place, it is thought, owing to the pecuniary matters of the state, will be the western termination of this road for many years. A better point, probably, could not have been selected, having in view the future interests of the state, being situated on the direct route to Branch, Coldwater, &c., possessing the advantage of good roads at all times, and a central location for business.

I have been informed that the Manhattan railroad company are prosecuting their work to completion, and intend to have it ready for the trains in the early part of next season. This road is designed to unite with the Southern railroad at Monroe, and will form a connecting link with the Ohio railroad now in progress of construction to Cleveland. This route will form one of the greatest thoroughfares for winter, (if not for summer) business, in the western states; therefore the importance of completing the road to Hillsdale at as early a day as possible, must be self-evident to every one acquainted with

the amount of travel and freight that would pass over it in the event of its completion.

The whole amount of western business now done at Toledo, *via* Adrian, Erie and Kalamazoo road, would be done at much greater advantage at Monroe *via* the Southern railroad, and the profits accruing from the transportation, placed to the credit of that work and applied to the payment of the interest and principal of the debt incurred by the construction of the road, instead of filling the coffers of a private company. It is an axiom that "a penny saved is worth two earned," and although not applicable in all cases, in this its truth is apparent, for the expenses attending the laying and collecting of the necessary taxes to meet this principal and interest, and disbursing the same, would be saved to the people of the state, whose burthens are already too heavy.

In view of the above, and with the hope that iron would be furnished to put the road in operation as soon as it could be got ready, I took measures, in the early part of the season, to have the contracts completed by the first of December; subsequently, however, it was ascertained that iron could not be had, in consequence of the failure in the payment of the October instalment, and the consequent reduction of the amount of state scrip authorized to be issued, and the contractors not being able to procure the necessary means to pay their men, except in warrants, the work will not be completed at as early a day as was anticipated.

It is, however, in a state of forwardness, and with the exception of sections 9, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, will be nearly completed in the course of two weeks; section 9 crosses a tamarack swamp, the grading over which, was supposed to be nearly complete, when a portion of the road, several rods in length, settled into the marsh to the depth of 9 or 10 feet, which will require some weeks to raise again to grade. Section 28 terminates in a long marsh, crosses a smaller one, the depth of which I have not been able to ascertain, but will require five or six weeks to fill it to grade. Section 29 crosses a long marsh; a bridge has been constructed across this marsh which, upon examination, was found to be unsafe for transporting loads of any description, being built on piles from twelve to forty-five feet in length; the long piles were driven in pieces, spliced by squaring the

ends and dowering them together with two inch dowels. Additional piles were deemed necessary, and having but one machine, will require two or three months to complete it.

The sections west of this will be in readiness by the time the bridge is completed. Water stations and turn outs have been established at points where they were deemed necessary. No contracts, however, have been made for putting up the buildings—not being deemed important until the road is nearly ready for use.

Depot buildings will be required at Hillsdale, as early as they can be put in the spring; for which purpose a release has been given for as much ground as may be necessary for the buildings, as well as the road.

There was estimated, for work done on the second division, from the 1st December, 1840, to June 12, 1841, as appears by Mr. Metcalf's book, the sum of \$31,257 25, and since, the sum of \$38,317 51, making the aggregate sum of \$69,574 76.

There was also estimated for engineering, as appears by Mr. Metcalf's books, from the first of December, 1840, to June 12, 1841, the sum of \$3,273 39, and since that time, the sum of \$1,776 87, making the sum total of estimates \$74,625 02.

Amount necessary to complete the road to Hillsdale, \$15,632 00. This amount includes the ironing of the road; the iron to be furnished and distributed at the expense of the state. The cost of the depot buildings at Hillsdale, not included in the above amount.

Annexed is a statement of the probable amount of exports and imports to be annually transported over this road, in the event of its completion to Hillsdale. This statement is made from data to be relied on, and is believed will fall far short of what will be realized.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALVIN TURNER, *Engineer.*

Statement showing the probable amount of exports and imports annually, via the Southern railroad, in the event of its completion to Hillsdale.

Exports from Adrian, Tecumseh, Clinton, and Manchester to Monroe.

Wheat and flour, equal to 30,000 barrels,		
at 25 cts.,	\$7,500 00	
Coarse grain, equal to 7,000 barrels whiskey, at 33 cts.,	2,310 00	
do equal to 1,255 barrels pork and lard,		
at 33 cts.,	414 15	
156 tons ashes, at \$4 40,	686 40	
Passengers, 5 per day, 1,565, at \$1 62½,	2,543 12	
		\$13,458 67

Imports from Monroe.

600 tons merchandize, at \$4 40,	\$2,640 00	
3,500 barrels salt, at 33 cts.,	1,155 00	
30 tons pig iron and castings, at \$4 40,	132 00	
Passengers, 5 per day, at \$1 62½,	2,543 13	
		6,470 13

Exports from Hillsdale to Monroe.

Wheat and flour, equal to 120,000 barrels, at 47 cts.,	\$56,400 00	
Coarse grain, equal to 13,692 barrels whiskey, at 62½ cts.,	8,557 20	
do equal to 6,285 barrels pork and lard,		
at 62½ cts.,	3,928 12	
250 tons ashes, at \$8 37,	2,092 50	
Passengers, 20 per day, 6,260, at \$3 00,	18,780 00	
		89,758 12

Imports from Monroe to Hillsdale.

1,750 tons merchandize, at \$8 37,	\$14,647 50	
10,500 barrels salt, at 62½ cts.,	6,562 50	
90 tons pig iron and castings, \$8 37,	753 30	
Passengers, 20 per day, 6,260, at \$3 00,	18,780 00	
		40,743 30

Amount of receipts,

\$150,425 22

Carried forward,

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Brought forward,		
Cost of road when completed and stocked,		
say \$800,000.		
Interest on which at 6 per cent,	\$48,000 00	
Expenses for running road,	31,300 00	
Repairs and incidental expenses,	15,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$94,300 00
Amount of net profits,		
		<hr/>
		<u>\$56,125 22</u>

The undersigned would further report, that, in connection with the Southern railroad, the work on the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal has been prosecuted, under his supervision, to completion, as far as was let to contract, with the exception of half a section, which will probably be completed in the course of next month.

It is to be regretted that a work of so much importance to the state—destined at some future day to be not only its pride, but its source of permanent revenue—should be so much neglected by the legislature, that it must not only remain unproductive to the state, but wholly useless to the enterprising citizens settled in its vicinity. Under the present financial condition of the state, the only remedy is its extension from Frederick, its present termination, to Detroit. This would create an extensive water power at Detroit, and not only furnish the best facilities for transporting to market the large quantities of timber, lumber, staves, and wood, which that country annually furnishes, but place the work in a condition to be preserved from damage and decay, until the finances of the state shall be adequate to its completion.

In relation to the importance of its extension westerly, I would beg leave to refer to the reports of James B. Hunt and Jarvis Hurd, the former commissioner and engineer on that work.

Total amount of estimates for work done on the canal, exclusive of damages, dam at Frederick, or engineering, \$282,628 02.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALVIN TURNER, *Engineer.*

(D.)

*Report of Thomas G. Cole, Superintendent of the Southern Railroad.
To the Honorable Board of Internal Improvement:*

The undersigned respectfully reports, that on the 28th day of April last he took charge of the Southern railroad, under a general letter of instructions from the acting commissioner, to place that portion of the road between La Plaisance bay and Adrian in readiness for the running of the cars, and to commence and continue running the same, so long as the receipts were sufficient to defray all expenses of running the cars, and keeping in repair the road and machinery. It was found, on a close examination of that portion of the road between Monroe and La Plaisance bay, that the curve connecting the Southern with the La Plaisance bay road, was of so short a radius as to preclude the possibility of ever running around the same with a locomotive engine; that most of the La Plaisance bay road was built in so slight a manner, and the timber so much decayed, that the whole superstructure would require re-building to make it available for locomotive power. This could not be done without a heavy outlay of funds, and a delay in the business operations of the road for months.

As the business season had already opened, it was determined to fill up this portion of the road in as expeditious and economical a manner as possible, for the use of horse cars only; new ribbands were accordingly put down on about two miles and a half of the road, a portion of the long bridge replenished, and the iron spiked down on the whole in a temporary manner.

The expense for the whole was, for materials used, exclusive of iron,	\$473 76
Labor,	249 70

Making	\$723 46
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for which duplicate vouchers are on file in the office of the auditor general, and also in the office of the board of internal improvement.

The means for running the road were found to consist of one old locomotive engine, three four wheel passenger cars, three dirt cars, one eight wheel wood rack and two very antique transportation cars; in addition to these relics of what they had once been, a portion of

the work had been done towards fitting up two new transportation cars. These cars were finished during the month of June, and paid for by the auditor general from the general appropriation ; vouchers for which are on file as above, amounting to \$225 54.

During the month of July, a new locomotive engine was received from Detroit and placed on the road.

Since the undersigned has had charge of the road, one train of cars has been run daily between Monroe and Adrian, excepting Sundays.

It might not be improper to state some of the embarrassments under which the operations on this road have been subject to during the past season, and which, of themselves, will explain the cause of its not being more productive.

In the first place, steamboats have, in but very few instances, made La Plaisance bay a stopping place to land passengers or freight on their passage up the lake ; consequently, all the passengers and freight destined for the interior of the southern tier of counties, by being landed at Toledo, have been conveyed over the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, and, although by much effort and persuasion on the part of our citizens, a few boats were prevailed upon to touch at La Plaisance bay on their downward trip, passengers very generally preferred the inconvenience of travelling over a bad road to the risk of detention at Monroe. In addition to the better facilities offered at Toledo, by having a regular and daily line of steamboats, the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad company have kept afloat, during most of the past season, the bills of their broken down bank, worthless for any other purpose than to pay transportation on their railroad ; so that, although the rates of toll were nominally the same, the public were enabled, by purchasing these bills at from three to four shillings on the dollar, to do their business on the Erie and Kalamazoo road for much less than they could on the Southern railroad.

Much prejudice prevails against this road from the fact, that there is no competition at its eastern termination, in the business of storage and forwarding. This portion of the road being owned by a chartered company, claiming exclusive right over all the water in La Plaisance bay, and with one warehouse only, commanding to themselves all of the business that passes over the Southern railroad.

In alluding to this monopoly of privileges, the undersigned would not wish to be understood that any cause of complaint has existed, or now exists, against the gentleman who has charge of the warehouse; on the contrary, all who have done business with him the past season, will testify to his uniform fairness and liberality in all business transactions, and that nothing has been wanting on his part, in extending to them all the facilities in his power. The inconveniences and greatly increased expense of doing the business on this road, part by locomotive and part by horse power, will forever prevent its doing enough to make it a source of revenue to the state, or a means of facilitating the business of the country.

In view of these difficulties, two remedies have presented themselves. One of which is, to re-build the four miles of road between Monroe and La Plaisance bay, and form such a connection with the Southern road, that locomotive power can be used on the whole, without the necessity of detention by transhipment at Monroe.

Should La Plaisance bay continue to be the only eastern termination to this road, no other argument is wanting to show the policy of adopting this plan, than the fact, that fourteen loaded cars can be delivered to the lake, by locomotive power, cheaper, and in four hours less time, than two cars can be delivered by one pair of horses; and that, in doing a heavy freighting business, the expense of delivering property over the four miles between Monroe and the lake, by horse power, exceeds that of the thirty-five miles between Monroe and Adrian.

Another plan is, to extend from its present termination, the Southern railroad, a distance of two and a half miles, to the mouth of the ship canal, a work commenced and nearly completed by the general government, at a cost of \$90,000, and which, with but a small additional expenditure, will make one of the safest and most acceptable harbors on Lake Erie, where boats, on their passage from Buffalo to Detroit, or Toledo, can at all times touch with but slight deviation from their regular course; and at a point where no chartered or exclusive privilege exists; where land can be obtained for the erection of warehouses, and inducements offered to the enterprising business man.

Much inconvenience and greatly increased expense of keeping the

road in repair, has been caused by the want of spikes, to fully finish the spiking down of about twenty-two miles of the iron between Monroe and Adrian; this portion of the road having only half the necessary number of spikes in each bar of iron.

The spikes for this purpose were received here early in the season, but were found to be made of bad material, and it was thought to be poor economy to use them, and they are now on hand at the depot in this place. In addition to the ordinary expenses of keeping the road, cars and machinery in repair, many necessary improvements have been made.

The damage caused to the bridge at Petersburg, by the freshet last spring, has been repaired in a permanent manner; the expense of which, with all other matters, will be more fully explained in the account current accompanying this report. Much work has been done to the old cars, and five new freight cars, in addition to the two before mentioned, made of the best materials and workmanship, have been finished; the cost of which, will also be explained in the account current and vouchers herewith submitted. While the most rigid economy has been practised in every department, no necessary expense has been spared in keeping every thing in perfect repair. Improvements have been made in the machine shop, and many valuable implements added to it. These improvements, together with the necessary small fixtures required to start into operation a new road, have greatly increased the amount set down to running expenses.

The wells dug last year, have been a source of much annoyance, and at times of serious damage; not being of sufficient depth, and the season a very dry one, such a thing as pure water for the supply of the engine, was rarely to be found, and at times no water at all.

The buildings erected at the stations, were left in an entirely unfinished state, and, so far as done, were of the poorest kind. Measures have been taken to have them finished, and they will shortly be rendered somewhat serviceable for the purposes they were intended.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS G. COLE,
Superintendent.

(E.)

Letter of J. M. Berrien, chief engineer, inclosing report of R. H. Murray, on survey of Rice Creek route.

Ann Arbor, July 20, 1841.

SHUBAEL CONANT, Esq., Acting Commissioner, &c.:

SIR—I herewith inclose the report of Mr. Robert H. Murray, assistant engineer, Central railroad, of the result of his recent examinations upon the Rice creek route, between the villages of Jackson and Marshall, made by direction of the board. This route was embraced in the preliminary surveys for the Central railroad, made during the year 1837, and previous to the location of the road in the valley of the Kalamazoo river, between the above mentioned points, by the board of internal improvement of that year. The results then obtained, like those presented by Mr. Murray, showed the comparison, both as to cost and distance, to be in its favor. But, in consideration of the fact, that the route by the valley of the river was that which the business and important interests of that section of country would be the most beneficially affected, the board preferred to adopt it, although at some sacrifice, which, to them, appeared trifling in comparison with the object in view, and, especially so, as it was believed the greater facilities afforded by the road, would amply repay to the state the interest of the additional cost.

Such, I believe, was the view of the subject entertained by the commissioners at the time, and, if then correct, the arguments employed must apply with additional force now, when many improvements and investments have been made with reference to the particular location heretofore adopted. Such considerations, however, belong exclusively to the board, and will, no doubt, have due influence upon their ultimate decision.

With the wants, improvements and capabilities of the section of country traversed by these routes, the commissioners are too well acquainted, to make it necessary for me to present them with any thing further upon the subject, than the comparison as to expense and distance contained in the accompanying report, and the general remark, that neither route presents any obstacle as to grades or curvature.

In the estimates of Mr. Murray, as well as those formerly prepared by myself, no allowance is made for damages to lands and right of way. East of Jackson, these have proved to be considerable items, and, when ascertained, in the present case, must be taken into the account in making of the actual difference in the expense of the two routes under consideration.

Very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BERRIEN,

Chief Engineer.

(E.)

Ann Arbor, July 12, 1841.

To JOHN M. BERRIEN, Esq., *Chief Engineer, &c.:*

Having completed the survey of the route by the valley of Rice creek, for the Central railroad between Jackson and Marshall, together with the map, profiles and estimates of the same, I am prepared to report, that I commenced the survey at Marshall on the 7th of May last, and finished leveling on the 9th of June following.

In compliance with your instructions, to make the examination as perfect as possible, preparatory to a location, double, and sometimes treble lines, were run over various portions of the route, but in no case leaving a doubt which to prefer, except at Marshall. Two lines were there run through the village, one upon the north, the other on the south side of the mill pond supplied from Rice creek. Independent of the right of way, the former of these is the cheaper route; but, although it passes for more than a quarter of a mile through a public street, it is believed that the excess of damage it would occasion, would be quite equal to the difference in the cost of construction.

The northern of these lines crosses Rice creek about two miles from the village, immediately after which it intersects the other, and the route thence keeps the south side of the creek, with the exception of a mile and a half, until it leaves the valley, thirteen miles west of Jackson.

By crossing about ten miles east of Marshall, to the north side of

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the creek, the worst portion of the whole line, as formerly surveyed, is avoided.

West of the point where it becomes necessary to cross, I was able to keep clear for the most part, both of the high ground on the right, and of the marsh on the left, but for the remainder of the route a considerable portion both of marsh and of rough ground was necessarily encountered; the marshes, however, are generally shallow, and the rough ground is so only, as compared with the western part of the same line. I intersected the southern, or Albion route as located by Mr. Morell in 1838-39, about seven and a half miles from Jackson, or one mile and a half west of the village of Barry, and found the difference between the lengths of the two routes to be nearly a mile and a quarter in favor of that up Rice creek; but, as in locating the latter its length might probably be somewhat increased, this difference may properly be reduced to one mile.

But it is comparing the estimates of grading upon the two routes that the most important difference is perceived.

In the seven and a half miles from Jackson to the intersection, I find the number of cubic yards of

excavation to be	79,378
Cubic yards of embankment,	74,925
Total,	<u>154,303</u>

From the intersection to Marshall by the Rice creek

route—23 miles of excavation,	68,618 yards.
do of embankment,	<u>177,041 do</u>
Total,	245,659 do
Adding to this the former total,	154,303 do
we have, total from Jackson to Marshall, upon Rice creek route, 30½ miles,	<u>399,962 do</u>

From the intersection to Marshall, by the Albion

route, 24 miles of excavation,	173,556 yards.
do do of embankment,	<u>232,033 do</u>
Total,	405,589 do
Carried forward,	<u>405,589 do</u>

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Brought forward,	405,589 yards.
Adding as above,	<u>154,303 do</u>
We have total from Jackson to Marshall, upon Albion route, 31½ miles,	559,892 do
Deduct total upon Rice creek route,	<u>399,962 do</u>
Difference,	<u>159,930 do</u>

The value of this difference being considerably reduced by the lightness of the work on rice creek, may be fairly estimated at 15 cents per cubic yard. The general result of the comparison is then thus finally exhibited ;

159,930 cubic yards of grading at 15 cents per yard, is,	\$23,929 50
One mile of superstructure,	<u>5,000 00</u>

Estimated difference in cost between the Rice creek and Albion route, in favor of the former,	<u>\$28,929 50</u>
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ROBERT MURRAY.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on the Central Railroad, for the years 1840 and 1841.

Receipts.

1840. Forty miles of road run upon, 7½ months.			1841. Fifty miles of road run upon, 4½ months.			Difference in favor of		
Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.		1840. Quantity.	Amount.	1841. Quantity. Amount.
For transportation of passengers, do mails, do flour, do merchandise, do agricultural products, } including pork, do lumber and slaves, do shingles, do wood,	\$5,165 43,371 bbls. 5,177,947 lbs. 378,568 lbs. 100,336 ft. 1,430 M. 451 cds	\$33,399 00 1,833 35 16,468 35 11,574 96 765 72 496 35 583 63 356 11 \$52,377 35	\$5,418 63,401 bbls 8,743,381 lbs. 3,614,866 " & 3,833 b.pk 67,000 ft. 1,043½ M. 153 cds.	\$33,743 60 3,193 97 14,530 13 14,491 68 3,359 00 549 90 253 25 456 37 133 73 \$71,949 40		253 30,030 bbls. 3,563,314 lbs. 3,336,328 " & 2,553 b.pk		\$1,474 03 1,690 03 4,337 77 2,616 06 3,694 13 \$12,600 40 \$12,673 94
Difference of receipts in favor of 1841.								

Expenditures.

1840.			1841.			Difference in favor of 1841.		
1840.			1841.			1840.		1841.
For repairs of road, do machinery and cars, do King's bridge, (re-building, 1841.)	\$13,445 53 9,598 30 68 13 3,949 58 2,707 66 75 00 925 43 1,368 78 993 45 1,703 00	\$13,445 53 9,598 30 68 13 3,949 58 2,707 66 75 00 925 43 1,368 78 993 45 1,703 00	\$15,627 55 13,576 37 68 13 3,108 00 3,345 35 2,100 84 823 98 933 45 993 45 1,403 13	\$2,941 72 3,974 07 3,393 52 1,363 47				
For expenses of freight and passenger trains, do weight master's department, do Detail depot, do Dearborn station, do Wyandotte do Vandalia do Ann Arbor do								

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do do Doctor collectors' office,	735 35	473 85	735 35		
For pay of locomotive engineers,	3,545 74	3,455 55	457 30		
do oil,	1,745 57	1,655 38	1,115 89		
do wood,	521 34	3,535 07			
	<u>\$44,973 49</u>	<u>\$54,715 74</u>	<u>\$3,504 14</u>		\$10,745 25
Difference of expenditures in favor of 1941,					
Net earnings of the road in 1940,					
To which add amount of extraordinary expenses,					
				\$25,655 30	\$4,114 30
Net earnings of the road in 1941,					
Excess of earnings in favor of 1941,					
Paid into treasury in 1940,					
Add balance dues from United States, appropriation for construction and extraordinary expenses,					
				\$21,540 91	
Paid into treasury in 1941,					
Balance due from J. Van Patten, late commissioner,					
do do E. Conant, acting commissioner,					
do do appropriation, for construction,					
Amount of extraordinary expenses,					
				\$25,655 30	
Excess in favor of 1941,					\$4,114 30

* There is an unpaid account of \$215 37, for this item, which will increase this sum to \$236 44, and will make the difference in favor of 1941, \$505 42.

Statement of rank and compensation of the persons employed in the Engineer Department under the Board, December 1, 1841.

Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal.

L. Wesolowski, assistant engineer, \$800 per annum.

Southern Railroad.

Thomas Frazier, assistant engineer,	\$800	do	do
Henry Waldron, leveller,	720	do	do
Samuel Bement, rodman,	540	do	do
L. N. Bowsby, superintendent pile bridge,	626	do	do
Alvin Turner, chief engineer,	1,000	do	do

Central Railroad.

John M. Berrien, principal engineer, and chief engineer under the board,	\$1,000	per annum.
R. H. Murray, assistant engineer,	800	do do
Hans Theilson, leveller,	720	do do
H. A. Hayden, leveller,	720	do do
G. H. Ford, rodman,	540	do do
V. S. Aikins, rodman,	540	do do
G. N. Turner, rodman,	540	do do
Henry Thielson, axman,	420	do do
Spencer Crouch, axman,	420	do do

The party temporarily employed under the direction of Mr. Murray, assistant engineer, in re-marking and establishing the line between Jackson and Marshall, will be discharged in a few days, with the exception of the rodman, Mr. G. N. Turner; that work being, throughout, nearly ready for the contractors.

Mr. Hans Theilson, with the leveller and rodman now employed under him upon the fifth division, will be detached in about a week, to prepare the line for contract between Marshall and Battle creek. The services of a party upon the fifth division will then be dispensed with.

Detroit and Grand River Road.

John Mullett, superintendent, \$800 per annum.

Saginaw Turnpike.

Harvey Williams, superintendent, 800 do do

Improvement of St. Joseph River.

F. A. Hull, superintendent,	\$800 per annum.
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Improvement of Kalamazoo River.

P. Vradenburgh, superintendent, 800 do do

Statement of property of the State of Michigan, under the charge of the agents of the Board.

In office of Board of Internal Improvement, Detroit.

- 1 writing desk,
 1 iron chest, with two sets brass keys, cost \$315,
 1 set of books of accounts board of internal improvement,
 1 do do do acting commissioners Central railroad,
 1 do do do Detroit and St. Joseph railroad company,
 1 pine drawing table,
 2 stoves and pipe, (1 large, 1 small,)
 1 pair shovel and tongs,
 1 fire board covered with zinc,
 4 spittoons,
 8 flag bottom chairs,
 4 wood do do
 1 black walnut paper case,
 1 pine do do
 1 wafer box,
 1 counter brush,
 1 ash kettle,
 1 porcelain slate,
 1 cherry ruler,
 4 inkstands, (3 large, 1 small,)
 3 sand boxes, (2 do 1 do)
 Sundry stationery, consisting of letter paper, quills, ink, wafers, black
 sand, and printed forms of accounts, &c.;
 Sundry vouchers for expenditures on public works;
 do papers under control of board, consisting of contracts, deeds
 of releases, communications, originals of reports of boards and
 committees thereof, engineers' reports, proposals for contracts,
 &c., &c.,

Sundry printed reports of officers of this and other states ;

1 copy of revised statutes of this state ;

1 copy of each of session laws for 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841,

1 Farmer's map of Michigan,

1 do do the city of Detroit,

1 Lay's do United States, cost \$8 00,

1 bound do Northern railroad,

1 do do Clinton canal,

1 do do Saginaw canal,

1 do do Southern railroad from Centerville to Niles,

1 unbound do do do

1 do do Southern railroad,

1 do do Clinton canal from Mt. Clemens to Frederick,

1 do do do do Rochester,

1 do do do in Livingston and Ingham counties,

1 do do ship canal from Belvidere to Mt. Clemens,

1 do do Red river survey of Clinton canal,

1 do do Northern railroad,

1 do do Sault Ste Marie canal,

3 do do Grand river,

1 do do canal around rapids of Grand river,

1 do do St. Joseph river,

1 do do canal from Union City to Homer,

1 do do do Homer to Dexter,

4 profiles of Clinton canal,

2 do survey of Southern railroad in Cass county,

1 do St. Joseph river,

1 do canal from Union City to Homer,

7 do Central railroad,

2 levels and staffs,

1 compass,

1 transit instrument,

1 book field notes, improvement of Grand river,

1 bundle do survey in Cass county,

1 box containing books and papers of Clinton canal,

1 basket do do do N. railroad and Saginaw canal,

In office used by Collector on Central Railroad, at Detroit.

1 stove and pipe,
 1 iron basin,
 1 pair shovel and tongs,
 1 table,
 1 Farmer's map of Michigan,
 1 book case,
 Sundry account books,
 1 inkstand,
 Sundry way bills filed,
 1 sand box,
 1 ruler,
 2 old candlesticks,
 1 pair broken snuffers,
 4 common chairs,
 1 flag bottom chair,
 Sundry articles of stationery, consisting of blank duplicates, ac-
 counts current, way bills, writing paper, hand bills, rates of toll,
 quills, &c., &c.
 1 clock.

Under charge of B. Briscoe, Superintendent Machinery, Central Railroad.

4 locomotive steam engines,
 2 cranks and wheels extra,
 10 car wheels and axles,
 3 baggage cars,
 3 large passenger cars,
 2 small do do
 19 do burden do
 2 large do do
 10 racks,
 1 lot patterns for engines and cars,
 1 roll wire gauze,
 2 lathes with tools,
 3 sets blacksmith tools,
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7 vises, hammers, drills, stocks, taps and dies,
4 stoves and pipe,
2 grindstones,
1 Fairbank's patent scales,
1 ton old wrought iron,
2 tons new spring steel,
147 pounds new iron,
187 bushels charcoal,
800 bushels hard coal,
1 dozen shovels,
1 dozen pails,
2 wheel-barrows,
100 pounds lard,
60 gallons sperm oil,
12 work benches and vises in car shop,
2 glue kettles,
1 furnace,
3 hand saws,
4 bench planes,
9 augurs,
1 old brace and bits,
11 old planes,
1 slick,
1 \times 4 cut saw,
2 hand axes,
3 wrenches,
3 rules,
3 sets door slides,
30 hand screws,
1 frame for large passenger car,
308 yards fringe,
90 yards lace,
14 yards damask,
15,000 feet pine boards,
500 feet oak and ash plank,
2,000 feet white wood,
208 cords wood.

Under charge of D. B. Brown, Superintendent Repairs, Central Railroad.

4 horses,
3 cars for repairs,
12 wood saws,
8 axes,
12 spike hammers,
2 iron bars,
7 stoves and pipe,
4 sets harness,
10 wheel barrows,
3 drills,
10 spades and shovels,
6 iron crowbars,
8 dirt picks,
3 grindstones,
5,000 feet oak rails,
1,200 cords wood,
2 mail wagons,

In use by the Engineer Department, Central Railroad, Oct. 1, 1841.

4 transits,
6 levels, one of them incomplete and unfit for use,
6 leveling rods,
2 compasses,
3 flag staffs,
3 chains,
2 axes,
2 hatchets,
4 measuring tapes,
3 tin map cases,
1 box stove and pipe,
2 drawing tables,
1 drawing board,
6 chairs,
1 writing desk,
2 paper cases,

- 1 wooden pail,
- 2 inkstands,
- 2 sand boxes,
- 1 box drawing instruments, (incomplete,)
- 1 ivory scale,
- 8 rules,
- 4 triangles,

In addition to the above, there are two pile drivers belonging to the road. One of them is at the Wayne station, the other at Michigan Centre.

In use by Engineer Department, Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal.

- 2 leveling instruments,
- 1 compass,
- 1 surveyor's chain,
- 2 flag staffs,
- 3 measuring tapes,
- 1 ax,
- 1 hatchet,
- 2 field book cases,
- 1 book chest,
- 1 trunk,
- 2 tables,
- 2 inkstands,
- 2 sand boxes,
- 4 chairs,
- 2 writing stools,
- 4 rulers,
- 1 stove,
- 1 pair shovel and tongs,
- 1 broom,
- 1 pitcher,
- 2 candlesticks,

There is also on the line of this work, 500 barrels lime and 1,100 perch stone.

In use by Engineer Department, Southern Railroad.

- 6 levels,

2 transits,
5 leveling rods,
1 compass,
1 large drawing table,
1 small table,
4 measuring tapes, nearly worn out,
2 surveyor's chains,
1 box stove,
3 dirt cars,
1 pile machine.

On the Southern Railroad.

2 locomotive engines,
2 dirt or lumber cars,
2 small cars for repairing,
6 pair car thills,
4 moveable seats for cars,
1 set of car harness,
1 lathe and tools,
1 hand car,
1 wheel barrow,
2 dozen new files,
60 pounds lead,
1 quire sand paper,
2 large oil cans,
1 four gallon can,
1 pair of steps,
3 empty barrels,
2,000 feet lumber,
2 set blacksmith tools,
1,600 pounds spring steel,
100 bushels coal,
20,000 spikes,
1 writing desk,
1 cistern,
1 lot corn and hay,
iron and wood work of one transportation,

car in part,
3 passenger cars,
1 eight wheel wood rack,
2 old freight cars,
7 new do
2 bay horses,
3 sets of tools for repairing road,
1 grindstone,
50 gallons oil,
20 yards canvass,
8 M tacks,
1 M brads,
2 M screws,
50 pounds nails,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel lard,
2 shovels,
10 pounds sacking,
500 pounds iron,
3 set new car springs,
1 inch augur,
1 stove and pipe,
lot patterns,
2 lamps,
4 bed locks,

In Office at Monroe.

1 dozen chairs,
2 walnut tables,
1 writing desk,
1 shovel,
2 pair tongs,
1 pair broken fire dogs,
1 fire fender,
1 water pot,
3 candle sticks,
1 stove and pipe,
1 blank book,

1 ruler,
1 inkstand,
1 wafer box,
1 sand box,
1 seal stamp,
1 tin folder,
1½ ream paper,
1 lot way bills,
½ ream vouchers,
¼ ream office paper,
1 table, with drawers,
1 account bookcase and stand, with drawers,
1 set office books,
1 set do left by late commissioner,
1 set do used by late superintendent,
Quills.

In Improvement of St. Joseph River.

1 snag machine,
2 yawl boats, one old and of little value,
4 chains, of different length and size,
8 pieces of rigging,
9 poles with sockets,
2 pair nippers for taking out rocks,
1 pair large hooks, broken,
1 pair of large nippers for taking out logs,
2 cut saws,
1 frame,
1 sledge,
1 eye bolt set,
2 iron blocks and shives,
5 axes,
2 boat hooks,
4 oars,
1 grind stone,
1 anchor,
1 pair double blocks,

1 lot old iron,
 1 cabin scow,
 1 cook stove and furniture,
 3 jugs,
 2 stone jars,
 2 tin pails,
 1 wooden pail,
 2 oil cans,
 1 tub, "
 2 tin pans,
 1 coffee pot,
 2 dishes,
 11 bowls,
 8 knives and forks,
 12 cups and saucers,
 12 spoons,
 1 coffee mill,
 10 bed ticks,
 10 pillow cases,
 20 blankets.

[No. 7.]

Annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
 Ann Arbor, December, 1841. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

In obedience to law, the superintendent of public instruction submits his annual report, exhibiting the condition of the primary schools and of the university ; the condition of the public funds set apart for purposes of education, and such other matters relating to his office and the public schools, as it has been deemed proper to communicate.

Condition of the Primary Schools.

By reference to the documents accompanying this report, it will be seen that the whole number of districts, integral and fractional,

is 2,300. Of these, 1,486, embraced in 330 townships, have reported 47,066 scholars between the ages of 5 and 17, and 8,757 under 5 and over 17, making an aggregate of 55,823. The whole number reported at school is 51,254. The difference, then, is 4,569—a state of things, it is thought, in one view of it, at least, decidedly favorable to the cause of education in our state. It shows, however, only this—that all but about 4,500 of the scholars, among whom the public moneys are apportioned, have *attended* the public schools. It does *not* show *how long* they have attended—whether for one week, one month, or the whole period during which the school has been kept. It is feared that, in a subsequent part of this report, facts will leave upon most minds, the inference that altogether too many of the fifty-one thousand scholars, reported as attending school, pass most of their school hours at home. If the director were required to *report* as carefully as the teacher is to *note* “the time of attendance of each and every scholar,” the day when he enters the school, his absences and the day when he leaves, the real amount of attendance would be known.

The average number of month's schools have been kept, in the twenty-eight counties reporting, is 4 4-7. The highest average in any one county, is 5½—the lowest 3½. By reference to the district returns, it appears that, while many schools have been kept up the whole year, most of them have been kept only three months—just long enough to secure an apportionment of the public money, but too short a time to effect much in the way of education.

The amount of public money received in the districts, is \$13,033 68. The books of the office show that \$13,239 32, were apportioned. The difference may be accounted for in the fact that some districts did not apply for their portion because it was received in depreciated funds. The amount apportioned in 1839, was \$18,360 86. In 1838, it was \$22,052 00. This diminution of the school fund is owing to causes which will be explained hereafter. At present, it is mentioned to remind those who chiefly rely upon that fund as the means of supporting their schools, that it is, and will be for some years, a doubtful reed to lean upon. The true policy, after all, will be that which our citizens have partially adopted, but which must be more generally carried out than it has yet been, to accomplish the

great object it has in view—the policy of relying mainly upon their own available resources to advance the cause of popular education. The amount of public money distributed the past year, furnished each scholar only about *thirty-seven cents*, while the \$54,640 11, raised by taxation and otherwise in the districts, would, if all paid to teachers, have furnished about *one dollar and ten cents* for each scholar—enough to *begin* a good common school system, but, as will be shown, inadequate to sustain one with efficiency.

By the table, the number of scholars attending private schools, is 2,807. This is probably below the fact. The county of Washtenaw, for instance, returns only 169; when it is within every one's knowledge in this vicinity that the villages of Ann Arbor alone educate that number at least in their private schools. Yet this town returns just twenty-three scholars as the number attending such schools. This county and town are referred to, because of the opportunity given to ascertain how nearly the returns agree with the facts. If any thing like the same disproportion exists in the other counties, it proves that the reporting officers, in *this* respect certainly, have been inexplicably at fault. Such neglect works great injustice to the people; for, if it should appear that of the 4,569 scholars of the legal age, reported as not attending common schools, nearly all had in fact attended private schools, the imputation of indifference to the education of their children would not rest, as it does now, upon very many exemplary parents.

Other returns, upon this branch of the statistics required by law, seem to be equally doubtful and some of them self-contradictory. It is the duty of the director to report “the number of scholars who have attended private schools during the year within his district, specifying the number between the ages of 5 and 17 inclusive, and the number residing within and the number out of the district, as near as the same can be ascertained.” Some of the returns show a greater number *residing within* the district than has actually attended the schools. The blanks transmitted to the several directors were strictly according to law. It is suggested, as one mode of obviating the evil, that hereafter directors be required to report under oath. This will be likely to insure greater fidelity in matters of detail and prevent the recurrence of a practice, (supposed to have prevailed in some

districts,) reprehensible in the extreme and unjust towards other districts, of reporting *more* scholars of legal age than are to be found in the district, for the purpose of augmenting its apportionment of the public funds.

According to the law of last winter, blank forms were sent to the several districts, requiring returns of the statistics therein directed. All that have been received will be found in the table under their respective heads. These returns are undoubtedly defective, owing, perhaps, to a misapprehension of what the law intended. It is due to some district officers, to say, that the blanks, although generally transmitted to the county clerks in abundant season, did not reach their destination soon enough to be used. Such information, as the law of last winter requires, is valuable. It is exceedingly important, for instance, to know how many French, German and other children we have in the state, who cannot speak the English language, and the means and inducements they find to influence them in the abandonment, for all practical purposes, of their vernacular tongue; for it is the undoubted policy of every state in the Union, so to frame its system of public instruction, as not only to educate its own native born children, but to *Americanize*, both in intellect and feeling, every child of a foreign stock that, in the providence of God, is brought to its shores, to become a part of its society. No encouragement should be given to parents, constituting portions of our republic under such circumstances, and, though many of them adopted, yet, like ourselves, American citizens, to educate their offspring through any other medium than the common language; but, on the contrary, all conceivable inducements should be held out for them to keep their children at the public schools, where they may learn to think in that language, and, by a frequent intercourse with their young fellow citizens, forget, not the land of their nativity, but the necessity of their mother tongue, as a medium of communication between man and man, in a country which they have adopted for life, and whose institutions they wish to leave safely in the hands of their posterity. It is really a gratifying fact that while, as the returns show, only 88 attended schools using other books than the English, nearly 2,000 have attended the district schools. It is thought that returns of this branch of statistics may the next year be facili-

appreciated—the facts sought to be elicited were furnished with a promptitude and good will that speaks volumes in the way of encouragement to future efforts of the kind—suggestions were made with a frankness becoming the dispenser and recipient of common school education—and pledges of co-operation were so given as amply to compensate for any amount of labor that a sense of public duty may impose upon this department.

In view of what is already accomplished, it is suggested that the law be so amended as to exempt the board of inspectors from the duty of transmitting to the county clerk *all* the particulars set forth in the reports of directors. The tabular statistics ought perhaps, as now, to be recorded where every citizen of the county can have speedy access to them ; but such other details, equally important to a right appreciation of the system, as may be called for from year to year, might be sent directly from the inspectors to this office—thus saving the formality, labor and expense of recording duplicates of each district report. Let the inspectors condense and systematize the returns made to them and prepare a detailed statement of the condition, prospects and wants of their schools for the use of the superintendent, adding of course their own views and suggestions at length. It is evident, that if the inspectors of every town would take pains to acquaint themselves with the local operation of our school system, its defects and obvious improvements, the degree of interest manifested by parents on the subject of education, the qualifications of teachers, the character of their schools, the modes of instruction and the discipline, the location and construction of school houses, and various other details absolutely indispensable to a thorough comprehension of our whole plan of public instruction, and communicate their knowledge and experience in the form of an annual report, educational legislation would cease to be guesswork, and our school laws, instead of being, as one director reports, a puzzle too perplexing for the wits of a Philadelphia lawyer to work out, and, as another expresses it, like double-gear'd machinery, costing more to work it than it comes to, would be to ordinary minds as intelligible as the simplest every day rules of common life.

It has been impossible to condense the facts thrown together in the numerous reports from districts, so as to lay them systematically be-

fore the legislature, inasmuch as most of them did not reach this office until the latter part of November. This, however, is not necessary. The object in calling for them will be attained by arranging them substantially under one of the following heads:

Parents and teachers.

Duties of inspectors.

Teachers—male and female.

Government of the school.

Character of instruction.

Uniformity of school books.

School houses.

Libraries.

Workings of the system.

1. PARENTS AND TEACHERS.—While the reports show that in many districts sufficient interest is manifested by parents to keep the schools in vigor, they also demonstrate, in language not to be misunderstood, the general indifference which prevails on this subject in other districts. Parents obnoxious to this charge, are divisible into three classes. The first class, by far the most culpable, but fortunately the least numerous, exhibits an utter disregard for education in any of its forms, and under all circumstances. Were it not for a deep rooted conviction that nature is right in her various but harmonious creations, one might almost suppose that she had impressed upon the minds of such parents an innate loathing for any thing that tended towards the intellectual and moral culture of their offspring. Approach them upon the subject ; attempt to reason with them touching the generally acknowledged duties of parents ; strive to plead before them in behalf of the responsible beings whom they have brought into the world, to bless or curse it by a life of virtue or vice ; and they will turn from you with as convulsive a shudder as that which agonizes the victim of hydrophobia, at the sight of the purest element in nature. Such parents have few feelings in common with others ; they sympathise only with themselves. The attribute of affection for their children cannot, perhaps, be denied them ; but in many cases it is an affection based upon calculations of dollars and cents, and not the result of those spontaneous, ever springing, ever expanding impulses which prompt us to seek the

greatest attainable good for those providentially placed in our power. Talk to them of common schools as the nurseries of virtue and happiness, and they will point you to the peopled forests of the Rocky Mountains as the abodes of liberty and greatness unfettered by education. Ask them to grant you the poor privilege of *giving* their children instruction, and they will at once begin to estimate the effect upon their pockets. As a last resort, try their consciences, and assure them, in tones capable of melting an ordinary heart, that the eternal felicity of their children depends, to a vast extent, upon their moral training here, and they will exhibit an infatuation which can only be accounted for on the supposition that in them all the dictates of conscience have been silenced. It cannot be that this is an overdrawn picture of the mental and moral obliquity of some parents. To the honor of our state, they are rare in Michigan. *Utter* indifference to the great interests of education is not sufficiently general to be deemed a characteristic of the people of this, as it is of some other states and countries; but even here, in the heart of our own cherished community, its existence is too palpable to be overlooked—its foot prints are too clearly traceable all through our districts, not to excite the honest fears of every friend of education. We cannot expect to eradicate the evil at once. Much will be gained, if its active influence can be so far paralyzed as to leave the children most immediately within the circle of its operations, *free* to attend school.

Parents of the second class profess great regard for education, contribute with some liberality to the means of upholding it, send their children to school, and perhaps betray little curiosity to know how things progress, but *never visit the school*. It is known, that oftentimes, parents cannot visit the school. A combination of untoward circumstances keeps them at home. But such, it is believed, is not generally the case. Hardly a week elapses that does not furnish good opportunities for the exercise of this duty. Even if but a single hour during the term can be stolen from other cares, that hour should be passed in school. Nothing but absolute necessity should at this day be admitted as an excuse for the non-performance of so obvious a duty. Some parents imagine that, when they get their children fairly in school, they have nothing more to do. This

is a fatal error, and one that, if persisted in, must produce incalculable evil. Test the principle of *non-interference*, as it is frequently called, in the ordinary affairs of life. Who, that employs a carpenter to build him a house, thinks of keeping away until the house is completed? It is not enough that we have furnished the plan, given full directions and obligated ourselves to pay the stipulated sum when the contract is performed; we like to keep an eye upon the building as it goes up, and be on hand from time to time to see that certain little details, not specified in the contract are attended to, so that, when settlement day comes round, no misunderstandings may occur. It is a very common remark, that among carpenters and masons, disputes and litigations seldom occur where the employer has occasionally been present to watch the progress of his building. Where is the mother that would commit her sick child to the care of a physician, and then say that nothing more on her part was to be done, except to wait, with all becoming patience, the gradual development and final termination, by death or convalescence, of the disease? Would not the agitations of her maternal bosom, caused by alternate hopes and fears, keep her at the bed side of that child, night and day, ministering like an angel of love to a thousand little wants which medical skill could not reach? Why should the school room be deemed of less consequence than the new dwelling house? Why should the carpenter's daily task elicit a more scrutinizing supervision than the vastly more responsible and difficult one of the teacher? Why should the intellectual and moral welfare of the child be less an object of paternal anxiety than its physical condition? When these questions shall have been satisfactorily answered, it will be time for parents to excuse themselves from the fulfillment of an obligation so urgent as that of an occasional visit to the school room. In urging this duty upon parents, it is not intended that they should interfere, directly or indirectly, with the legitimate duties of the teacher. The sphere of influence appropriated to each, is broad enough to avoid that necessity. Nor will the teacher, if qualified for his calling, consider parental visits an encroachment upon his premises; on the contrary, he will hail them as omens of coming good to his school—he will greet them as the sailor greets first glimpses of the haven wherein his heretofore tempest-beaten vessel

may ride in safety. For, it is a fact susceptible of demonstration, that schools have always flourished most where parental visitation has been most encouraged. The good effects of this custom upon parent, teacher and scholar, are astounding to those who witness them for the first time. Disputes in old districts, which have been transmitted like heir-looms, from board to board, for two, three or more years, are at once settled. Imputations of each other's motives, which perhaps have been reciprocated for months between parents and teacher through the medium of the child, cease to agitate the domestic circle and the school room. What before was all churlishness in the school master, and sullen indifference or suspicion in the parent, has undergone the transforming influences of friendly visitation, and come out the opposite in act and feeling. Let this interchange of kind and generous sentiment once begin to scatter its blessings through a district, and "all goes merry as a marriage bell." The teacher feels the advantage of his new relation to the parent in the moral certainty of having his co-operation at home. The parent feels that his child is in safe hands, and begins for the first time to estimate the benefits of a common school. The child witnesses the great change that has come over his parent and teacher, and shows in a variety of ways that he can appreciate the fact. A general good feeling pervades the district. Families vie with one another in efforts to advance the character of the school. The *system* begins to work.

A careful observation of the workings of any school system, it matters not where that system is in operation, or whatever may be its peculiarities, will convince the most sceptical that, after all, its success depends mainly upon the conduct of the parents. You may frame a system as perfect in all its details as the most enlightened human wisdom can make it : you may select the very best individuals in the community to execute its multifarious provisions : you may assign to every school, teachers of the highest qualifications : you may even summon to their aid the appliances of an inexhaustable fund; yet the mere apathy of parents may preclude all possibility of any really benign results. It is right—nay, it is a duty to speak freely and unqualifiedly on this particular subject ; for the reports, which have come from districts in nearly every county in the state, abso-

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Intely prove that parental indifference is the most common source of discouragement to both teacher and scholar. Account for it on what principle you may, laud or deprecate the emotion as you will, there is a gratification in every bosom, and especially in the unsophisticated bosom of youth, in knowing that others sympathise with us in our efforts at intellectual improvement. The child feels it in anticipation, throughout the progress of his daily studies, and goes home with a buoyant heart to its fruition. Check the emotion as it begins to show itself in the bounding step, the lighted brow, the almost irrepressible burst of joy, and you turn back this "genial current of the soul," and perhaps freeze it forever; but meet the feeling half way; reciprocate every little indication of self-satisfaction that comes from the child; show by your own happy countenance that you appreciate the efforts made, and the child's heart leaps again to its tasks with the elasticity of innocence and happiness. It returns to the school room and there creates new sympathies and shares new ecstasies in the delight its teacher feels in this recognition of parental watchfulness. He resumes his labors with a light spirit. He feels that he is not forgotten, but that the parent, who can thus stimulate the child's exertions, must of course duly estimate his own.

Parents then should be called upon by every tie that binds them to their families; by every link that connects them with the society in which they move for good or evil; by every principle of patriotism which prompts them to cling with unwavering fidelity to their country's institutions; by the spirit of christianity that seeks to enlighten and purify and exalt and thus educate the entire world, to cherish their common schools as a birthright which it is criminal to sell, and which can only be parted with at the imminent peril of domestic felicity, of social exaltation, of national glory and of moral perfection.

The third class of parents is found in most districts. They really take an active part in advancing the cause of education. They keep their children punctually at school. They even visit the school occasionally. But they do not regard the teacher's position. They do not attach to his calling that degree of importance which belongs to it. They deem it an avocation of necessity, and therefore one of servility. Its dignity as a profession, they do not recognize. While the mere spiritual teacher is treated with the high respect due to his holy office,

and the village attorney, the physician, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, with all those nameless acts of civility which common politeness and common sense require between neighbors, the school master is looked upon, in too many instances, with disdain and contempt. He is seldom taken by the hand in the friendly grasp of equality, seldom permitted to participate in the social intercourse of his district, seldom visited in school with any other feeling than merely to *see* that the amount of labor exacted is accomplished, and *never* at his boarding house, where his heart, by unburthening itself of its long pent up griefs, might find the sympathies so essential to its assuagement. In the street, his presence only evokes ideas associated with ferrules, raw-hides and other instruments of torture for unruly boys, his mode of government as *master* and not of *discipline* as *teacher* being uppermost in the mind. In short, the parents referred to, regard the school teacher as a mere servant, hired to do a job that no body else can do, and fit for nothing else, morally, intellectually or socially; and when the two or three months for which he was employed expires, he is at liberty to "*quit*" as soon as he please.

The effect of such false, unjust, abominable, semi-barbarous notions, upon the district school, can hardly be estimated. Children imitate parents in habits of thinking, modes of expression and actions; and the age of puberty will hardly have been passed under such influences without bearing along with it the vicious consequences of such example. The child begins to be supercilious in school, and soon his contempt for the school master ripens into a contempt for his authority, and then breaks out into open disobedience. Other children follow the lead thus given; the standard of rebellion is boldly raised, the master is dethroned, and the school, sustained in its lawless acts by this very class of parents whose own example has occasioned the trouble, is for the time triumphant and the district in a state of disorganization. It is not presumed that extreme cases of the kind are *very* common in our districts. Yet they are only legitimate results of that contemptuous feeling towards the school master which too many parents even in this state exhibit habitually before their children. It is time that another policy prevailed.

2. DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.—The reports under this head embrace three sets of duties—visitation, examination of teachers and scholars,

and suggestions to teachers. The questions in the circular were intended to elicit full information on each of these divisions. That point, to a certain extent, has been gained. As a general thing, inspectors do not visit the school; or if they do, only once or twice a year, and then seldom examine the scholars or make any suggestions to the teacher. In some districts, they have not been near the school during the past year. There are, however, many gratifying exceptions; and it is an important fact, one that delinquent officers cannot dwell upon too thoughtfully, that whenever these official visitations have been frequent and the examination of both pupil and teacher thorough, the schools have sustained a better character than where no such visitations and examinations have taken place. It is true, faithful officers sometimes meet with virulent opposition in their laudable efforts, and sometimes personal animosity haunts them in their retirement; but mere opposition and mere abuse should drive no public servant from duty.

A brief sketch of the legal and moral responsibilities of school inspectors may not be out of place. It is their *legal* duty to divide the town into districts, to apportion the public money, make out and transmit to the county clerk all the statistical information furnished by the several districts, and, most important of all, examine candidates for teaching "in regard to moral character, learning and ability." They have, then, high and responsible duties resting upon them. In the eyes of the law, they are the guardians of our common schools and ought therefore to be selected with great discrimination. Themselves the judges of what constitutes qualification for teaching, their own moral character should be stainless, their own learning adequate to the task imposed, their own ability undoubted. Otherwise, they cannot duly estimate such sterling qualities in those they examine. They must possess, too, great firmness of purpose—a moral courage that will shrink from the performance of no duty, whether in the exact line of their own predilections or not, which is demanded by the educational interests of the town. If a candidate for teaching come before them, they have no right to recognize him in any other capacity for the time than *as* a candidate, and the only questions they are bound to answer satisfactorily to themselves, are such as regard his moral character, learning and ability. If his ha-

bits are bad, he should be rejected at once ; for the pure heart of youth should not be exposed to the contagion of evil communication or vicious example. Any known vice should be deemed a disqualification. If the candidate be intemperate, sooner keep children in ignorance for a while than subject them to so pestilential an influence. An attendant upon grog shops, or even a dram drinker at home, may do to train brutes, but never, never can he educate the human soul. Here, then, is a broad field for the discerning and severely scrutinizing mind of the inspector. Immorality, in any or all of its protean shapes, however specious may be its semblances of virtue, merits no quarter. It should be cut off at once from all hopes of success. With the *religious* views of the candidate, the inspector has no legal or other right to meddle. He may place high his standard of morals ; practical virtue should be one test of fitness ; but the teacher's *creed*, or the embodiment of his faith upon paper or within the deep recesses of his soul, is something with which only Divine wisdom can deal. The question is not, whether he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Trinitarian or Unitarian, a Perfectionist, Latter Day Saint, Mormon or Transcendentalist ; but whether he has such an unblemished moral character as will enable him to impart healthful principles to his scholars and be to them a living example of all that is beautiful and good.

As to the kind and degree of *learning* required by law, much is left to the examiner's sound discretion. Generally, the circumstances of the school, over which the teacher is to be placed, must govern. College learning, certainly, is not contemplated ; for that is hardly wanted in common schools. If sought by any, the university is expected to give it. Nor are the higher branches of academic learning essential, particularly in the present condition of our schools. An elementary school, where the rudiments of an English education only are taught, such as reading, spelling, writing and the outlines barely of geography, arithmetic and grammar, requires a female of practical common sense, with amiable and winning manners, a patient spirit, and a tolerable knowledge of the springs of human action. A female thus qualified, carrying with her into the school room the gentle influences of her sex, will do more to inculcate right morals and prepare the youthful intellect for the severer

discipline of its after years, than the most accomplished and learned male teacher. The heathen notion, that females have no souls, was exploded with the occasions that gave it birth among the wrangling schoolmen of antiquity. It is now generally admitted that they not only have souls, but souls capable of a high order of intellectual development; while, in the matter of heart and all those holier emotions which give to humanity its crowning glory, they leave the "lords of creation" far in the rear. In most of our common schools, the ages of the scholars require female teachers; and the reports show that the summer and some of the winter schools are kept by them. But the inspectors cannot scrutinize their qualifications too nicely. An unqualified female is less to be tolerated than an unqualified male teacher, because her influence, if wrongly directed, is by far the most dangerous.

But we have schools in which children of larger growth seek to perfect the education which in boyhood was only begun. And as the state increases in population, and the necessities of a pioneer existence give way to the intellectual wants which stated periods of leisure are sure to create, we shall find such schools rapidly springing up. Then comes the test of an inspectors fitness for duty. Then comes the time when the common school begins to assume that high and noble and respected station which is due to it. Then comes the necessity of employing teachers who can supply the mental and moral aliment demanded of them, and thus impel the school onward to the attainment of its purposes among the people.

The *ability* required, undoubtedly means the *power to teach*. The inspectors must be satisfied, not only that the candidate has a good moral character and sufficient learning, but that he is versed in the art of teaching. This is all important, and it is dwelt upon for a moment because some districts, in their reports, have suggested such an amendment of the law as would enumerate more specifically the qualifications of teachers. But it is believed that, if the term *ability* be defined as above, no amendment can be necessary. The annals of school keeping every where, show that the purest minds and profoundest scholars do not, always, nor indeed often, understand the art of teaching. If Horace had given the world as rich a practical treatise on this most difficult of all arts, as he has on the art in which

he himself excelled, many a rejected pedagogue of modern times would have blessed him.

In some foreign countries—Holland, Prussia and others—the *art of teaching* is taught like any other art ; and such has been the conviction of its necessity in Massachusetts, that no less than three Normal schools, or schools for educating teachers, have been established. The two great objects of those schools, say the board of education, in their annual report of 1839, are, first, to impart to the pupils a more correct and thorough knowledge of the various branches required to be taught in the schools ; and second, to teach the principles of communicating instruction, both in theory and in practice, at a model school connected with the main institution.

If, then, the *ability to teach* constitutes a qualification, the *legal* duty of an inspector is not exhausted by one examination, especially if that examination be made before the teacher has opened his school. On such an examination, the power to teach, or faculty of communicating instruction, cannot be tested. It is only by following the candidate into the school ; and there watching the gradual or sudden developments of his disposition, his modes of teaching, and the manner in which he disciplines his scholars and otherwise governs his school, that the demands of the law can be met. We all know how easy it is to be deceived in these matters. A candidate may pass a good examination, and *theoretically* be pronounced qualified ; yet in the school room exhibit anything but the traits of a school master. His plan of operations may be as eccentric as that which, to insure punctuality, compelled every tardy urchin to walk a mile with a fool's cap drawn over his head, and one of the punctual scholars to follow at some distance to see that the delinquent did not steal an occasional impunity by tearing off the cap and putting it in his pocket ; which, to discipline the intellect, awarded a prize to ~~that~~ boy or girl who, at the end of the quarter and on examination day, should recite with the greatest rapidity, giving each word precisely as printed, all the rules in Adam's arithmetic, all those in Murray's grammar, and the Assembly's catechism from beginning to end ; and which, by way of punishment for the minor faults of each hour, forced the luckless sinner to stand upon one foot, with the huge quarto bible at arm's length in one hand and a pitcher of water in the other,

while a second law-breaker was stationed hard by, brandishing a rattan, that neither burthen might be dropped or the balance lost. It is not positively asserted that such a teacher can be found in Michigan, but simply this, that *precisely* that way of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," *might* not be inconsistent with a faultless examination *out* of the school. No inspector, then, should deem his *legal* duty ended with one examination. Having placed the candidate in school, he should keep his eye upon him; and if *practically* that candidate belies the certificate he has received, the law says such certificate may be annulled.

Formerly, the law made it the duty of inspectors to visit, at least twice a year, all such schools in their townships as should be organized according to its provisions, to inquire into their condition, examine the schools, and give such advice to both teachers and scholars as they should deem proper. That law has been repealed, and, singular as it may appear, no similar requisition has since found its way into the statute book. The reason of the repeal is unknown. It is thought that the omission of so essential a provision, one bearing with such direct force upon the interests of the common school, must have been an oversight in the legislature. It is hardly possible that the only guaranty furnished by law for the proper examination of schools, should designedly have been abrogated. The result is apparent in the district reports. Not being absolutely required to visit schools, the inspectors stay away from them, leaving the scholars to do as they please, and the teachers to plod along without counsel or sympathy. Yet, notwithstanding the law is silent, many conscientious inspectors have continued to visit the schools. And it is hoped that the moral obligation so to do, will be more generally felt than it has been during the past year.

While on this subject, it is respectfully suggested whether that part of our system which imposes upon inspectors the duty of examining teachers, be not susceptible of improvement. Within the past year, the state of New York has adopted a plan of superintendence for her thousands of common schools, which commends itself to our attentive consideration. It is the appointment for each county, of a deputy superintendent, whose duties of supervision shall be co-extensive with the schools of his circuit. To his care are com-

mitted the educational interests of the county. He examines all the teachers, visits all the schools, collects all the statistics, sees that the laws are efficiently executed, ascertains their defects, and suggests improvements and otherwise promotes sound education.—The suggestion that something of the kind, either a deputy superintendent or a county board of examiners, would conduce to the vigor of our own system, is made with a conviction that the town board of inspectors, as at present constituted, cannot be expected to fulfill the purposes of their appointment. In the first place, the office of inspector is too intimately connected with party contentions to be exclusively in the interest of schools. It is not known that mere political considerations have influenced the conduct of a single board in the state; nor is any thing of the kind intimated. On the contrary, it is cause of rejoicing that, so far as the requirements of the law have been obeyed, neither the fear or favor of this or that party has been permitted to turn the officers from the strict line of duty. The fear is not so much, that the officer, when chosen and duly qualified, will play the partisan, as that the too common plea of *availability* will operate as potently in this as in other elections, and secure the nomination of an individual better calculated to *run* than to *serve*. If each party would select its best men for inspectors, men qualified in all respects for the responsible position, without *especial* reference to their *popularity*, the interests of our schools, whichever party succeeded, would be abundantly safe. In the present state of parties, however, such a contingency is hardly within the range of probability.

Again, it is thought that economy favors the suggestion. As the law now is, each inspector is entitled to one dollar for each and every day's service. If he does *all* that is required of him *faithfully*, not to mention the incidental duties that a conscientious regard for the character of our public schools will constantly suggest, the aggregate of his per diem compensation at the end of the year will be no trifling sum. No means exist in this office by which to ascertain that sum. But take the simple duty of examining teachers, and the county of Washtenaw as convenient for illustration. Here are twenty towns, each with three inspectors. Of the 215 districts, whole or fractional, 157 have reported that schools in each have been kept during the

past year by *qualified* teachers. To be qualified, the teacher must have a certificate ; to get a certificate, he must be examined, not by one, not by a majority, but by all of the inspectors. How much time is requisite to examine the teachers of 157 schools ? Suppose, merely for illustration, that these teachers are distributed equally among the towns. This will give nearly eight for each town. In the county, where inspectors live miles apart, it is no easy thing to get the board together. If, when once in session, the eight could be examined, perhaps two hours would be time enough assigned to each. But candidates for teaching in new places do not all come along at once. It is within bounds then to assign half a day for each examination. Then four days for each inspector will be required to go over the list, or twelve days for all, making as many dollars. Twelve dollars for each make \$240 for the county ; and this too on the supposition that no *other*, or subsequent examination, takes place. Add the other legal duties of an inspector that might be transferred to the county board or deputy superintendent, and the sum given alone for the performance of but one of those duties might easily be tripled, if not quadrupled. Should the suggestion thus thrown out be deemed important, it would then become a question, by whom the new officer or officers ought to be appointed, how paid, and how much. By the New York law, the board of supervisors are required to appoint the deputy superintendent. He holds his office two years, subject to removal by the board for causes stated. He receives two dollars for each day necessarily spent in the discharge of his duties, but the whole amount in any one year is not to exceed five hundred dollars. One half is paid by the county, the other half out of the school fund.

Such is the New York plan. It is worthy of the "empire state." It is for the legislature to say whether Michigan will do well to adopt a similar plan or rely yet longer upon the present defective means of supervision. It is believed that the change suggested will insure greater efficiency in the execution of our school laws, better teachers, better schools, higher interest and more harmonious action among parents, and greater economy.

3. **TEACHERS, MALE AND FEMALE.**—To the interrogatories touching the sex, age, pay, &c., of teachers, between two and three hundred districts replied. From these, it appears that while the ages of

male teachers range from 17 to 40, giving an average of 24 years, those of females range from 14 to 28, giving an average of 20 years. But few of the males make teaching a business. Among them are found represented nearly all the professional, agricultural and mechanical interests. The inducements to teach are—a want of regular teachers in the district, no other employment, the wish to raise means for other pursuits, or, occasionally, the love of it as an honorable and self-satisfying vocation. It is evident from this condition of things that the chances decidedly incline to the side of unqualified teachers. Now and then, perhaps often, a young man or a young woman may sustain the reputation of a *good* teacher; but it is believed that seven out of ten, who obtain a certificate, do not themselves feel really qualified for their task. The necessity imposed by law, of keeping up a school for at least three months to secure to the district an apportionment of the public funds, no less than the parental anxiety to have some kind of a school kept, very frequently and very naturally renders an examination of the candidate merely formal. Many act upon the principle that poor schools are better than none, and it is possible they act rightly. Yet it is hard to admit that so terrible and humiliating an alternative has been forced upon the people of Michigan. It cannot be that we must either go without schools or have schools that do more harm than good to the rising generation. One thing is certain; nothing short of good schools will enable us to hold our legitimate station in the confederacy—nothing short of good schools can prepare our children to be the capable guardians as well as rightful inheritors of our glorious institutions.

One obstacle to good teaching, is its inadequate compensation. Replies to the circular show that the average pay of male teachers is about \$15 61 per month, and of females \$1 27 per week. In one instance, \$30 were paid a male teacher; but generally the price of teaching sinks down to \$14, \$12, \$10, seldom goes as high as \$20; while a female seldom gets more than \$1 or \$1 25. Now, what man can afford to qualify himself in the *art of teaching*, for \$15 a month? What woman for \$1 a week? The common school teacher is the most useful—the most indispensable functionary in the community; and yet he is the worst paid for his labor. Why is this?

The question is more easily asked than answered. Some reply, that the times are out of joint ; that the currency is destroyed ; that money cannot be had. These are stubborn facts. But giving full force to such reasons, it so happens that the teacher fares no better in days of uninterrupted prosperity. While the price of every thing else alternates with the alternations of the currency, the demand and supply, the facilities for trade and the hundred other circumstances of daily experience, the price of teaching stands fixed ; good, bad or indifferent, qualified or unqualified, the luckless teacher has no change "come o'er the spirit of *his* dream." Some other reason than the common one of "hard times" must be assigned to give it plausibility. It cannot but be suspected, that the only true reason is to be found in the practical indifference generally felt on the subject of school teaching. If the school master is yet abroad and among us, it is feared he will have to work through his present pilgrimage like many other Christian heroes, and look only for his full reward hereafter.

4. GOVERNMENT OF THE SCHOOL.—The reports show that the old fashioned mode of *beating* knowledge into the brain, is yet kept up to an alarming extent. The usual appliances are pinching, cuffing, pulling hair and noses, throwing books and rulers at the heads of unruly urchins, compelling them to stand until fatigued into submission, locking up in dark places to scare away the evil genius that possesses them, shaming and other varieties of torture. Nothing so truly indicates a teacher's unfitness for duty, as a disposition to be thus tampering with a child's capabilities of physical suffering ; nothing so completely unnerves the energies of his school as this invariable resort, on the most trifling occasions, to instruments of torture as the only means of enforcing his rules. That extreme cases may occur, where the infliction of such punishment is demanded, will not be denied ; but, as a general thing, it is believed to be pregnant with evils of great magnitude and wholly unnecessary. The day for such barbarisms has gone by. The spirit of the age is that of moral suasion, and experience declares that it is right. The more recent annals of popular education in the old states, and even in the old despotisms of Europe, prove that the most unteachable and most ungovernable schools can be tamed and managed by moral means.

A man of becoming self-respect, a force of character that cannot be trifled with, and stern moral as well as physical courage, will inspire not only respect for his authority, but a regard for the objects of instruction that shall render superfluous his rules of government. In many places, bodily punishments are prohibited; or, if tolerated, only as a last resort in desperate cases. Especially to be deprecated and condemned are all inflictions of blows upon the head. If, as mental philosophy and the anatomy of the brain demonstrate, the head contains the organs of the soul, and those organs are so delicately made up of fibrous and nervous tissues that the least derangement in them disturbs the mind's equilibrium, what amount of reprobation should be visited upon him who, by his recklessness of consequences, so far forgets what is due to the intellectual and moral nature of man, as to risk its utter subversion merely to gratify the passion of a moment! It is believed that when the science of mind is better understood, and its relations with material organs duly felt, the penal code of schools will be essentially modified.

5. CHARACTER OF THE INSTRUCTION.—The questions on this head elicited various replies. In some districts, the mode and character of the instruction are unexceptionable. The great effort is, to make the scholar understand what he learns—to teach ideas and words, merely as their signs. But in too many of the schools, the character of the instruction is behind the age. In them, the mind is treated precisely as if memory were its only attribute, and not like a spiritual existence, gifted with the highest powers of reason and adequate to a degree of expansion conceivable only by the Deity. The consequences of such fundamental error, are monstrous and appalling. If the *memory* be the only faculty worthy of regard, and the standard of intellectual perfection be made to consist in the degree to which its exercise can be stimulated, we may as well cease to boast of the supremacy of mind over the instinct of the brute; for the latter can retort upon us the boast that he too has a memory that can be disciplined and made to approximate that same standard of perfection.

It is contended that *education* and *instruction*, though apparent synonymes, have fundamental differences of meaning. To instruct, is to heap up; to build upon; intellectually, to aid the mind in ac-

cumulating certain given facts ; not to create ideas, but to transfer them. A mind, simply instructed, resembles the granary of a shiftless farmer ; full of every variety that heart can wish, but all so jumbled together, that if sent to mill, it would be difficult to designate the grist by the name of any known species of meal or flour. Education means more than this. Its true office is to discipline the mind ; to call into action and unremitted exercise the affections of the heart ; and to develop and invigorate the physical powers. Of what use is the most gifted intellect, if the heart, which gives it direction, be wrong ? How much good would that intellect confer upon mankind, if its bodily frame-work were inadequate to sustain the tremendous pressure from within ? Education, like nature, has a taste for the beautiful, and consults proportion and harmony in all its operations. Its first great principle, then, is so to proportion and harmonize the intellectual, physical and moral powers, as to make them co-operate equally towards the designed end. If you educate the mind and body, but neglect the heart, you may raise up a giant frame and a giant intellect, but you do it at the peril of all that's most holy and attractive in spiritualized human nature, and run the risk of elevating to a most dangerous position some moral monster, whose sphere of mischief shall only be limited by his aptitude for it. Then again, if you educate only the mind and heart, you do the grossest injustice both to man and his creator ; because, by such an act, you virtually question the necessity of physical organization. From the moment you cease to regard the material covering of the soul as an object of your most delicate and unremitting care, you cease to cultivate, for any practical purposes, the intellectual and moral faculties. So, if you educate the heart and body, but leave the mind to grope its way unaided through the darkness of night, you strike from the human system the very source of man's greatness. You do all in your power to annihilate that sublime attribute of humanity which assimilates him to his creator, and makes him master of a power that eternity alone can fully develop. No system of popular education, which is not thus impartial in its bestowments, can meet the wants of the present age.

The limits of a report will not permit a more ample notice of this most interesting feature in the condition of our schools ; although it

is one that cannot be too thoughtfully considered by every citizen of Michigan. It should be mentioned, however, in this connection, that while a certain amount of religious instruction is encouraged in many schools, *sectarianism* finds no admission. This remark, it is believed, can be made without an exception ; at least, such is the tone of all the reports which have reached this office. The extreme sensitiveness on this point, as betrayed in the numerous replies to that part of the circular calling attention to it, argues a healthy state of public opinion, and ought to banish all fears, if such be entertained by a single individual in the state, that any one religious sect, even if disposed, could successfully carry out a system of proselytism through the medium of common schools. Sectarianism never will infuse its poisonous virus into the great veins of our educational system, so long as the people hold their present views on the subject ; and the only fear is, that a natural dread of the poison will exclude much that is wholesome from the schools. One extreme is as productive of evil as the other. A school without moral instruction, lacks the essentials of a right education, as evidently as the school open to sectarianism exceeds them. No system can be perfect that is not based upon the great practical requisitions of christianity—"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you, and love thy neighbor as thyself."

6. **UNIFORMITY OF SCHOOL BOOKS.**—The want of uniformity in the books used, is the burthen of complaint through all the reports. By reference to the list, the *variety* of books can be seen. Many of them are good, many indifferent, and many positively bad. Even if they were all good books, and either author could be recommended, the endless variety of them would puzzle any teacher. The books used in one school not only differ from those used in another, but they differ throughout the same school. It not unfrequently happens that Webster, Cobb, Town, Sanders and the American spelling book appear in a class of as many scholars ; while, on calling a class to read for the first time, one scholar produces his English reader, another the Rhetorical reader, a third the American preceptor, a fourth the First class book, and so on, all perhaps well enough in their way, but neither of them sufficiently common in the school to render classification possible. Just so with the grammars, arithme-

tics and geographys. Now, what should be done to remedy an evil universally admitted and inveighed against? An act of March, 1839, required the superintendent to report a provision calculated to insure uniformity of books and a regular supply to each district on economical terms. In his annual report of that year, the superintendent gives the suggestion of a citizen of Calhoun county, as the best mode of doing this. The plan suggested, and indirectly sanctioned by the superintendent, made it the duty of that officer to purchase a supply of legally approved books and stationery, equal to the wants of schools and libraries, establish a general depository and distribute them, from time to time, among the organized counties—the treasurer of the county keeping its depository, and he appointing the keeper of each town depository. In urging the adoption of some such plan, the superintendent says—“As it now is, the districts, in most cases, are obliged to rely upon the merchants for a supply. This supply is often irregular—many of the books purchased are of the most inferior description—and frequently sold at high prices—some purchase one kind, some another, and this introduces confusion of books into many of our schools.” Nothing, it is believed, was done by the legislature, and the evil then complained of has been on the increase ever since. The attention of the present legislature is earnestly called to the subject. Should any thing be done, it is hoped that so responsible a duty will not be imposed upon any *one* individual, as it would be morally impossible for him to do justice to the various opinions throughout the state in regard to the character of primary school books. If a general uniformity cannot be brought about, it is suggested whether the plan in some states, of authorizing the town committees, (or inspectors with us,) to prescribe the books to be used in their own limits, might not be adopted. Should deputy superintendents be created, a uniformity might be established throughout the county. Besides the reasons urged in the above extract, why something should be done to insure uniformity, is the very cogent one, that now is the time to avoid the counteracting influence of book sellers combined to force their own publications upon schools, as is the case in some states, and will be here when the book trade becomes sufficiently ramified to make it an object.

7. SCHOOL HOUSES.—The questions on this head were intended to
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draw out details enough to aid in the formation of a correct opinion as to the location and construction of school houses. The object has not been attained. The replies are hardly full enough to be turned to account. Although in most of the returns, the size of the school house is given, yet, in the absence of other facts equally important, no judgment can be formed as to its accommodations. It is easy, however, to discover, that very many of the houses reported are no longer the log houses of a few years past, but good, substantial, comfortable frame buildings. This indicates a disposition at least, to make the improvements of the school house keep pace with those of the dwelling house and barn. Another gratifying indication is the location of the school house upon elevated ground, away from marshes; and the salubrity of the position is inferred from the general health of the scholars. On the whole, the reports show that the people are not altogether inattentive to this, "the one thing needful," in our system of public instruction; and to raise a hope that such details may be collected another year, on the subject of school houses, as shall give the legislature ample materials to judge of their condition, and, if necessary, provide the means for their improvement. And here one word may be hazarded touching the duties of district officers in locating school houses. It has been said that one office of education was to develop and invigorate the physical powers. Without this, all other discipline will fail of its end; with it, human capability can hardly be limited. And this education of the body precedes that of the mind—commencing from earliest infancy. As a general rule, a sound mind may be looked for in a sound body. Equally true is the converse of the proposition; and, although giant intellects are sometimes found in frail and sickly bodies, they are like the pent up fires of a volcano, ever struggling, heaving, boiling up, until the crater itself, through which and over which they find vent, is melted and destroyed. Every circumstance, therefore, moral, intellectual or physical, that goes to sustain health, should be regarded by those who have any thing to do with education. In this view, how great are the responsibilities of a district in respect to the location and construction of its school house! Paramount to all other considerations is this deemed in states where popular education is most prized. School houses, which, but a few years ago, were

thought to be perfect, are fast disappearing before the *real* models of perfection which a regard to bodily health and comfort has suggested.

There are some facts in this connection too important to be omitted. The annual report, for 1838, of the secretary of the Massachusetts board of education, embodies the actual results, as obtained by a highly respectable physician during the previous summer, of bad internal arrangements and bad locations for school houses. The physician took pains to ascertain with exactness the relative amount of sickness suffered by the children, in a given period of time, in two annual schools, near each other, and consisting of about the same number, taken from families in a similar condition of life. No *general* physical causes distinguished the two schools from each other in regard to each other. One house, however, was dry and well ventilated; the other damp and so situated as to render ventilation impracticable. In the former, during a period of forty-five days, five scholars were absent from sickness to the amount, in all, of twenty days; while in the latter, during the same time and for the same cause, nineteen children were absent to an amount, in all, of one hundred and forty-five days—that is, almost four times the number of children and more than seven times the amount of sickness. Such facts, although not so rigidly applicable to our own thinly settled districts as to the populous districts of the old states, ought yet to have their influence upon those who are to designate the sites for school houses and construct the buildings. It is a well known fact that, all over this western country, there are spots in which bilious diseases prevail almost constantly throughout the warm seasons, while there are others comparatively healthful; and surely no one can doubt the humanity of so locating the school house as most effectually to protect the scholar from the noxious influences of miasma. If we would educate healthy children, and consequently make valuable citizens, the school house, where much of their time is spent, should be built in a pure atmosphere, large enough to accommodate all comfortably, capable of being well ventilated, and so arranged within and without, as to make each scholar happy and not feel like a criminal under confinement.

8. **LIBRARIES.**—By reference to the table, it will be seen that only

\$170 86, have been raised in the state for libraries. It further appears from the replies to the circular, that nothing as yet has been received, either from fines within the several counties for breaches of the penal laws, or from the equivalents for exemption from military duty. Whether any fines have been collected, is only matter of conjecture. The county clerks generally make no report on the subject. As all possible information, however, touching this branch of the library revenue is desirable, would it not be well to require county clerks, in their annual reports, to state the amount of fines imposed in their respective courts, and the amount collected, specifying the clear proceeds of such in the treasury? It is known that in one county at least, numerous fines have been paid, and such may have been the case in others. If so, the library fund is entitled to the immediate benefit of them.

The vast importance of judiciously selected libraries, as a means of perfecting, or rather of advancing towards perfection, common school education, is too universally admitted to render valid any excuse, but that of stern necessity, for not introducing them into our districts. It is not proposed, at this time, to enlarge upon a theme so common and yet so prolific of new and interesting truths. Public attention has been repeatedly and earnestly called to it in the successive annual reports of the late superintendent. His report of last winter recommends the "Common school library," published by the Harpers, of New York, and the "School library," published by Marsh, Capen, Lyon and Webb, of Boston—both valuable works; the first of which, however, the present superintendent has not, as yet, found an opportunity to examine critically, and which, consequently, he is not prepared to urge with the same degree of confidence in its merits with which he urges the latter. The "School library" has been the subject of his most careful and critical examination; and so deep were his convictions of its intrinsic value, and of the urgent necessity of its introduction at once, before less useful and less appropriate books find their way into the state, that, while in Boston during the fall, he advised the enterprising publishers to send out at least fifty sets, so that the people might, if, on a view of them, they so inclined, have a chance to profit by them the present winter. Mr. Jonathan Lamb, the author of an excellent little book

entitled "The child's primer," and a school teacher by profession, is the agent of the publishers, and is now engaged in making the library generally known in the state. One set has been left in this office for general inspection, and it is presumed that one will be placed in the state library for the use of the legislature during their winter session. The superintendent deems it an act of justice to all concerned, to say, that he neither has, nor expects to have, the slightest pecuniary interest in the introduction of this or any other library; but that he will consider it ample compensation for any labor bestowed, to know that the work is properly appreciated and adopted as a powerful auxiliary in the great and expanding cause of education.

New York seems to have taken the lead of other states in disseminating knowledge through the medium of district libraries. An act of 1838 appropriated \$55,000 a year for this purpose, those towns only to share in it which raised an equal amount. From the last annual report of the late secretary of state and superintendent of schools, it appears that on the 31st of December, 1840, there were over four hundred thousand volumes in the public libraries, and that about one hundred thousand dollars had been expended during that year for the purchase of books. Annexed is an important paragraph from Mr. Spencer's report :

"The circulation of half a million of valuable books among our fellow citizens, without charge and without price, is a greater benefaction to our race than would be the collection in any one place of ten times the number of volumes. And when we reflect that in five years there will be two millions of such books in free and constant circulation among those who most need them and who are most unable to procure them; whose minds will thus be diverted from frivolous and injurious occupations, and employed upon the productions of the learned and wise of all ages, we shall find ourselves unable to set bounds to the mighty influences that will operate upon the moral and intellectual character of our state."

The secretary of the Connecticut board of commissioners, in his last annual report, recommends that \$12,000, or twice that amount of the income of the school fund, be set apart as "library money," to be drawn by towns or districts only on condition that a like amount be raised by tax or individual subscription. And he suggests the following plan of distribution :

"Should any appropriation be made, it is worthy of consideration whether it would not be better to have the whole sum expended in the purchase of a society library, and the books placed in as many cases as there are districts, each to pass in succession through them all, instead of buying as many district libraries as there are districts. By the latter course, there will, almost of necessity, be many books of the same kind in different districts, the range of selection in each district will be limited, and the interest of novelty be soon lost. By the former, each

district will at any one time have access to as many books as under the other plan, and in the end to all the books in the several districts; and the interest of the readers will be kept fresh by a constant supply of new authors. By local regulations, the cases could be returned to the librarian of the society every six months for inspection as well as exchange, and thus the books be more likely to be preserved, and any damage or loss assessed to the proper district."

9. **WORKINGS OF THE SYSTEM.**—In exhibiting the condition of our primary schools, it would be palpably unjust to the people, and especially so to the school officers, both town and district, not to exhibit at the same time the workings of the system. Although a perfect system will prove a nullity unless parents, officers and teachers do their duty, it is no less certain that the most vigorous, individual and combined efforts will be ineffectual to make a bad or imperfect system work well. To gain the requisite knowledge on this point, this question was asked of each director—"How does the school system work in your district?" The replies, generally full, have furnished materials for the following considerations.

In most of the districts, the system, as a whole, gives satisfaction. The principle embodied in it—the education of all—elicits general admiration; while its practical operation, seen and felt only in details, develops faults of no ordinary magnitude. Frequent alterations in the law are deprecated, not because it is thought any system can become perfect without constant modifications, or even without great and sometimes organic changes; but because it is morally impossible, under existing circumstances, for districts and town officers to keep pace with such alterations. A law is hardly known in a district, before it is repealed or amended; and it not unfrequently happens, that while the original law governs the official acts of one portion of a town and county, amendments to it, or even amendments to the amendments, regulate the conduct of another portion of the same town or county. Strange as it may appear to those not familiar with the reasons, some of the reports just received comply only with the requisitions of the revised statutes; others with the law of 1840; others again with those of last session. One set of reports, for instance, following the old law, fails to return the number of scholars who have attended private schools during the year; another set, keeping in view only the law of 1840, which repeals the chapter of the revised statutes on "primary schools," and *all acts or parts of acts amendatory of said chapter or any portion thereof*, while it returns the number of scholars at private schools, neg-

lects to notice the requirements of last winter, touching the children of French and German citizens. Now, it is charitable to suppose that district officers, in the main, wish to do their duty, and that delinquencies of the kind just instanced, are after all but apparent, the law rather than its agents being at fault. And in truth, some of the reports disclose the whole secret and make known the remedy. The school laws are not promulgated seasonably and extensively enough. The remedy proposed is, not to stint the system in its proper growth by warring against further modifications, amendments or repeals, whenever or wherever necessary, but to provide that a printed copy of every new school act be sent to each district as soon as possible after its approval. Then may the hand of legislation be applied without hesitation or danger to our yet defective school system; uniformity in returns and fidelity in details be exacted of school officers to the letter; and then will districts cease to be agitated by dissensions, springing in nine cases out of ten, from imperfectly understood school laws.

The repealing act of April, 1840, substitutes a new system for that contained in the revised statutes and subsequent amendments. This substitute and the amendments to it of last winter, constitute what is known as the common school system of Michigan. The first and most striking defect of this new system, as contended in many of the reports, is ITS INADEQUATE PROVISION FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS. A limited tax for a school house, its repairs and appendages, and for a library case and books, *may* be imposed by the qualified voters, and assessed upon the *property* of the district, but not a dollar to support the teacher. It is true, the amendatory act of last winter provides that the organized townships *may* raise, if they deem it expedient, a sum not to exceed one dollar for each child of the legal age; but suppose such a tax is not deemed expedient; what becomes of the district school? It is driven back upon the law of 1840; and what does that provide? Why, that the qualified voters may determine how long a school shall be kept, and when the public money shall be applied; that qualified teachers may be employed and paid out of the public money; and finally, if, as is invariably the case, and will be the case for years, the public money falls short, that the *inhabitants having scholars* may get together and provide for a continuance of

the school, by assessing the *expense* upon *those who send*, in proportion to the *number* of children and the *time* sent. The inequality, not to say injustice here, is apparent. Those who cannot pay any thing, are wholly excluded from the school. Those who are a little better off, send until inability to pay longer excludes them. Those again who enjoy the poor man's blessing, a large family of boys and girls, send a part to school and keep the others at home ; or if the parent is ambitious to give all an equal schooling, he may decimate his children, sending the oldest the first week, the next the second week, and so on, thus creating in each the appetite to learn, but withholding from all the power to gratify it. Trace out some other results of this state of things.

A new district has been formed. The voters determine to have a school three months. A teacher is employed for fifteen dollars a month. Both teacher and families *suppose* it to be a common school, open for all, rich and poor. The fifty children of the district attend for the whole three months. If the apportionment gives *thirty-seven cents* for each child, as it did last year, that pays the teacher \$18 50 of his wages, leaving \$26 50 to be assessed. This will be just 53 cents each. All pay promptly but five families, and these cannot pay because of their poverty. These five families—no uncommon thing—average four children each, making twenty children, for whom the teacher gets no pay. He thus loses \$10 60, or has his wages reduced in this indirect way, to less than \$11 50 per month. He cannot make the district pay it, nor can he assess upon the thirty who have already paid their share. If he sues the five parents and obtains judgment, he will only be adding the costs to his other losses. He then goes away disgusted ; and, ten to one, another teacher cannot be engaged in that district for years. Or, if he consents to teach there again, it is only on condition that he may convert the district into a private school, and exclude from it all who cannot pay. Or, perhaps in extreme cases, where the benevolence of a district outweighs all selfish considerations, a voluntary contribution may effect what the law does not require, and thus give the poor an equal chance with the competent for a few week's schooling ; but the gratuitous testimony to the contrary in some of the reports, proves that such facilities for public instruction are too rarely given to be anticipated with much confidence.

By the old law, the *property of the whole* went to support schools. An amount equal to the apportionment was assessed upon the townships and distributed with the public money among the districts.— And why should not property be taxed? On the mere selfish principle, the state is bound to adopt that system which insures its own safety and happiness. The voluminous testimony every where to be found, demonstrating the absolute necessity of common schools to this end, need not be cited before an intelligent legislature. The argument in a nut shell, is conceived to be this. Every child belongs to the state. The state is bound to protect the child, and the child in return is bound, on becoming a moral agent, to obey the laws and otherwise promote the public good. The moment the child reaches the age of discretion, or can appreciate right and wrong actions, the law subjects him to certain responsibilities. If old enough to know that stealing is a crime by law, his commission of it is punished. If old enough to comprehend the nature and obligation of an oath, perjury sends him to the penitentiary. If he can be so far actuated by rage, vindictiveness or avarice as to imbrue his hands in blood, whether it be the blood of a brother, a friend or a stranger, the law only asks if he was old enough to know its prohibitions and intelligent enough to understand them, to put him on a footing with adult criminals, convict him of murder and hang him. And, what is of vast moment in this view of the subject, it matters not whether he actually knew that the law prohibited stealing, perjury and murder, or was ignorant of it. All these things are presumed. It is no defence against an indictment for crime to plead ignorance of the law; nor would the deadened sensibilities of the heart weigh a feather in the mind of a judge about to pass sentence in a case of parricide. It is not asked how far *insanity* may be presumed in most cases of high crime, nor what modifications of law the lights thrown upon the science of mind may ultimately produce; it is enough for the present argument, to know what the law is and how much it exacts of every intelligent citizen.

It is no less a duty of the state to prevent than it is to punish infractions of the law. If there were no crimes, there would be no need of penal laws. Such a consummation, however, is not for our day and generation. But states can do much to urge on the great

moral result. They can adopt and enforce such regulations in their own limits as shall tell with rapidity and power upon the world. They can make it an axiom in all their legislation, that exactly in the proportion that education, rightly understood and rightly pursued, prevails among the people, will immoral tendencies, vicious actions and positive crimes cease to prevail. And it is contended that education, as defined in a previous part of this report, is a common right—the exclusive property of no man, of no set of men. The great fountain which supplies one portion of society, *should* be accessible to all—not monopolized by the few as an engine of power over the many. No safer rule can be adopted than to suspect every man's patriotism in proportion as he underrates the value of this great human right. It matters but little what his political or religious creed may be; if not orthodox in this matter, he cannot, however boisterous his professions, *practically* be either a statesman or a christian. Our pilgrim forefathers understood the value of this right. Whatever we of the present day may think of Puritanism, this marked feature of it we cannot but admire. If excessive zeal, ultraism and intolerance too often shaped their policy, let us not belie their single-heartedness in the good cause of education. Here, though faulty in other respects, the puritan character developed its true greatness. In the eloquent language of Bancroft, "every child, as it was born into the world, was lifted from the earth by the genius of the country, and, in the statutes of the land, received, as its birth-right, a pledge of public care for its morals and its mind." The principle of popular or universal education was adopted as fundamental in the very infancy of the colonies. It was imbedded in their public acts and most sacredly cherished through all the trying vicissitudes of their novel and eventful career. In their code, as it ought ever to be in ours, it was *the* principle without which liberty could not exist, and with which no people could be slaves. Next to the erection of altars for the worship of God, they took care that school houses should be built. They had come from a land whose laws recognized and enforced the aristocratic distinctions of higher and lower classes; where wealth and poverty, kept by impenetrable barriers on opposite extremes, if occasionally attracted towards each other, only received a shock that drove them still farther apart; where ge-

nus, it is true, existed, but only, by its transient corruscations, the more glaringly to expose the moral and intellectual darkness of a whole people; and now that they had laid the foundation of a republic beyond the influences of such unnatural laws, they were determined that their children and their children's children should not have cause to complain of them for dereliction of duty in this respect at least.

The same lofty and ennobling principle is embodied in our constitution. Is it carried out in our legislation? Are the blessings of *free* education extended to every family? It is emphatically ordained that the legislature *shall* provide for a system of *common* schools, by which a school *shall be* kept up and supported in each school district at least three months every year. What is a *common* school? It is a school common or open to *every* child in the district; not a *private* school where the favorites of fortune only can send their children, or where poor children are admitted on sufferance or as a boon. A common school should be what its name imports—as accessible as the mountain spring that gurgles joyously forth to meet and bless all who approach it. Throughout the great desert of Sahara, are wells where the caravans, that cross and re-cross its arid plains, draw supplies of water for themselves and camels. These wells are *common* wells. Every Arab of the desert is a joint owner of this common property; and it is probable that nothing would be so likely to offend his national pride, (if an Arab has that pride,) as an intimation that any one well was the exclusive property of any one caravan. As common did the constitution *mean* to make our schools; and sensitive in the extreme would be a citizen of Michigan to the imputation thrown out by a stranger, that, after all the noise and bustle about our magnificent common school system, it turned out to be just no common school system! Yet such is the fact. Either a common school means a private school, or the Michigan system of common schools is a delusion.

In contending that a tax on property ought to supply the deficiency of the public fund, no new principle is urged. It is the principle which has constituted the spirit of educational systems in other states and countries for years; and which, when systematically and rigidly carried out in all its details, has invariably won the admiration of

the wealthiest as well as the poorest in the land. Is it an encroachment upon the rights of property, to say it shall be taxed for its own preservation? As well might a fire company, when tearing down the fence to save a building, be accused of encroaching upon a neighbor's property. If the wings had not been destroyed, what could have saved the architectural magnificence of the exterior, and the jewelled splendor of the interior, of the great tower of London? But the advocate of universal education does not ask the privilege of destroying even a particle of another's property. The worst that can be said of him is this, that the property-holder is required to invest a very minute portion of his wealth in a kind of stock that shall pay him back in a few years, not simple interest, not compound interest, but an interest which has been accumulating by a geometrical progression, and which, if it had been the result of a bargain between two citizens, and passed through the crucible of our laws, would have vitiated the contract, and left upon the usurer the brand of a Shylock.

Suppose two communities contiguous to each other—adjoining towns, for instance. Each has the same number of families, the same number of children, the same equal divisions of wealth and poverty. The condition, prospects and character of both are alike. Neither has schools, but each the same number of children of the legal age. One town determines to have a public school six months every year. The requisite number of school houses is built, all the necessary appendages, repairs, &c., carefully attended to, the teachers hired and paid liberally, and the whole property of the town taxed to meet the expenses. The other town resolves *not* to have schools, or only such schools as can be supported by those who send to them. The question is—what will be the relative condition of the two towns at the end of twenty years, as to character and property?

If, twenty years ago, the children were between 5 and 17, they are now between 25 and 37. In one town, presuming of course the education has been of the right stamp, they have grown up with good physical constitutions, unblemished moral characters, cultivated minds and industrious habits. They are capable of undergoing almost any amount of bodily labor, any effort of self-denial, any intellectual investigation, and this, day after day, with perseverance, sys-

tem and efficiency. In their dealings with others, they have practiced the golden rule of doing as they would be done by. They have intermarried into each other's families, settled down in the immediate neighborhood on portions of their paternal farms, or in branches of business demanded by the place, and are now educating families of their own, to pursue an equally unexceptionable round of existence. The town, besides this natural increase of numbers and wealth, has been constantly receiving accessions from other places. The health of the community, mostly occasioned by the right physical training of the previous generation; the high moral and intellectual attainments of the people, and the excellent system of common schools which prevails there, have been more than ordinary inducements to this augmentation. The property which, twenty years ago, was valued in the aggregate at one hundred thousand dollars, and was monopolized by the wealthy few, is now worth at least a million, and is distributed through the community. The aristocratic eminence, from which the rich looked down upon the poor, has been gradually wearing away, until one broad level of competency, equality and happiness spreads out all around.

How is it with the other town? Is it possible to depict the degradation, physical, moral and intellectual, that ever settles like an incubus upon a lawless, vicious, unrestrained, crime-steeped population? Is it necessary to assert, what few will deny, that one, two or three hundred children, who have never been disciplined at home, nor permitted to see, even, the door of a school room; whose whole career of infancy, boyhood and youth, has been one stupendous succession of vicious indulgencies, unmitigated evil, and perhaps crimes that would make the "man of sin" himself blush; who have never been taught to look within them and study there, the workings of conscience and mind, nor about them in quest of the beautiful and good and softening in nature, nor among their fellow men, except to mark them as the prey of their unhallowed appetites, nor above them, into the sublime universe of God, to read in the stars that sparkle through infinity, emblems of eternity; that such children at the age of manhood, if they reach that age, must not only belie the Divine image in which they were created, but render blacker and still more hideous, the darkest phases of poor outraged human nature?

Need it be told, that even if such a town survives the wreck of its own hopes, and continues to linger out a miserable corporate existence, its character is gone—its prosperity is gone—and little else remains to cheer the few solitary remnants of its population, but the traces of wealth now hardly visible in the ruins? And yet, if we could follow up the secret history of such a town, all, aye more than this, would prove too true.

Judging from the returns of this year, most of the districts have some children who can only attend school while the apportionment lasts. In the country this is not so strikingly the case, as in the cities and villages. And here the remark cannot be avoided, that in his official expedition through the state during the past summer, one thing attracted the superintendent's attention, and pained him more than any other; and that was, to see how neglectful, with few gratifying exceptions, the populous, and in every other respect, thriving villages, have been of their common schools. If many of the children get an education, it is at private schools in the village, or from home. The poor children, who are more compacted than in the country, and therefore more dangerous, if kept in ignorance, go without. The scanty materials bearing upon this point, as furnished by actual observation, correspondence and reports, will not aid any attempt in the present report, to exhibit the relative condition of children in the villages. Something, however, can be inferred of most of them from recent statistical developments in a single city. The common council of Detroit, impressed by the necessity of moving to the rescue of its character from imputations of neglect in matters of public education, appointed a committee, with the mayor as chairman, to examine into the operation of the common school system, so far as regarded the city. That committee went to work, gathered up all the materials within its reach, and finally reported an array of facts that might well startle from their slumbers, the most apathetic. The following extract from the report, speaks trumpet-tongued to the citizens of our large villages, and in favor of taxation to support *public* schools.

“From the examination of returns, so far as they have been made, and from careful estimates where the returns are defective or wanting, the committee have confidence in the opinion which they have

formed, that there are in the city of Detroit, eighteen hundred and fifty children who ought to be at school, at least one half of the year. Your committee have also, from personal inquiry, ascertained that there are within the corporate limits of the city, twenty-seven schools in operation, in which are taught seven hundred and fourteen children and youth, at an aggregate sum of twelve thousand six hundred dollars per annum, averaging nearly eighteen dollars a piece. Yet more than half our youth are coming up in ignorance, the offspring of which are vice and wretchedness, notwithstanding this enormous tax voluntarily levied and paid by our fellow citizens."

The recommendation of the committee, based upon such facts, is, that the common council, with the assent of the freemen, ask for a grant of power to raise a school fund by direct taxation. Whether so momentous a movement will be sanctioned by the people of Detroit, remains to be seen. Should it fail for the present, it is much to know that a process has already been instituted which must, sooner or later, shiver into a thousand fragments the solid wall of stone which hitherto has kept so many poor children from the blessings of education.

In October last, the superintendent had occasion to visit Massachusetts. While there, he devoted much of his time to a visitation of the schools, and a re-examination of the system. To the highly gifted, accomplished and indefatigable secretary of the board of education, Hon. Horace Mann, and numerous estimable citizens of Boston, Cambridge, New Bedford and Lexington, he is indebted for many facilities in acquiring the information he sought. The result of his observations, hurried as they were, was a renewed conviction that the Massachusetts school system, as tested by the universality and elevated character of the schools, stands pre-eminently above that of any other state. With only a nominal public fund, her plan of education embraces every child within her limits. Her direct taxes for support of schools are enormous, and yet they are paid with perfect good will. The aggregate school taxes for the last year were about *half a million* of dollars. These taxes are paid by the property of the people; and, as a general thing, the wealthiest individuals, those who pay the most, are the warmest advocates of the system, even where they have no children of their own to share its benefits.

Massachusetts is thus particularly mentioned, not to disparage the excellent systems of other states, but because her mode of supporting public schools and the alacrity with which her property-holders sustain it, illustrate and strengthen the position assumed in this report. The Connecticut system, admirable in many of its provisions, would not here answer the purpose, because that is supported by a public fund and not by taxation. And even in that state, the same general complaint is made as in our own, that the school fund, unaided by taxation, is inadequate to confer upon every child a good education. The able secretary of the board of commissioners, Henry Barnard, 2d, Esq., in his report of last May, says, that of the 85,000 children between 4 and 16 in that state, not more than 65,000 attend the common schools *for any period of the year*; that about 12,000 attend private schools, leaving from seven to eight thousand who attend no school. Much of the attendance in private schools, he says, is encouraged by the present mode of sustaining the *common schools exclusively by public funds, and a tax on those alone who send to them*. In New York, the evil of both our own and the Connecticut system is partially obviated by a law which *exempts indigent persons from all charges for the tuition of their children*.

Other difficulties attend the operation of the school laws. All, however, need not be noticed, as a glance at the statute book will be sufficient to detect most of them. A general complaint is their ambiguity, the inconsistency of one provision with another, and sometimes apparent contradictions. Even if no reports on this head had been made, the numerous letters directed to this office asking explanations of the law, detailing the disputes in districts, would amply confirm the belief, that the act of 1840 wants a careful revision.—The most prominent difficulty, however, that of paying teachers, will be removed at once, if the suggestions heretofore made should obtain the sanction of the legislature. The nature of this difficulty can only be appreciated by a careful attention to those parts of the returns which touch upon the subject. The great variety of complaints, and almost equally great varieties of remedies suggested, indicate a radical defect in the law. Take some specimens. One district complains that school bills cannot be collected; another, that the common practice of collecting such bills, if collected at all, be-

fore a justice of the peace, subjects the teacher to waste of time, serious inconveniences, and, often, the risk of losing a portion of his wages, while it discourages him, creates ill feeling among parents, and not unfrequently results in a civil war throughout the district, thus originating parties and engendering feuds destructive of organization and ruinous to the school; others, that the teacher is hired by the quarter with the express understanding, that after the public money shall have been exhausted, he shall collect his own bills at a stipulated sum for each scholar; others, that inasmuch as it is very doubtful by whom school bills should be collected, they are seldom collected. One suggests that the assessor should have power to collect a school tax any where in the county; another, that new assessors should be obliged to collect arrears; a third, that each district should raise fifty or sixty dollars by tax to support teachers; another, that the county commissioners should raise not more than a dollar, nor less than fifty cents, for every child entitled to the public money, the towns determining the amount; a fourth, that the price of schooling should be graduated, to obviate the inequalities incident to summer and winter schools—children attending alphabet schools being assessed to the same amount as those attending advanced schools; a fifth, that money to support schools should be raised, as it is for town, county and state purposes; a sixth, that the taxable property should support schools at least six months in the year, the law to stand as it is with reference to the other six months; a seventh, that the law prohibiting districts from raising more than one hundred dollars, without the inspectors' certificate, should be repealed, and each district allowed to raise whatever is deemed necessary by the qualified voters; an eighth, that the warrant of the director, countersigned by the moderator and attached to the school bill, should authorize its collection by distress and sale of goods, as in other cases. It is easy to perceive that if school bills were placed on the same footing with school houses, most of these grievances, resulting from real, not imaginary difficulties, would be redressed without further legislation.

Another source of complaint, is the too frequent neglect, by district officers, of their known duties. It is thought that sufficient penalties are not imposed, and the following are suggested as indispensable to a due execution of the law. Add to section 16, (act of 1840.)

a second proviso, as follows : "*Provided further, That in case all the persons elected refuse to serve, any qualified voter of the district may prosecute for the same.*" This will meet a very common case.

Again, much doubt exists as to the intended application of the above section. Does the phrase—"neglect or refuse to serve"—mean simply and *only* the *preliminary* failure to serve at all, or does it embrace any *particular act* of neglect or refusal *throughout* the official term ? If the latter, then a neglect or refusal of the moderator to sign a *warrant for the collection of taxes*, or to *countersign a warrant of the director*, as is frequently done to defeat an object to which that officer is hostile, would bring him within the penalty ; if the former, having accepted the office and thus consented *generally* to serve, the particular act would go unpunished. A penalty is as important in one case as in the other. The phrase is certainly ambiguous.

Again, if the director fail to make his annual report, and the district loses its apportionment, it is nothing more than justice that he should forfeit, to the use of the district, the full amount of money lost, with the interest and costs.

The 17th section requires the moderator "to preside at all meetings of the district." Some districts have understood this to mean, that no meeting can be organized in the absence of that officer, there being no express authority to choose a temporary presiding officer. This omission can be easily supplied.

The annual meeting is on the first Monday in October, and the assessor is required, *within thirty days after his election*, to obtain a copy of the last assessment roll of the township. By reference to the revised statutes, it will be seen that the roll is at that time in the hands of the county commissioners, where it remains until the 15th of November, when it is re-delivered to the township clerk. To obtain a transcript, therefore, within the time limited, compels every director to visit the county seat ; and then, as many reports show, he cannot always get it. The reasons will be obvious to every one. If the laws were so amended as to require the assessor to obtain a transcript by the 1st of December, it is thought that such inconvenience and expense would be prevented.

The mode of returning non-resident lands, is another evil in many

districts. One thinks the law is not sufficiently explicit to enable a return to be made ; another neglects to raise any money because of the difficulty in collecting taxes on such lands ; while others suggest that library and other taxes be returned like high-way taxes. This last suggestion is worthy of consideration, as it is conceived that available means are no less indispensable to schools than to high-ways.

It is difficult to ascertain *precisely* what is meant by the term—"school year." Section 19, clause 3d, requires *a census* to be taken *within ten days of the time of the annual meeting*. The same section, (9th clause,) directs a report *at the end of the year*, of the whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 17, *according to the census to be taken, within fifteen days of the close of the school year*. It is thought that the law should declare what constitutes the school year ; if the same as the political year, commencing with the annual meeting, that fact should appear. As the law now is, much confusion exists.

Some districts think that the distribution of the public moneys should take place previous to the first of March—as in that month the winter schools generally close, and the teacher wants his pay. This is certainly an important suggestion ; but it is not known how the difficulty, under present circumstances, can be fully removed. If the school lands were all sold and the proceeds invested in stocks, as in some states, the law might require the payment of interest semi-annually ; but, under our law of sales, purchasers pay the accruing interest, and to require it of them twice a year, living as they do all over the state, would be hard in the extreme. It is for the legislature to say how far such a rule may be adopted with reference to loans.

It is also a question of expediency for the legislature to determine, whether attendance at school might not be prolonged in some families, by refusing the public moneys to those children between 5 and 17, who make it a business to go only once or twice during the term. If deemed expedient, the fifth clause of the 19th section would have to be so far amended as to require the teacher to note the time when the scholar commences school, when he leaves, and the relative number of absences. Should his days of absences exceed those of atten-

dance, it is doubtful if he ought to share the benefits of the fund. However, this is merely suggested for consideration, not recommended as a measure free from doubt.

The last suggestion, deemed at this time important, is based upon the following case, referred to this office for investigation. At the annual district meeting, the three members of the board were chosen, but all refused to serve. The question was—what could be done? By the 15th section, (law of 1840,) the old board holds over *only* until another is *chosen*. Such other having been chosen, the board, in this case, was defunct. No means of compelling the new board to serve existed. Was the district dissolved? The 8th section contemplates only two cases of dissolution—the want of officers for six months, and a neglect or refusal to hold two annual meetings—neither of which contingencies met the case in question. Was it a failure to organize? Strictly, it was; but, as the law does not prescribe the specific measures essential to an organization, unless it be simply to choose a moderator, director and assessor, and as this was done, it is doubtful if it was such a failure to organize, as the 7th section contemplates. As the case was urgent, the superintendent gave his opinion, that the district, to all intents and purposes, must be taken to be dissolved, and the notice renewed as required in the 2d and 3d sections. A recurrence of the difficulty, it is thought, may be avoided by slight amendments. Add to the 5th section, after the word “assessor,” the following—“who shall, within ten days from the time of such meeting, and before they enter upon the duties of their office, severally be sworn to the faithful discharge of such duties: *Provided*, That no district, except as provided in the 15th section, shall be deemed to be fully organized, until at least two of said officers shall have been thus qualified. Also, strike out the words “first two,” in section 7, and insert “second and third;” the same in section 10. In section 15, after “chosen,” insert “and qualified as in section 5.”

This part of the report cannot in justice be concluded without reference to the necessity of some publication as an organ of communication between the numerous districts and this office. Such necessity is daily felt. Soon after the present incumbent entered upon his duties, he addressed to the several inspectors a circular soliciting

their opinion upon the subject. The replies were not only personally gratifying, but they indicated, on the part of the writers, an appreciation of the great objects of popular education, highly encouraging to the cause. Although, comparatively speaking, but few of the inspectors replied, yet enough did so to strengthen the conviction that a publication, practically adapted to the wants of the districts, would be read with avidity, and be exceedingly useful. But, inasmuch as such publications, unsupported by the public funds, are apt to drag out a spiritless existence, action in the matter was deferred until the views of the legislature could be known. An appropriation out of the school moneys, sufficient to send at least one copy to every district, would hardly be felt in the diminished apportionment, while its benefits to the people would be incalculable. Some of the reasons to be urged in behalf of such a measure, may be found in the circular among the documents.

In the months of August and September, being compelled, by operation of law, to hold public sales in most of the counties, it was thought that something, however trifling, might be done for the moral and intellectual, as well as for the financial condition of the people. In accordance with public notice, the friends of education were addressed at the county seats, of Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Hilldale, Lenawee, Monroe, Wayne and Washtenaw. To express an agreeable disappointment, in the result of this effort to arouse public attention to the great interests of public schools, would only be to express the common feeling of those who participate in the movement. Other counties would have been visited, had other public duties permitted. As it was, the effort being an experiment, notwithstanding "crowded houses" were "few and far between," the subject was intrinsically potent enough, generally speaking, to induce a respectable attendance. At the popular gatherings, were found individuals of all political parties and representatives of most religious sects, and their zeal for common schools and pledges of co-operation to advance them beyond their present low standard, are ample guaranties that, hereafter, the great work of educational reform will not devolve exclusively upon one individual. Incipient measures were generally taken to establish county associations for frequent and unreserved interchange of sentiment touching

the various branches of common school education. The importance of such associations can hardly be estimated. Rightly started, and perseveringly sustained, they give to the popular cause, impulses that animate and invigorate the exertions of every district. If one could be established in each county, and the people induced to look forward to each monthly, quarterly or annual meeting as to an occasion that should make them wiser, better and happier, and give them views of duty corresponding to its imperious demands upon them as parents, neighbors, citizens and christians, who can doubt that vast good would result? It is hoped that another year will bring into efficient and successful operation this system of voluntary association—a system, which has well nigh revolutionized some even of the old states, by substituting models of perfection for the thread-bare systems of a former period.

Condition of the University.

The report of the board of regents, to be found among the documents and made part of this report, discloses the condition of the university and its branches. It was not received until the 28th inst., after most of the superintendent's report was placed in the printer's hands, and therefore cannot receive that careful attention which its very important suggestions demand. As the condition of the university forms an essential ingredient in the annual report from this office, and as that condition cannot be ascertained without the report of the regents, seasonably received, it is hoped that hereafter the board may be required to send in their report at an earlier day than has heretofore been customary.

Notwithstanding the embarrassments under which it is destined to struggle for some time, every citizen of Michigan must rejoice that the main institution is now fairly in operation. The faculty, to whose immediate guardianship it is committed, consists of gentlemen in every way qualified for the responsible trust. Their knowledge of the various and abstruse studies which constitute the collegiate course, and especially of the noble, but difficult art of teaching, has been satisfactorily tested in the branches to which they have been hitherto attached. The principle adopted by them, that of "prescribing such branches of study, and such methods of instruction as are best adapted to form in the students, habits of fixing the attention,

directing the train of thought, analyzing with nice discrimination, balancing carefully evidence presented to the judgment, and arranging and systematizing the knowledge acquired by the memory," is in exact accordance with the common sense maxims of the age. A principle like this, thus early assumed as the basis of education, if rigidly adhered to in spite of the opposing tendencies in the old methods of instruction, will make the alumnus of our university, not a mere linguist, not a mere solver of problems, not a mere star gazer, but a thinker, and a thinker, too, in the only way that can render the classics, geometry, astronomy, or any other study, available for the sublime purposes of existence.

It appears that but five branches are at present in operation—the necessities consequent upon an embarrassed fund having compelled the withdrawal. They are established at Detroit, Ann Arbor, Tecumseh, Kalamazoo and White Pigeon. The number of pupils is 210, of whom 113 are in the department of languages.

While it cannot be denied that the studies pursued in the branches are such as commend themselves to the good sense and refined taste of English and classical scholars, it is yet thought that improvement, even here is not impossible. The late superintendent, in his annual report of 1886, in urging the necessity of sustaining the branches, speaks of them as "important to the success of primary schools, being, as they are, the *sole means of obtaining a full supply of competent teachers.*" This is conceived to be one of the most cogent reasons that can be adduced in favor of the branch system. *Merely* as preparatory seminaries for an admission to the main university, branches could hardly claim an expensive support out of the public fund; but, as the means of giving to the state qualified teachers for the common schools, every consideration unites to have them sustained. Is this end always kept in view? *Are* the branches made to subserve the double purpose of preparing students for college, and teachers for the schools? It is feared that in some of them, while the university is ever in the mind, the primary school is forgotten. The *art of teaching*, though well understood, is not adequately taught. The Normal school principles are not yet incorporated into the branch system. Until a regular school for teachers shall be established in the state, it is right that one or more of the branches make

teaching a part of its instruction. Let teaching become one of the learned professions. Let the teacher's certificate of fitness to teach, be to him as sure a means of obtaining a *livelihood*, as the diploma generally is to the graduate of a college. Having capable teachers, our schools will begin to flourish. When the schools flourish, the university will flourish, and not before. The organic law requires in each branch, "a department especially appropriated to the education of teachers for the primary schools." A model school, connected with this department, would afford all the aid that a young man or a young woman could want to perfect him or her in the practice as well as theory of teaching; and it is believed, that such a school might easily be kept up the whole year, in any or all of the places where branches are in operation.

A department of agriculture, in one at least of the branches, is required by the organic law, "with competent instructors in the theory of agriculture, including vegetable physiology, agricultural chemistry, and experimental and practical farming and agriculture." How far this branch of the required studies has been taught, the books prescribed for the branches do not indicate. And yet to the people of Michigan, how important is a theoretical knowledge of agriculture. The late United States census shows that more than one-fourth of our entire population is engaged in the labors of the field. If, as the late estimable Judge Buel assures us in his admirable work on American husbandry, "the great objects of the farmer should be, to obtain the greatest returns for his labor, without deteriorating the fertility of the soil; and to restore fertility in the most economical way, where it has been impaired or destroyed by bad husbandry," how indispensable to success is a knowledge of the principles upon which these practical results depend!

The views of the board of regents, in reference to sectarian influences, will commend themselves to the feelings and enlightened judgment of all true christians. It is matter of no ordinary gratulation, that sentiments so in unison with the liberal spirit of the age, should exist with such perfect unanimity throughout all our departments of public instruction—that the precincts of the university, as well as the school rooms of the districts, should be effectually barred, through

the operation of a wholesome public opinion, from all intrusions of a sectarian or partisan nature.

The attention of the legislature is most earnestly directed to that portion of the regents' report which refers to the prospective condition of the university. The appeal there made in behalf of such legislation as shall render the board, created by law the responsible guardians of that institution, more practically the masters of their own movements, deserves the most unbiased consideration. It is evident that a nearer relationship than now exists, must take place between the *responsibilities* imposed, and the *means* bestowed to meet them, or the university must go down. The organic law is certainly defective in this respect. Whether the power asked for, can be consistently granted, is a question that cannot be too cautiously weighed and should not be hastily decided. If the control, to a greater or less extent, of the fund set apart for the exclusive benefit of the university, were given to the regents, it would undoubtedly contribute to the *efficacy* of their administration, while it would essentially relieve this department from a great and growing financial burthen. It is evident to any one familiar with the business details of this office, that either its duties must be divided, or an authority granted the superintendent to appoint agents in different parts of the state, whose duties it shall be to collect instalments and interest as they become due, protect the lands from constant depredations, attend to the leasing of improvements, and otherwise do what no *one* person can accomplish, even if gifted with the power of ubiquity. It is a fact, as disgraceful to the depredators as it is ruinous to the funds, that both the school and seminary lands are deemed, by too many otherwise good citizens, common objects of plunder. Every thing in its power has been done by this department to prevent depredations. Prosecuting attorneys in the different counties have been peremptorily instructed to prosecute in the most rigid manner, all cases coming before them; but their usual reply is, that, although the lawless act may be known in a community, and generally talked about, evidence enough to convict cannot be obtained. This state of things too frequently results from a common, but erroneous notion, that good neighborhood makes silence, under the circumstances, a virtue. Many sections have thus been swept of their best timber;

and lands, which were no less valuable in this particular than for their soil, have greatly depreciated. Now, if the charge of seminary lands could be committed to the regents, with sufficient power over their sale, to control them, both as regards price, time and terms of sale, to consult, what they must of course best understand, the present and permanent interests of the university, the change of burthen and responsibility would afford great relief to this department, brighten our educational prospects, and eminently conduce to the public good.

While on this subject, it may not be inappropriate to suggest, what indeed has been recommended in two annual executive messages and sustained by committees of both branches of the legislature, at two sessions, the propriety of utterly separating the fiscal from the other duties of this department. In a special report to the legislature made last winter by the then superintendent, it is said, and truly said, that "business of the office is, and must be, immense. The financial branch alone will require the constant attention of the most vigilant and persevering, to whose care it can be committed." And the house committee of the last session, in urging the necessity of transferring the fiscal duties of this office to some other officer, express their unanimous belief, "that in no way can the time of the superintendent be so well devoted, or his efforts so well directed, as in making primary schools the object of his chief care; gaining, by personal examination and careful inquiry, a full and minute knowledge of their condition; studying and suggesting the most effectual mode of their improvement, and increasing, by every means in his power, the interest of the public in their behalf." The suggestion is made for the earnest consideration of the legislature.

Condition of the two Funds.

For the purpose of enabling the legislature to obtain a general view of the financial transactions of this department from the commencement of the sales in July, 1837, to the first day of this month, document F. has been prepared with great and laborious care. It is believed that, with perhaps some errors, the statement is substantially correct. Every means afforded by the books and documents in the office to make it such, has been used.

The history of the two funds may be gathered from the several

annual reports of the late superintendent, embracing the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840. The university fund originally consisted of 72 sections of land reserved from sale, and afterwards confirmed by congress ; also, of three sections obtained at the treaty of Fort Meigs. The act of congress of May, 1826, "set apart and reserved from sale, out of the public lands within the territory of Michigan, two entire townships for the use and support of an university within the said territory." The control of this fund was vested in a corporation, known in our territorial annals, as the "trustees of the university of Michigan," which corporation was created by an act of the governor and judges, as far back as 1821. The act admitting us in the Union, confirmed the lands to the state, to be disposed only for the use and support of a university. Thus, whether the power to control this fund be still in the former trustees, as some may suppose ; or in the present board of regents, as others contend ; or in the legislature, as the constitution and all legislation under it take for granted, its appropriation for purposes of a university is exclusive and unlimited. From those purposes, sacred in the estimation of every citizen of Michigan, nothing can rightfully divert it.

Of the 75 sections, or 48,000 acres, all but $3\frac{1}{2}$ have been located. The principal locations are in Kalamazoo, Berrien, St. Joseph, Calhoun and Branch counties. The old trustees sold 2,560 acres, thus leaving 45,440 acres, with a cash principal of \$5,000 00, to constitute the university fund. The act of March, 1837, fixed the minimum price of these lands at \$20 00 per acre ; the act of last winter reduced it to \$15 00. The first price, established when the standard of valuation was unnaturally high, would produce a cash fund of \$908,800 00—the last, established under a depressed standard, a fund of \$681,600 00, or, adding the \$5,000, an annual interest of about \$48,000 00.

The school fund originally consisted of the 16th section of every township six miles square, or one thirty-sixth part of the entire area of the state. In some instances, where the 16th section fell short, others have been substituted and confirmed. The whole number of acres was 1,148,160 ; or 704,000 in the lower, and 444,160 in the upper peninsula of the state. (See superintendent's report of 1837.) At the minimum price first established, \$8 00 per acre, the fund was

valued at \$9,185,280 ; at the present price, \$5 00, at \$5,740,800—supposing none had been sold.

Here, then, we have two funds set apart for educational purposes, valued, by the laws fixing their minimum price, as follows :

University lands, 45,440 acres, \$15 per acre,	\$681,600 00
Add amount of old trustees,	5,000 00
School lands, 1,148,160 acres, \$5 per acre,	5,740,800 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,427,400 00

What is the present and prospective value of this fund ? How far have the anticipations of the first legislature under our constitution, and of the people since, been realized ?

By reference to document F. it will be seen that the total number of acres sold, is 75,463,87—of university lands, 12,585,03 ; of school lands, 62,878,84. The aggregate amount of sales is \$824,609 89. Of these, 2,741,34 acres have been forfeited and re-sold, for \$29,739 24.

The aggregate receipts, including the original 10 per cent. at time of sale, the instalments from year to year, interest on both contracts and loans, use of lands and all other ways, are \$220,463 63.

The report from this department, of last year, contains a very valuable set of tables, giving detailed statements of the school and university lands ; the amount for which they were sold ; the principle and interest received, and the balance remaining unpaid at the time of the report. From this, it appears that on the 1st of December, 1840, the accumulated unpaid interest amounted to \$71,549 95 ; while the unpaid instalments amounted to \$63,029 89—making an aggregate of \$134,579 84, principal and interest, at that time unpaid. The documents accompanying this report show, that, since then, and up to the first of the present month, only about \$6,000 instalments, and \$8,000 interest, have been paid. If, then, to the aggregate unpaid balances of last year be added those of the present year, the sum total is formidable and discouraging in the extreme. As the law of last winter cures all past forfeitures on certain conditions, and extends the time of payment to the first of next March, it is impossible to make any satisfactory estimate of the amount that will then be paid. From a knowledge of the prices paid in 1837 and

1838, the superintendent is abundantly satisfied that but a small portion of those who purchased at that time, and who are in arrears of instalment and interest, will ever pay another dollar, either of interest or principal. The only question, then, is—what ought the legislature to do under the circumstances? Frequent changes in the price of lands are thought to be any thing but good policy. The true plan undoubtedly is, to fix the price at the outset so that no purchaser can reasonably complain of it after the purchase. It is better to place it below than above the standard of value, because, in circumstances like our own, where the income of sales is distributed periodically, *certainly* of payment is more essential than the *amount* paid. A fund of \$500,000, of which the interest can be anticipated with moral certainty, is *really* worth more, both to the university and schools, than one of twice that amount, the interest of which is not paid promptly and fully. If that portion of the 75,000 acres sold, which is not worth the price it sold for, had been disposed of at a less price, it is fair to presume the interest and instalments would have been regularly paid, and the income relied upon from that source, both by the regents and the school districts, have been promptly realized. But disappointment has been the subject of complaint from year to year. Document F, 4 and 5, shows that this income has been gradually falling off; that while the school apportionments were in 1838, \$22,000—in 1839, \$18,000, and, in 1840, only \$13,000; those for the university were, in 1838, \$9,000—in 1839, \$6,000, and, in 1840, only \$2,000—the amounts being in round numbers. Who cannot see that the mean of these, about \$17,000 for schools, and \$6,000 for the university, if received regularly every year, would really be greater in value, estimating the value by the results produced, than the large sum one year and the small sum the next year? Even if the \$13,000, distributed last year among the schools, could be *certainly* anticipated *every* year, far greater would be the benefit than if treble that sum existed only in contracts that might or might not be paid when due. If the minimum price had, in 1837, been fixed at \$5, or even \$3, for school lands, and \$15, or even \$10, for university lands, and 20 or 25 per cent of the purchase money required at the time of sale, it is susceptible of demonstration that the *actual* benefits to the schools and university would

have been greater than they have been under the original prices. Good policy demands, therefore, that the price of unsold lands should remain as it is, fixed and permanent for at least many years to come, so that purchasers may not, as is now the case, complain of injustice.

As to the lands already sold, the superintendent agrees with his predecessor, that "a reduction, (of the price,) in many cases, would be both equitable and just." He also thinks, with the finance committee of the board of regents, that it is a question of expediency how far the treasury should be relieved "by relieving its debtors from a portion of the burthen resulting from the extravagancies of past years." The chief question, then, would be, *how* can this reciprocal relief be effected, so as to do justice all round? If the price of *all* sold lands were reduced, those on which the payments have been made to the present time would be included; but many of those sold only for their value. An indiscriminate reduction, then, would be unjust. If the price of lands sold in 1837 and 1838, when a kind of mono-maniac acquisitiveness possessed most classes and trades and professions, should be reduced, the purchasers of lands since might complain of injustice. The only alternative left, it is conceived, is either to carry out the evident intentions of the law of last winter, and declare all lands forfeited, on which 20 per cent of principal and arrears of interest shall not have been paid by the first of next March, or adopt a system of *graduated* reduction, authorizing an appraisalment of all such lands, at the expense of the purchaser, if he keeps his land at such appraisalment. Whatever may be done, it is desirable that all purchasers should be made distinctly to understand, that *hereafter*, no variation from the contract, either in price or terms of payment, will be sanctioned—at least, that such is the opinion of the existing legislature.

The act of last winter provides that if future purchasers, within two years from the first of March succeeding the day of sale, shall have paid *twenty-five* per cent of principal, the balance may remain suspended at their option. Many construe this to mean, that *no part* of the purchase money can be required *previous* to said first day of March, but that the act intended to give a credit for that time. The superintendent has not so construed the act, as will be seen by the

form of certificate issued by him. He could not believe, notwithstanding the strict letter of the act might seem to warrant such belief, that valuable lands were intended to be thrown into market on such terms. Even the 10 per cent required, makes it an object for some persons to enter land, with the *avowed* design of paying up the instalments and interest, but *really* for the purpose of cutting down and carrying off all the valuable timber, and then forfeiting the contract. If the law has not been rightly construed, the superintendent has the satisfaction of knowing that he has erred on the safe side.

Should nothing be done to change the relations which the debtors of the two funds sustain towards the state, it is thought that a resolution, authorizing the superintendent to appoint, in at least five different and central places, agents to collect the arrears of principal and interest that will be due and payable on the first of March, requiring of them adequate bonds, would be productive of good results. Notice could be given in all the counties, where payments are to be made, seasonably enough to enable every purchaser to be at the point designated by the time required by law. In this way, many, who will not come to the office to do it, would then be prepared to pay up; and within a short time after the first of March, all, who are directly interested, would know to a certainty what amount of arrears had been paid, and what amount of land had been forfeited, to be re-sold.

Up to the present time, state scrip has been received in payment of both principal and interest. Although university and school lands are not strictly *state* property, and therefore debts accruing for them not to be deemed, in a literal sense, *state dues*, yet, what has been thought to be a *sound discretion*, has dictated the propriety of taking scrip on these debts. If it had been refused, its convertible value in the community would have depreciated much more than it has yet done, while numerous debts, now satisfied, would have remained unpaid. Never has it been refused. It will continue to be taken, unless the legislature shall order otherwise. So long as the faith of the state stands pledged for its redemption, there can be no substantial ground for its rejection.

The attention of the legislature is solicited to the necessity, grow-

ing stronger every year, of an iron safe for the protection of the valuable books and papers in this office. One could be obtained, large enough to answer all purposes for years, for \$200 or \$250.

Document K. shows the money transactions of this office since the 19th of April last. The total receipts have been \$13,286 78. The expenses of the office, including rent, postage, notices and expenses of sales, &c., amount to \$685 26; clerk hire, \$295; loans, \$500; bills of the Bank of Michigan on hand, \$110; total, \$1,863 26. The balance, \$11,423 52, is deposited in the treasury, according to law.

Lands have been offered for sale, during the past year, in eighteen different counties, viz: Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe, Wayne, St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland, Livingston, Ingham and Van Buren.

University Fund.

Of the lands belonging to this fund, 367 66-100 acres have been sold the past year, at an average price per acre of about \$17, amounting to

\$6,330 28

Also, 160 acres appraised settler's lands, at \$8 per acre,

1,280 00

Also, forfeited and re-sold, 168 82-100 acres, at an average price of \$19 52,

3,286 65

\$10,896 93

The receipts have been as follows:

Previous to 19th of April.

On account of the 10 per cent,	\$234 20	
do instalments,	1,508 74	
do interest,	1,954 71	
do on hand as per last report,	763 61	
		\$4,461 26

Since 19th of April.

On account of the ten per cent,	\$844 08	
do instalments,	224 00	
do interest,	238 21	
Carried forward,		

Brought forward,	•	•	•
Received of late superintendent,			
instalments,	20	67	
do interest,	10	37	
		<u>33</u>	\$1,337
			<u>13</u>
Total amount, principal and interest,			<u>\$5,798 59</u>

School Fund.

Of the lands belonging to this fund, 10,400 20-100 acres have been sold, at an average per acre of about \$5 13, amounting to

\$53,364 81

Also, forfeited and resold, 1,955 16-100 acres, at an average per acre of about \$8 75,

16,842 29

\$70,207 10

The receipts have been as follows :

Previous to the 19th of April.

On account of the 10 per cent,	\$508 80	
do instalments,	2,142 09	
do principal of loans,	2,500 00	
do interest on loans,	3,981 94	
do interest on contracts,	4,398 14	
Balance principal on hand, as per last report,	3,124 38	
Balance interest on hand, as per last report,	5,697 68	
	<u>73</u>	\$22,352

Since 19th April.

On account of the 10 per cent,	\$6,353 84	
do instalments,	2,206 43	
do interest,	2,700 39	
do lands,	64 10	
Received of late superintendent,		
instalment,	12 69	
	<u>45</u>	11,949
Total amount principal and interest,		<u>\$34,302 18</u>
Add university principal and interest,		<u>5,798 59</u>
Total receipts,		<u>\$40,100 77</u>

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

Disbursements—Previous to 19th April.

Loaned,	\$8,000 00	
Apportioned to counties,	12,376 50	
Payment to treasurer of university,	2,263 61	
Clerk hire,	297 99	
Additional expenses,	38 31	
Uncurrent funds on hand,	848 00	
	<hr/>	\$23,824 41

Since 19th April.

Loans,	800 00	
Clerk hire,	295 00	
Expenses, &c.,	658 26	
Bills of Bank of Michigan on hand,	110 00	
Deposited,	11,423 52	
	<hr/>	13,286 78
Total disbursements,		<hr/> \$37,111 19

Add amount in the treasury on the 18th April—

By the act of April, 1840, the auditor general is required "to issue to Thomas Beals, or his assigns, a warrant bearing interest, to the amount of principal and interest due on a check drawn by the state treasurer upon the Michigan state bank, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, bearing date January three, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, upon the surrender and cancelling of said check ; and that the treasurer be directed to pay said warrant or warrants out of the university and school moneys, and that *all moneys belonging to said funds, or that may hereafter be received into said funds, shall be applied to the payment of said warrant or warrants until they are paid.*" The instalments received, as has been stated, are in state scrip. This has been deposited in the treasury ; but, as the auditor general will probably advise the legislature, it cannot be made available in payment of said bond, and therefore lies valueless in the treasury ; whereas, if loaned out, as it might be, it would be drawing seven per cent interest for the benefit of the respective funds.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. SAWYER, Jr.,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION.

(A.) REPORT OF SCHOOL

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.		No. from which reports have been made.		No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.		No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
										Months.			
Algasee,	10	5	1	23	6	30	54						
			3	40	10	50	7						
			6	21	10	30	3						\$60 00
			7	14	2	16	3						12 00
			11	30	4	34	3						
Bethel,	5	2	1	21	2	23	6						
			2	28	9	37	6						
Batavia,	6	6	1	25	5	35	6			\$7 10			10 55
			2	41	7	30	7			7 25			45 00
			3	9	7	7	3			3 00			3 00
			4	2	5	17	3						
			5	45	6	41	3			17 00			12 04
			6	26	5	26	3			7 73			53 97
Butler,	4	2	1	31	8	38	9			7 12			
			2	25	7	32	8			5 44			
			3	5	7	5	74			1 63			27 00
Brownson,	9	5	1	23	6	27	6						31 00
			2	56	5	41	6			6 05			48 45
			3	62	10	70	7			12 72			67 00
			4	25	3	28	6						24 00
			5	11	2	13	3			4 24			30 00
Coldwater,	11	7	1	46	8	70	6			28 73			21 00
			2	36	4	40	5			5 04			
			5	4	4	4	24						
			6	52	7	44	9						
			8	31	4	24	3			2 50			31 00
			9	7	4	7	3			50			65 00
			11	95	6	60	10			18 72			180 00
Grand,	6	5	1	34	2	37	5						10 00
			2	28	5	27	4						
			4	28	4	28	44						
			5	14	4	10	24			2 30			
			7	35	4	32	3			5 00			25 00
Gilead,	2	2	1	30	3	30	6			20 32			26 25
			2	42	5	44	7			20 77			30 73
Matteson,	4	1	1	44	2	25	3			9 50			24 00
Ovid,	5	2	2	15	5	20	44			3 10			
			5	15	4	19	3			2 02			
Quincy,	6	5	1	34	14	45	7			7 51			
			2	50	8	57	7			9 00			
			3	50	10	60	6			10 00			
			4	21	21	40	6						
			5	24	28	26	7			4 61			27 00
Sherwood,	4	3	1	25	2	32	5			9 20			40 00
			2	54	5	50	6						00 00
			4	23	1	23	3						200 00
Union,	7	5	2	75	3	78	8			11 36			27 00
			3	20	2	17	3			20 08			300 00
			5	20	2	22	3			3 28			
			6	11	4	14	3			2 00			200 00
			7	21	2	27	44			4 42			
BERRIEN													
Bainbridge,	5	3	1	16		20	3						20 00
			2	20	8	25	3						20 00
			5	21		11	3						19 14
Benton,	1	1	1	18	5	23	3						26 45
Barrie,	7	3	1	37	6	39	6			6 00			
			2	45	20	34	34						
			4	20		34	6						

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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INSPECTORS—BARRY COUNTY.

For what purposes it was raised.	No. of scholars who have attended private schools during the year within district.	No. between the ages of 5 and 17.	Number residing in the district.	No. residing out of the district.	No. children between 5 & 17 belonging to families using other lang. than English.	No. belonging to families using German language.	No. belonging to families using French language.	No. attending the district school.	No. attending school where books, in other language than English, are used.	No. of adults above the age of 17 who can read French.	No. of adults above age of 17 who can read German.	No. of adults above age of 17 who cannot read English.
Building school house. Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher. Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher. Repair house and pay teacher.												
Pay debts, &c. Pay teacher, Pay teacher, Repair house and pay teacher, Repair house and pay teacher, Repair house and pay teacher, Repair house and pay teacher.	22 58 62 20 11	21 61 26 11	2 9 4 4	9 9 4 4				27 61 79 26 13		10 2	4 1	
Pay teacher. Build house.		56	3	3			3					
Repair house.												
Build house. Teacher. Teacher. Pay teacher.												
Build school house.												
Paying tax. Build school house.												
Build school house.												
Build school house. Pay teacher and repairs.												
Teacher's wages. Teacher's wages. Teacher's wages.					5 9	5				10 5	19	

COUNTY.

BERRIEN

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.		No. from which reports have been made.		No. of district.		No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.		No. attending school under 5 and over 17.		Whole number attending school in each district.		Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.		Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.		Amount received for use of district library.		Amount of money raised in the district.	
													Months.							
Buchanan,	4	7	1	28	2	27									26 10				\$41 40	
			2	26											2 60				54 00	
Bertrand,	4	3	2	70	23	49									19 77				86 78	
			3	44	8	46									2 60					
			4	47	14	72													43 00	
			5	44		40									5 00				48 00	
Niles,	8	4	1	133	7	130									26 12					
			3	36		37									5 25				56 50	
			5	39	5	54									9 37				18 12	
			6	40	12	52									7 00				9 00	
New Buffalo,	4	1	6	13	5	23									25 00					
Oronoke,	2	2	1	30	2	31									5 70					
			4	23	2	16														
St. Joseph,	1	1	1	86	5	75									16 21					
Wesaw,	6	1	6	12	3	22														

CASS

Newburg, fraction,	2	2	1	39	4	36														
			6	18	1	19														
Silver Creek,	6	4	1	97	11	26													54 00	
			2	9	2	9													120 00	
			4	9	2	11													145 00	
			5	10	2	12													15 00	
Volina,	4	2	1	42	3	40									8 33				5 00	
			2	41	7	36									8 33					
Milton,	7	3	5	22	4	49														
			0	38	4	51														
			7	25	8	45													52 00	
La Grange,	6	4	1	67	9	72									13 49				136 00	
			2	50	6	52									9 50				115 00	
			4	65	7	75									8 36				78 00	
Pokagon, fraction,			4	7	7	6													120 00	
			4	42	6	63									30 00				65 00	
			5	34	7	41													49 00	
			6	34	15	50													121 00	
Mason, fraction,			9	15		16													130 00	
			1	41	3	47									8 42				66 00	
			2	45		62									9 18				57 00	
			4	19		19									4 00				25 00	
			5	3		3									40					
Wayne,	9	3	4	20	7	24													30 00	
			6	34	2	29									6 44				12 00	
			4	1	1	3													136 00	
Porter, fraction,	7	3	1	63	10	72									11 00				87 00	
			3	44	3	47									8 11				45 12	
			6	18	1	19														
Jefferson, fraction,	4	3	1	75	10	65													63 00	
			2	29	7	40													51 00	
			4	48																
Calvin,	4	2	1	36	6	43									10 00				35 00	
			2	15	3	20													26 00	
Howard,	7	3	1	23	9	30									4 20					
			5	26	6	30									4 47					
			7	23	3	14													20 00	
Penn,	4	1	1	37	8	40									19 00				35 00	
Onawa,	5	3	2	25	10	35									7 41				220 00	
			3	77	3	75									15 00				20 00	
			5	21	3	24									3 20					

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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COUNTY—Continued.

For what purposes it was raised.	No. scholars who have attended private schools during the year within district.	No. between the ages of 5 and 17.	Number reading in the district.	No. reading out of the district.	No. children between 5 & 17 belonging to families using other lang. than English.	No. belonging to families using German language.	No. belonging to families using French language.	Number attending district school.	No. attending school where books in other language than English are used.	No. adults above age of 17 who can read French.	No. adults above age of 17 who can read German.	No. adults above age of 17 who cannot read English.
Pay teacher, Pay teacher, Rent and teacher, Tuition, Tuition.	60	30	30	10		1		49		3	3	
Pay teachers, Balance on house, Pay teacher,	20	15	15	2				60		3	5	3

COUNTY.

Pay teacher,					4	4				3	1	
Pay teacher and build house.												
Pay teacher. Repair house.				31							1	
Pay teacher. Pay teacher. Pay teacher. Pay teacher. Pay teacher and build house. Pay teacher and buy stove.										2	2	
Repair house and pay teacher Repair house and pay teacher Pay teacher, Pay teacher,			47 45 19 3	40 17							1	
Pay teacher. Pay teacher. Pay teacher. Pay teacher. Pay teacher.												4
Pay teacher. Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher. Pay teacher,	19	18	18		2							
Repair house. Pay teacher, Pay teacher,										1 1 2	3 4 3	

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of districts.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
							Months.			
Athens,	9	4	1	102	24	128	10	\$19 00		\$142 20
			4	24	5	29	3	6 00		25 20
			5	23	4	27	4	2 04		
			6	33	14	46	2	10 00		52 00
Athens,	2	2	1	20		20	3	4 48		
			2	23		23	6	4 00	\$10 00	
Battle Creek,	7	5	1	141	12	120	12	24 96		177 00
			2	38		28	6	5 52		
			5	46	10	47	3	6 00		
			6	67	10	77	7	10 00	5 00	71 50
			7	45	1	25	3	7 28		
Burlington,	7	5	1	26	2	32	3	6 00		26 00
			2	30		20	4	4 00		20 00
			3	26	15	25	3	4 20		30 00
			5	34	7	41	6	6 30		16 00
			7	9	1	11	4	00		46 00
Bedford, fraction,	6	4	1	10		33	3	1 00		
			3	17	3	18	5	2 00		
			5	10	12		4	1 00		
Clarendon, fraction,	9	3	2	5	3	13	3	81	4 00	85 00
			1	67	10	77	8	12 45		
			2	10	1	10	7			104 00
Convia,	4	4	4	40	0	40	6	10 27	3 24	120 00
			1	25	1	15	3	5 76		
			3	15	1	18	3			24 45
			4	32		32	6	5 00		120 00
			5	20	5	25	3	5 00		24 45
Clarence,	3	2	3	16	20	23	3			120 00
			2	5	2	7	3			4 51
Homer,	6	3	1	67	6	60	4	15 00		45 00
			2	37		34	7	7 90		60 12
			7	22		20	3			
Eckford,	6	6	1	23	3	25	4	15 40	1 00	
			3	31	2	33	7	17 11	1 12	25 00
			4	22	5	40	6	22 51	2 20	24 00
			5	33	6	45	7	20 00	3 00	12 00
			6	28	4	32	7	22 50	1 00	
Farmet, fraction,	6	6	1	13	1	14	6	9 41		20 00
			1	26	6	28	6	20 00	60	20 00
			2	30	2	34	4	19 50		20 00
			4	27	6	34	2			20 00
			5	16	7	23	7	2 20	14 00	60 00
			6	25	7	28	2	6 45		
			8	20	10	26	8	8 87		04 00
Frederick,	6	5	1	20	8	25	4	8 84		20 00
			4	9	1	22	3	2 00		20 00
			5	20	10	30	3			12 00
			7	10	2	12	3	2 00		20 00
			7	22	2	20	3			20 00
Le Roy,	9	5	1	28	7	25	3	20 41		20 00
			3	20	11	34	6	16 40		02 00
			6	24	7	25	3			02 00
			7	25	2	26	3			02 00
			2	12	2	14	3			02 00
Marshall,	8	7	1	42	1	51	6	27 40		120 00
			2	140		75	4	31 00		20 00
			3	24	2		4			20 00
			4	46	6	52	7	4 40		02 00
			6	32		21	5	4 00		02 00
			7	25	4	20	5			22 75
fraction,			8	3		22	3			

COUNTY.

For what purposes it was raised.	No. scholars who have attended private schools during year within district.	No. between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. residing in the district.	No. residing out of the district.	No. children between 5 & 17 belonging to families using other language than English.	No. belonging to families using German language.	No. belonging to families using French language.	Number attending district school.	No. attending school where books in other language than English are used.	No. adults above age of 17 who can read French.	No. adults above age of 17 who can read German.	No. adults above age of 17 who cannot read English.
Support school, Pay teacher.	42	35	38	4							2	2
Pay teacher and repairs,	40	25	15	25				30 23 75				5
Pay teacher.												
Build house and pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Repair house.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher and stove.			15					35				
Build house,			18	2				19				
Pay teacher,			30	3				35				
Build house.			35									
Pay teacher,	48	6	67	4								
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Build house.												1
Pay teacher.												
Support school.												
Support school.												
Support school.												
Support school.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Build house.												
Pay judgment and teacher.	45											
Support school,												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Build house and pay teacher.												
Support school.												

CALHOUN

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Marengo,	9	7	1	25	6	31	4	\$8 00		\$64 04
			2	49	12	61	9	69 00	\$2 58	39 39
			3	42	12	40	3		3 19	73 08
			4	46	17	72	4	8 73	3 27	
			5	17	11	47	5	7 00		
			6	33	7	33	7	5 05	2 13	59 00
Pennfield, fraction,	5	5	2	6	1	7	3			86 01
fraction,			3	6	3	3	4	5 07		30 60
			3	35	10	36	6			65 00
			5	21	10	31	7			46 92
Sheridan, fraction,	6	5	13	8	18	33	3			75 00
			1	50	7	46	8	5 00		8 55
			3	20	1	15	3			142 00
			2	42	2	30	3			17 00
fraction,			2	6	1	7	3			25 00
Tekonaha, fraction,	7	3	1	12	24	126	10	19 00		33 00
			1	39		39	9	6 62		40 78
			3	14	4	19	4	2 05		18 00
			6	25		25	5			
Newton,	7	4	1	24	1	18	3	3 60		23 00
			2	26	3	30	3	4 50		20 78
			3	17	3	20	6			
			4	4	4	5	3			

ALLEGAN

Allegan,	5	4	1	90	23	83	4	11 20	10 00	
			3	13	2	10	3			115 00
			4	30	3	29	3			75 00
			5	20	3	18	3			300 00
Plainfield,	9	4	1	20	5	26	3	4 90		82 50
			4	28	2	50	3			32 00
			5	13	1	14	4			
			6	19	1	15	3			

BARRY

Spalding,	2	2	12	32		38	6			15 00
			13	21		28	6			57 00
Johnstown,	8	3	2	47	1	54	4	3 32		29 33
			3	9	3	16	6			20 00
			4	11	1	13	3			29 32
Barry, fraction,	3	2	1	15	5	20	3			
			1	6	3	16	6			
Hastings,	4	2	1	21	3	20	3			50 00
			2	13	4	17	3	2 18		20 00
Thorn Apple,	4	1	2	12	5	32	3	2 50		
Yankee Springs,	3	1	3	31	5	36	8			

INGHAM

Wheatfield,	3	3	1	24		23	7	7 00		10 00
			2	13		10	3			9 75
			3	12			31			100 00
White Oak,	3	3	2	26	1	15	4	5 23	10 00	10 00
			3	18	8	33	6	3 40		125 25
fraction,			3	17	5	16	6			31 00
Vevay,	3	2	1	29	6	33	4	5 20		38 00
			5	10	5	15	3			96 00

INGHAM

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
							Months.			
Alfredon,	7	4	1 2 4 7	12 8 25 11	2 1 22 1	26 6 22 12	6 3 4 3	\$3 61		\$38 58 20 00 19 00
Ingram,	2	2	4 6	28 29		38 36	3 2			35 00 26 00
Leslie,	4	4	1 2 3 4	65 18 7 7	5 2	55 15	3 3 3 3	10 40		25 00
Stockbridge,	4	3	2 2 3	37 23 11	13 4 5	49 24 16	2 2 2	7 63		43 00 129 00 31 00
Onondaga, fraction.	7	3	1 1 6	46 12 13	4 9 3	42 8 26	4 3 3	6 92		19 72 9 00
Aurelius, fraction.	3	3	1 2 3	8 32 10	4 3 3	18 24 9	2 2 1	3 09 2 25 6 24		36 00
Phelps Town,	4	1	1	16	3	20	3		\$10 00	98 00

IONIA

Portland,	4	3	1 2 4	16 32 16	2 4 5	41 55 21	7 4 5	5 93 14 00		140 00 15 00 15 00
Cass,	3	2	1 3	16 28	5 2	13 16	3 3	36		50 00
Boston,	3	1	1	25	4	29	3			74 83
Ionia,	5	2	1 2	64 24	37 4	101 28	10 3	69 17 27 91		26 00
Lyons,	12	10	1 5	31 19	11 1	54 19	6 6	39 39 13 48		22 50

JACKSON

Columbia,	13	10	1 3 4 5 6 4 5 6 7 8	27 44 38 17 56 6 22 37 13 20	3 5 9 6 6 3 1 2 8	39 30 50 23 43 42 25 32 15 33	3 3 6 3 6 8 4 3 8 6	4 14 9 52 8 92 6 64 4 95 4 73 12 68 8 50 5 25		10 86 21 08 88 08 12 00 43 36 80 00 28 85 17 00
Concord,	11	3	1 2 8	46 43 22	7 7 9	63 50 31	3 6 5			24 27 85 32 43 49 40 00
East Portage,	9	3	1 5 6	12 23 24	3 1 4	22 24 28	3 3 3			120 00
Grass Lake,	12	9	3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12	48 28 44 30 31 17 20 31	4 2 19 2 8 9 4	45 29 56 62 43 27 17 30	4 5 5 3 7 3 5 4	4 07 5 90 29 53 26 60 21 06 24 50 22 89 10 00 12 33 18 73		4 00 13 00 26 00 47 21 18 00 34 72
fraction.			1	9	1	10	7	5 65		

COUNTY—Continued.

For what purposes it was raised.	No. scholars who have attended private schools during the year within district.	No. between the ages of 5 and 17.	Number residing in the district.	No. residing out of the district.	No. children between 5 & 17 belonging to families using other lang. than English.	No. belonging to families using German language.	No. belonging to families using French language.	Number attending district school.	No. attending school where books in other language than English are used.	No. adults above age of 17 who can read French.	No. adults above age of 17 who can read German.	No. adults above age of 17 who cannot read English.
Pay teacher.												
Build house.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher and repairs.												
Pay teacher and repairs.												
Contingencies.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher and build house.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Build house.												

COUNTY.

Build house.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Build house.												
Support school.												
Support school.												
Support school.												

COUNTY.

Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher and repairs.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Build house.												
Expenses.	5	2	4	1								
Pay teacher.												
Support school.												
Pay teacher.			42	21								
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Build house.												
Rent.						3	8				6	6
Pay teacher.												
Support school.	7	7										
Support school.												
Pay teacher.												
Use of school.						3						

JACKSON

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
							Months.			
Hanover,	10	5	2	45	16	75	9	9 87		\$120 67
			4	28	10	45	6			36 00
			6	11		10	6			
			7	29	11	43	3			20 00
			9	24	4	28	4	4 10		100 00
Henrietta,	4	2	1	28		33	5	5 25		
			8	22	5	27	4	1 06		66 00
Jackson,	17	11	1	178	24	188	13	52 00		100 00
			3	20			3			
			4	39	2	43	6	7 22		7 00
			5	55	1	40	3	12 21		
			7	55	11		9	13 18		
			8	28	2	35	3	4 70		31 30
			10	36	7	46	4			200 00
			12	38	5	36	8			65 00
			13	40	5	47	4	10 00		38 00
fraction,			16	13		13	3			18 00
			17	121	56	68	8			92 00
Leon,	10	4	3	25	4	23	3	7 00		8 00
			6	35	5	34	7	5 00		51 00
			8	37	8	45	8	9 40		40 00
fraction,			16	22		17	3			19 00
Liberty,	12	8	1	11	4	62	6	27 35		23 24
			2	15		15	6	3 21		26 00
			3	16	1	24	3	21 17		
			4	30	8	26	6	8 67		
			7	21	3	33	3	4 00		125 00
			8	21	2	12	7	3 08		
			9	23		16	3			13 00
			10	6	2	16	3			
Napoleon,	12	9	1	32	3	42	7	26 64		25 12
			2	20	7	32	4	9 73		41 00
			3	45	4	40	7	32 00		
			4	31	3	29	3	7 77		
			5	21	1	20	4	7 70		9 32
			7	31	1	32	4	13 00		
fraction,			1	19	2	23	7	12 90		
			5	48	8	76	4	30 77		53 20
			7	48	16	64	8	52 84		
Parma,	7	4	1	20	9	55	6	4 17		46 70
			2	20	10	50	7	10 61		81 30
			3	21	2	23	4	6 18		20 22
			7	64	15	64	8	13 87		141 80
Pulaski,	5	3	2	38	11	40	8	8 14		20 00
fraction,			9	7	1	6	4			100 00
fraction,			2	11	2	11	6			
Rives,	7	4	1	30	1	25	3	13 44		36 00
			2	19	6	24	3			
			3	15	4	17	3			
			4	20	5	35	3	15 50		18 50
Sandstone,	6	5	1	73	11	70	6	15 46		46 70
			2	23	9	55	6	10 15		31 00
			3	16	11	27	3	4 12		63 00
			4	14	1	17	3			
			5	34		34	3	6 02		8 00
Springport,	4	3	1	25	1	26	3	4 64		20 44
			2	21	8	35	6	5 56		21 00
fraction,			1	11	9	20	3			
Spring Arbor,	7	6	2	33	4	37	8	8 16		
			4	45	5	47	4			
			5	33	12	40	7	7 20		63 75
			6	23	4	35	3	3 06		

COTNTY—Continued.

For what purposes it was raised.	No. of scholars who have attended private schools during the year within district.	No. between the ages of 5 and 17.	Number residing in the district.	No. residing out of the district.	No. children between 5 & 17 belonging to families using other languages than English.	No. belonging to families using German language.	No. belonging to families using French language.	No. attending the district school.	No. attending school where books, in other language than English, are used.	No. of adults above the age of 17 who can read French.	No. of adults above age of 17 who can read German.	No. of adults above age of 17 who cannot read English.
Pay teachers, Pay teacher.												
Build house.			23	5								
Support school. Pay debts.	15 94	13 87	11	4						31	1	
Repairs.												2
Pay teacher. Build house. Build house. Support school. Pay teacher. Pay teacher, Tuition. Tuition. Tuition. Teacher. Teacher.				3								
House, &c.	10											
Teacher.												
Incidental. Incidental.				7	1	1		1				
Pay teacher,											2	1
Incidentals.	8 25	4 23	7 16	1 9					25	5		
Pay teacher, Pay teacher and repairs. Pay teacher. Pay teacher and repairs. Repair house. Build house.	3	3	3				55 56 23 64					6
Pay teacher,	16	17	13	4								
Teacher. Teacher. Build house.												
Pay teacher. Pay teacher. Stove pipe and repairs.												
Pay teacher.				6								

JACKSON

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Months.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Spring Arbor,			7	23	7	40	6		\$9 85		\$57 00
Tompkins, fraction,	5	1	1	7	11	36	4	4	4 80		51 00
									10 93		20 00

CLINTON

De Witt,	2	2	5	34	4	53	3		\$8 75		44 21
Eagle,	2	2	5	43	26	62	3		14 93		80 07
West Phala,	2	1	1	36		24	3				15 00
Riley,	1	1	1	21		24	3				26 00
Bingham,	1	1	1	15	2	13	3		9 38	\$10 00	190 00
Du Plain,	1	1	1	36	4	49	10		7 50		
Ovid,	4	1	4	23	6	29	3				
Ossowa,	3	1	3	17	2	19	4				

OTTOWA

Ottawa,	1	1	1	53	7	47	6		63 50		
Tallmadge,	2	2	1	11	10		4				
			3	18	3	29	5				

HILLSDALE

Allen,	9	6	1	40	10	43	6		54 37		32 00
			2	8		15	3				
			6	5	2	23	6				
			7	19	3	20	3		7 75		
			8	7		17	3				
			9	16	3	36	6				
Canaan,	2	2	1	25	11	30	3		3 00		
Camden,	2	2	2	17	5	17	3				
			3	14	3	11	3		1 55		12 00
Camden,			3	9	2	19	3		2 87		
Cambria,	1	1	4	21	2	19	10		83 23		150 00
Fayette,	6	4	1	113	9	144	3		8 25		61 75
			2	40	17	61	3		25 00		9 25
			6	38	2	40	6		8 00		
fraction,			6	6		6	6				
Litchfield, fraction,	9	7	2	6	1	7	3				
			2	43	19	61	8		27 98		300 00
			3	25		25	7				
			4	41	6	47	6		17 57		
fraction,			6	14	2	15	3				
			7	26	9	42	7		16 00		41 00
			8	27	2	25	6		5 75		30 00
Moscow,	6	5	1	60	12	84	8		32 72		77 50
			2	43	11	63	9		45 06		45 00
			3	39	2	25	2		21 50		7 00
fraction,			4	30	2	37	8		17 64		35 92
fraction,			5	14		18	3				
Pittsford,	12	6	1	26	8	63	3		27 06		
			2	27	6	43	6		24 61		4 00
			3	23	7	30	5		16 19		
			4	36	24	60	6				107 00
fraction,			2	3		3	3				
			6	23	5	27	3		2 74		5 00
Reading,	7	4	1	25	3	17	6		5 81		27 00

COUNTY—Continued.

For what purposes it was raised.	No. of scholars who have attended private schools during the year in this district.	No. between the ages of 5 and 17.	Number residing in the district.	No. residing out of the district.	No. children between 2 & 17 belonging to families using other lang. than English.	No. belonging to families using German language.	No. belonging to families using French language.	No. attending the district school.	No. attending school where books, in other language than English, are read.	No. of adults above the age of 17 who can read French.	No. of adults above age of 17 who can read German.	No. of adults above age of 17 who cannot read English.
Pay teachers, Pay teacher, Pay teacher.												
COUNTY.												
Pay teacher,												
Support school. Support school. Support school.												
House.												
COUNTY.					8	8	8			8		
COUNTY.												
Pay teacher.				8								
				5								
				6								
Pay teacher,												
Support school.	14	14										
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher,	12	11	11									
Build house and pay teacher.												
Pay teacher, Pay teacher. Support school. Support school. Support school. Support school.												
Repairs.												2
Build house.											3	
Repairs. Pay teacher.												

HILLSDALE

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Reading,			2	36	8	38	M. nths. 7	\$7 44		\$66 85
			5	25	9	34	7	5 09		23 00
			7	19	2	17	5	2 74		21 12
Scipio,	7	3	1	56	38	3	3			2 00
			2	39	3	44	6			12 00
			7	14	2	16	3	27 35		28 24
Somerset,	8	8	1	24	16	62	7	32 71		
			3	5	2	54	5	37 45		33 75
			4	43	5	20	7	30 12		
			7	29	5	25	4	11 06		105 00
			8	20	5	32	3	56 55		87 00
			9	33	5	16	6	18 55		
			10	12	4	40	4	36 00		14 00
Whontland,	8	8	11	27	2	29	3	21 35		94 00
			1	36	4	30	3	7 04		30 00
			2	23	7	37	3	27 30		20 74
			4	35	5	41	3	13 20		13 20
			5	42		17	3	23 32		18 00
			7	18	3	23	3	12 00		26 00
			8	22	15	44	3	7 00		14 00
			9	38	6	18	4			
fraction,			11	16						

KALAMAZOO

Alamo,	7	2	1	36	10	32	3	00 00		74 00
			4	18	8	40	4			140 00
Brady,	13	5	1	46	6	30	3	23 30		
			4	89	25	119	10	19 11		245 00
			6	41	10	51				
			8	29	1	23	6			02 00
Centstock,	4	4	12	32	15	54	2	10 00		
			1	25	16	16	4	10 15		35 00
			2	49	5	42	6	11 00		
			3	45	13	67	8			
			9	15	15	3	3			
Cooper,	5	3	1	16	5	21	6	4 19		33 00
			2	41	7	46	6	12 27		41 33
			5	26	7	27	3	5 00		21 00
Charlestown,	7	7	1	40	17	53	4			48 00
			2	29	3	32	6	18 00		32 00
			3	30	2	24	3			15 00
			4	16	14	30	3			25 50
			5	24	3	27	3			27 00
			6	42	2	57	4	14 37		
			7	43	8	58	5	24 55		27 00
Chiaz,	4	4	1	24	4	25	4			
			2	39	3	30	3			
			3	41	2	25	3			
fraction,			3	7	1	8	6			16 71
Oakemo,	6	3	1	36	33	6	3			336 00
			2	58	66	6	5			80 00
			3	11	20	7	4			
Kalamazoo,	8	6	1	75	7	48	5	28 24		107 00
			2	128	19	120	5			336 00
			3	7	3	10	3			52 00
			5	41	4	45	6			
			6	34	7	41	3	17 30		
			8	26			3			
Prairie Ronde,	5	3	1	35	2	37	4	32 00		
			3	20	4	24	6			
			4	70	4	00	7	23 46		67 50

HILLSDALE

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Reading,			2	36	8	38	M. nths. 7	\$7 44		\$86 85
			5	25	9	24	7	5 09		23 00
			7	18	2	17	5	2 74		21 13
Scipio,	7	3	1	56	38	3	3			2 00
			2	30	3	44	6			12 00
			7	14	2	16	3			28 24
Somerset,	8	8	1	24	16	62	6	27 35		
			3	5	2	7	5	22 71		
			4	43	6	54	7	37 45		33 75
			7	29	20	20	4	30 12		
			8	20	5	25	34	11 06		105 00
			9	33	5	32	6	66 55		57 00
			10	12	4	16	3	8 80		
			11	27	2	20	44	18 25		14 00
Wheatland,	8	8	1	36	4	40	3	36 00		24 00
			2	23	7	30	3	21 35		39 00
			4	38	5	37	6	7 04		90 74
			5	42	41	3	3	27 30		13 20
			7	18	17	3	3			18 00
			8	22	3	23	3	23 32		
			9	38	15	44	3	19 00		35 00
fraction,			11	18	6	18	44	7 00		14 00

KALAMAZOO

Alamo,	7	2	1	38	10	32	3	60 00		74 00
			4	18	8	40	3			140 00
Brady,	13	5	1	46	6	30	3	23 30		
			4	80	25	119	10	19 11		245 00
			6	41	10	51	6			
			8	20	1	23	4			
			12	32	15	64	24			62 00
Centstock,	4	4	1	25	16	16	4	10 00		
			2	49	5	42	6	10 15		35 00
			3	48	13	67	8	11 00		
			9	15	15	3	3			
Cooper,	5	3	1	16	5	21	6	4 19		32 00
			2	41	7	48	64	12 27		41 33
			5	26	7	27	3	5 00		21 00
Charlestown,	7	7	1	40	17	53	4			49 00
			2	29	3	32	6	19 00		31 00
			3	30	2	24	3			15 00
			4	16	14	36	34			25 50
			5	24	3	27	3			27 00
			6	42	2	57	4	14 37		
			7	43	8	56	64	24 55		27 00
Climax,	4	4	1	24	4	26	44			
			2	30	3	30	3			
			3	41	2	25	3			
			3	7	1	8	6			16 71
Oakemo,	6	3	1	36	33	6	3			236 00
			2	58	66	8	5			50 00
			3	11	20	4	4			
Kalamazoo,	8	6	1	75	7	48	5			
			2	128	19	120	54	28 24		107 00
			3	7	3	10	3			336 00
			5	41	4	45	6			52 00
			6	34	7	41	3	17 30		
			8	26	3	2	3			
Prairie Ronde,	5	3	1	25	2	37	44	32 00		
			3	20	4	24	6			
			4	70	4	60	74	23 45		67 50

COUNTY—Continued.

[illegible]

COUNTY.

[illegible]

KALAMAZOO

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Pavilion,	4	3	1	23	3	26	Months.	\$10 40		
fraction,			3	19	4	23	4			
fraction,			1	13		10	4	4 00		
Portage,	10	5	2	39	5	25	4			
			3	30	15	45	7	100 14		\$42 00
			4	15	3	23	7			54 00
			5	14	1	23	3			
			10	29	1	23	4			
Richland,	2	2	1	38	5	37	3 1/2			200 00
			5	43	12	50	7			70 00
Ross,	6	4	2	29	6	35	8	16 21		51 71
			3	13	3	18	3			
			4	39	9	48	6 1/2	6 66		44 50
			5	6	6	12	3			
Texas,	6	3	1	16	8	36	4	3 83		
			2	21	2	26	5			100 00
			3	17	3	23	3	2 25		

KENT

Byron,	5	2	1	40	30	35	7 1/2	11 23		100 00
			4	12	5	17	3	3 05		
Kent,	3	3	1	95			3			
			2	59	7	36	4 1/2	10 62		64 23
			3	23	2	17	3			200 00
Paris,	4	3	1	32	7	48	7	6 62		
			2	17	4	21	6			
			3	10	2	17	4			200 00
Plainfield,	2	1	2	54		40	3	2 56		12 42
Walker,	5	2	1	40	3	35	7	11 42		44 58
			3	32	3	35	3 1/2	5 70		
Vergennes,	6	6	1	62	4	25	3	9 52		
			5	21	3	34	6 1/2	3 65		26 81
			2	9	3	12	3			
			6	26		36	3	7 70		37 30
			7	24	7	25	7 1/2	6 06		37 00
			8	11	4	15	5 1/2			

LENAWEE

Adrian,	19	12	1	18	3	56	9	10 34		
			1	30	4	26	8	7 13		12 00
			3	67	10	76	6 1/2	16 22		53 02
			4	36	4	38	5 1/2	6 52		80 49
			5	25	1	18	3	5 69		
			8	52	5	40	5	12 40		25 00
			9	30	3	33	4			25 00
fraction,			2	30	7	28	6 1/2	6 79		3 27
fraction,			3	4	1		6			33 00
			13	29	3	25	6	5 00		28 00
			11	29	33	61	6	6 13		65 26
			7	47	10	65	3	16 6 1/2		151 14
Blairfield,	10	7	1	40	10	42	6	72 25		
			2	28	6	30	3	7 20		15 70
			3	53		10	6	7 00		
			5	18	4	20	5			
			6	24	2	24	3	4 67		313 23
			8	15	3	19	3			265 50
			9	12	2	13	3			12 00
Cambridge,	9	6	1	49		47	9	24 29		75 71
			2	23		30	6	6 00		44 00

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Cambridge,			4	36	11	47	5	\$12 00		\$14 00
fraction,			6	17	2	28	3	3 60		64 00
fraction,			1	10	2	7	3	3 79		12 44
Dover,	14	13	1	10	24	27	3	5 15		15 00
fraction,			1	24	1	6	3	4 20		
			2	51	2	31	4	8 40		55 25
			3	32	2	47	6	6 60		26 00
			4	8	2	9	1	1 20		50 00
			5	22	6	43	3	6 28		52 00
			6	47	6	53	9	9 60		12 26
			7	34		21	3	6 80		42 26
			8	36	4	40	6	6 20		40 00
			9	40	5	52	3	6 50		23 00
fraction,			10	23	4	27	4	4 00		26 00
fraction,			1	21	3	25	7	3 35		145 00
fraction,			2	1	4	18	4			
Fairfield,	12	9	3	1	1	3	9			
			1	25	7	30	3			
			2	35	6	43	5	5 20		21 00
			3	18	1	19	8	2 24		
			5	40	5	45	5	7 40		27 30
			6	30	17	68	5			44 00
			8	27	10	37	3			26 80
			9	12	6	18	6	31 28		12 80
			11	24	4	19	2	4 45		14 75
			12	10	4	24	3			12 00
Franklin,	10	9	1	79	10	77	8	13 94		85 00
			2	53	30	71	7	10 50		
			4	22	6	30	6	3 43		24 00
			5	19	1	17	3	4 23		13 77
			6	14	2	10	3	3 40		11 60
			7	35	3	38	6	7 26		22 71
fraction,			8	27	13	59	8	5 55		72 12
fraction,			1	30	5	39	8	5 00		30 00
fraction,			2	11	1	23	6	2 02		53 00
Hudson,	14	4	2	39	32	61	6			250 00
			4	13	3	21	3	2 10		12 01
			7	20	2	25	5			
			14	27	2	36	5	6 23		233 00
Medina,	14	4	1	38	11	60	9	8 21		
			2	32	25	57	7	5 12		12 00
			5	18	6	38	7			46 87
			9	23		14	3			15 20
Madison,	14	10	1	17	3	20	6	2 75		
			2	28	10	38	6	7 60		32 48
fraction,			3	11	1	12	6			23 00
			4	24	7	31	3	4 35		80 00
			5	37	9	48	3	6 69		47 21
			6	29	1	16	3	3 50		40 00
			8	41	25	64	6	9 00		
			9	91	6	40	3			
fraction,			4	26	1	20	3	7 68		100 00
			1	50	10	38	7	9 75		61 25
Macon,	8	6	1	62			3			19 80
			2	40	2	35	7	9 00		79 40
			3	30	13	50	3	6 00		28 80
			5	30	11	38	7	5 00		
fraction,			2	11	1	11	4			
Opden,	9	5	2	21		15	3	3 00		
			3	14		11	7	4 18		
			6	10		11	3	2 24		
			7	16		16	8	2 01		
			9	17		13	3			

LENAWEE

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Months.										
Palmyra,	12	6	1	15	2	17	8			\$4 30
fraction,			2	33	1	40	4	\$6 27		33 00
			3	9	1	7	6			73 00
			4	28	1	42	5	8 38		31 31
			7	32	4	38	4	3 94		16 00
			10	30	5	43	4			
Rollin,	10	7	1	22	25	25	3	5 05		
			2	14	5	24	3	2 92		
			3	15	3	20	3	1 60		16 27
			4	47	12	55	3	8 32		24 16
			6	33	9	44	3	6 65		24 00
			8	12	2	13	3	2 40		
			10	24	4	27	3	3 04		
Raisin,	10	10	1	70	6	76	7	11 60		68 40
			2	35	4	44	7	8 94		81 04
			3	43	20	62	6	10 70		51 08
			5	45	10	52	7	11 85		68 00
			6	30	4	25	3	7 29		18 00
			8	23	14	19	3	4 18		12 00
fraction.			1	31	4	56	7	10 34		62 00
fraction.			2	21	1	25	3	5 44		12 00
Ridgeway,	6	4	1	31	3	36	3	6 80		48 00
			2	50	4	54	3	10 80		25 40
			3	19	5	29	3			12 00
fraction.			1	57	11	68	4	10 00		90 00
Rome,	10	10	1	64	11	69	3	9 40		8 00
			2	71	9	62	3	9 20		8 00
			3	40	11	51	5	6 40		56 20
			5	47	6	35	3	7 20		36 00
			6	22	5	33	3	3 60		
			8	19	8	27	3	4 20		
fraction.			1	28	6	20	8	6 10		122 00
fraction.			2	32	6	31	6	6 20		3 61
fraction.			1	13	4	18	4			165 00
fraction.			1	17	2	23	2			7 00
Seneca,	7	7	1	30	12	43	6	8 00		43 00
			2	28	4	30	7	4 00		31 00
			3	39	9	30	5	4 50		24 00
			4	13	4	22	3			
			5	31	2	39	6			24 00
			6	24	9	21	5	3 50		
			7	9	11	20	9			
Tecumseh,	9	9	1	54	6	41	3			
			2	120	15	157	6	46 12		110 25
			3	65	6	26	3	9 23		44 67
			4	71	5	35	3	22 22		
			5	31	35	42	3	12 64		
			6	36	7	40	5	10 00		44 00
			8	20	20	60	9	22 04		100 00
fraction.			10	39	4	30	4	11 48		
Woodstock,	9	6	1	14	5	59	3	4 71		72 12
			2	39	1	29	3	7 60		48 50
fraction.			2	65	6	76	3	11 36		56 25
fraction.			1	27	8	42	6			60 00
			1	5	6	62	6	27 44		28 24
fraction.			7	21	8	24	3	5 20		
			8	34	8	39	3	6 50		40 70
LIVINGSTON										
Marion,	8	6	1	31	7	38	3	9 27		26 73
			2	21	5	26	3	5 64		27 24
			3	16		20	3	4 63		22 77

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[illegible]

LIVINGSTON

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Marion,			4	15	13	30	6	\$2 40		\$30 00
			5	6	4	25	3			5 02
			8	13		30	3	2 28		200 00
Genoa,	6	6	1	24	2	28	6	5 39		39 47
			2	21	2	33	7 1/2	3 47		
			4	36	1	15	3			75 27
			5	30			9	9 05		
			6	26	2	30	4	5 00		
			8	18	2	35	4	3 06		
Howell, fraction,	5	4	1	38	10	53	4 1/2			
			2	14	1	15	3			
			3	17	3	18	3 1/2			
			4	33	10	55	4			
Hamburg,	8	5	3	27		27	5	5 48		
			4	13		10	3			15 00
			6	33	3	27	3	6 26		
			7	19	3	22	4			
			8	23	3	23	6	4 90		15 10
Putnam,	8	3	2	35			10	12 52		
			4	20	3	35	6	7 29		
			5	10	4	25	3	2 12		5 50
Brighton, fraction.	10	6	2	16		15	3	6 95		
			2	12	2	35	4			
			3	20	12	41	3			20 00
			5	51	15	66	6	10 00		
			10	34	3	37	3	30 00		
				21	6	19	3	10 00		27 90
Osceola,	10	5	1	22	3	28	3	3 50		18 60
			3	24	2	27	3	4 92		15 91
			4	32	2	34	3	5 10		24 50
			6	21	1	11	3	5 50		6 50
			1	22	4	20	4			
Conway, fraction.	1	1	1	25	4	22	3			
Handy,	3	3	2	12		10	3	1 90		
			3	12	8	18	3			
			4	14	3	24	2			
Iscoco, fraction.	7	5	1	12	6	25	6	8 00		
fraction.			2	17	7	22	3	2 92		27 44
			3	16	1	14	3	3 11		6 20
			9	14		11	3			12 00
			7	28	4	25	5	5 00		8 00
Deerfield,	7	4	1	44		48	5	8 42		48 00
			3	12	7	25	6	4 06		8 96
			5	11	5		3	4 19		
			6	27	1	34	3 1/2			81 00
Tyrene,	8	3	1	28		27	3	5 00		300 00
			2	28		20	3	4 00		12 00
			4	28	2	46	3	5 13		219 28
Green Oak,	15	9	1	35	5	40	3	6 10		62 96
			2	25	12	37	8	4 76		
			3	15	5	25	6	4 25		
			5	22	4	33	3			85 00
			6	20	3	32	9	6 77		19 00
			7	15	2	10	3			
			8	30	9	43	2 1/2			53 50
			9	12		56	3	6 00		10 00
			15	24	51	35	7			2 15
Unadilla,	10	9	1	20	2	10	3	3 30		12 00
			2	32	5	29	4	4 00		40 00
			3	32	10	37	3	6 00		63 00
			4	16	2	16	3			39 00
			7	17	3	30	4			19 00

COUNTY—Continued.

For what purposes it was raised.	No. of scholars who have attended private schools during year within district, and 17.	No. between the ages of 5 and 17.	Number residing in the district.	No. residing out of the district.	No. children between 5 & 17 belonging to families using other lang. than English.	No. belonging to families using German language.	No. belonging to families using French language.	Number attending district school.	No. attending school where books in other language than English are used.	No. of adults above age of 17, who can read French.	No. of adults above age of 17, who can read German.	No. adults above age of 17, who cannot read English.
Support school.	15	14	4									
Support school.			6							1	1	
Build house.					6	6	3				1	1
Pay teacher.												
Build house.		19	1				20					1
Repairs.												
Pay teacher.												
Support school.												
Repairs.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.								25				
Support school.	24											
Support school.												
Support school.												
Support school.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Build house.												
Build house.												
Pay teacher.												
Build house.												
Support school.												
Build house.		20	8									
Pay teacher.	24	20	4									
Pay teacher.	29	30	4					48				
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.								37				
Pay teacher.								37				

LIVINGSTON

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Unadilla,			8	26	6	26	Months.			
			9	24	2	26	3	\$4 00		\$26 00
			10	4	0	4	3	4 25		27 25
Hartland,	9	3	11	32	18	43	3	5 00		26 00
			1	26	1	12	3			
			2	34	4	43	4	10 40		16 00
			6	43	0					20 00

LAPEER

Atlas,	9	3	1	26	3	43	5			
fraction,			7	54	7	40	5			
Bristol,	9	5	6	33	2	45	7			\$26 00
			1	55	12	58	6			20 00
			2	35	5	47	6			
			4	27	10	37	3			00 00
			5	36	7	34	3			
			6	23	7	33	3			
Davison,	3	1	3	10		10	3			10 00
Dryden,	11	6	1	58	14	84	4	\$10 00		
			2	23	5	38	3	8 53		
			3	20	4	23	7			
			6	30	3	45	5			
			9	18	2	17	3			
			10	16	3	17	3			
Elba,	1	1	1	11	5	3	3			51 19
Madley,	6	5	1	33	6	28	6			56 00
			2	15	2	17	3	4 00		14 00
			5	9	2	4	3			13 00
			1	23	6	20	5			30 00
			1	14	2	21	7			40 00
Lapeer,	3	3	2	77			6			201 11
			3	26	3		6	12 00		
			6	17	5	20	3			51 19
Marathon,	2	1	1	30	3	35	3			200 00
Montmore,	6	2	1	17	17	17	4			50 00
			5	35		25	6			
Richfield,	2	2	1	23	5	25	3			
			2	27	1	16	4			

EATON

Bellevue,	5	1	1	90	8	107	2			\$26 00
Carmel,	5	1	3	7	5	5	3			
Eaton,	10	5	11	15		15	8			
			12	10	3	9	3			75 57
			5	35	7	27	2			100 00
			10	11		15	4			22 00
			6	7	2	9	5	\$6 00		
Ononda,	6	3	1	30	8	32	4	2 20		
			2	18	2	16	3	2 50		25 23
			5	4		16	3			15 00
Tyler,	9	7	1	12	1	10	3	0 00		
			2	24	11	30	6	20 00		25 25
			3	22	3	20	3			100 00
			5	28		25	1			
			6	7	1	7	2			17 00
			8	17	3	26	3			
Chester,	5	2	2	17	3	25	2	4 40		
			3	12	9	19	3			

EATON

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Kalamo, fraction,	3	2	1	27	1	8	3	\$5 50		\$14 00
Vermontville,	1	1	1	12	4	35	4	2 50		142 75
				45		49	4	8 25		

GENESEE

Flint,	10	8	1	71	15	86	4	15 15		98 50
			2	36	6	27	3	6 00		27 00
			3	23	3	16	3	8 63		23 25
			4	41	14	54	6	6 45		46 37
			5	38	2	39	5	6 46		34 04
			6	27	6	44	6	6 00		36 00
			8	23		17	3	6 06		67 00
Finishing,	6	3	1	31	5	32	4			116 25
			2	27	4	32	4			
			3	49	13	36	4	18 64		306 00
Fenton,	7	4	1	69	3	67	3	2 11		36 00
			2	21	3	15	4	7 50		
			4	25	8	32	3			
			5	33	7	35	5			
Grand Blanc,	9	9	1	63	8	67	4	16 75		36 00
			2	45	4	49	6	7 00		30 00
			3	19	2	20	6	11 25		
			4	29	6	30	9	11 04		26 00
			5	42	7	62	7	11 03		30 00
			6	28	5	31	3	3 60		
			7	23	4	31	6			
			8	10	2	45	7			
fraction.			9	17	2	28	6			
Genesee,	5	4	2	42	8	56	4	8 00		95 40
			3	29	1	21	2	5 16		10 00
			4	35	4	25	6	5 50		23 00
			5	10	2	12	3	1 29		10 11
Mundy,	7	7	1	27	6	33	3	5 25		30 57
			3	20		22	4			
			4	14	5	19	5	2 00		
			6	18	3	15	2	4 14		
fraction.			7	12		6	4			
fraction.			8	6	2	6	6			
fraction.			9	9	3	9	6	2 50		
Vienna,	2	1	1	30	14	37	2	2 50		

MACOM

Bruce,	14	10	1	55		25	2	12 79		
			2	28		28	3	5 51		
			4	49	4	40	3	7 30		
			5	45	2	35	5	8 92		
			6	33	6	39	6	6 64		
			7	49	10	40	7	10 60		
			9	21	3	24	6			
			11	9	2	9	2			
fraction.			14	42	4	44	4	13 07		
			12	21	3	28	4			
Ray,	9	8	1	33	6	46	9	7 50		
			2	38	5	36	7	7 78		
			3	52	6	36	2	6 47		
			4	20	8	37	3	6 08		
			5	19	1	26	7			
			6	32	5	42	3	7 31		

EATON

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Kalamo, fraction,	3	2	1	27	1	8	Months.	\$5 50		\$14 00
Vermontville,	1	1	1	12	0	25	3	2 59		142 75
				45	4	49	4	6 25		

GENESEE

Flint,	10	8	1	71	15	86	4	15 15		62 80
			2	36	6	27	3	6 00		27 00
			3	23	3	18	3			22 25
			4	41	14	54	8	8 03		48 37
			5	36	2	39	5	6 46		24 04
			6	27	6	44	6	6 46		36 08
			8	23		17	3	6 00		67 00
Flushing,	6	3	1	31	5	32	6	6 00		116 25
			2	27	4	32	3			
			3	49	3	38	4			
Fenton,	7	4	1	69	13	67	8	18 54		300 00
			2	21	3	18	3	6 46		
			4	25	4	32	4	7 11		38 00
			5	33	8	35	3	7 50		
Grand Blanc,	9	9	1	62	7	57	5			
			2	45	4	49	8	16 75		
			3	19	2	20	6	7 00		
			4	39	6	30	9	11 25		
			5	42	7	62	7	15 94		35 06
			6	28	5	31	3	11 03		
			7	23	4	31	6	11 03		25 00
			8	10	2	45	7	3 60		50 00
			9	17	2	28	6			
Genesee, fraction.	5	4	2	42	8	56	4	8 00		98 40
			3	29	1	21	3	5 16		10 00
			4	35	4	25	6	5 50		23 00
			5	10	2	12	3	1 39		10 11
Mundy,	7	7	1	27	6	33	3	5 25		30 87
			2	30		22	4			
			4	14	5	19	5	2 90		
			6	18	3	15	3	4 14		
			7	12		5	4			
			6	5	2	6	6			
			9	9	3	9	6	2 50		
Vienna, fraction.	2	1	1	30	14	37	2	3 60		

MACOMB

Bruce,	14	10	1	55		25	2	13 72		14 00
			2	28		28	3	5 51		48 27
			4	40	4	40	3	7 30		
			5	45	3	35	5	8 92		127 60
			6	33	6	39	6	6 04		41 26
			7	48	10	40	7	10 60		50 00
			9	21	3	24	6			40 00
			11	9	2	9	2			24 25
			14	42	4	44	4	13 07		18 00
			12	21	3	22	4			60 00
Ray,	9	8	1	33	6	46	8	7 50		42 00
			2	32	5	36	7	7 78		30 22
			3	52	5	36	2	6 47		36 63
			4	20	8	37	2	6 06		62 13
			5	19	1	26	7			34 00
			6	32	5	42	2	7 31		216 19

MACOMB

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Ray, fraction.			2	61	13	74	Months.	\$12 74		\$75 00
Warren, fraction.	4	4	8	18	2	21	8			12 00
Macomb, fraction.	11	9	1	29	6	47	7	7 02		34 00
			2	25		13	6	4 78		
			2	21	6	23	3	3 78		102 90
			4	6	1	13	3			
			1	28	15	41	3	5 10		27 00
			2	30		30	3	4 91		219 00
			3	25	5	30	6	6 15		100 00
			4	29	5	18	3	5 00		61 87
			5	41	7	48	4	10 31		30 80
			7	51		30	3	12 81		213 00
			9	30	3	21	3			16 00
Washington, fraction.	14	10	11	14	2	16	4	6 80		305 00
			1	28	3	32	6	10 23		14 00
			fr. 1	64		128	24	9 40		24 25
			fr. 3	37	6	30	4			
			4	17	2	18	3	11 00		45 00
			6	55	13	79	4	7 52		10 00
			8	41	11	52	54	7 35		53 80
			9	45	22	60	4	11 90		100 00
			10	43	51		3	4 18		80 00
			11	11	3	20	3	14 41		73 00
			13	60	12	82	4			50 00
			14	30	8	32	3	2 16		140 00
Richmond, fraction.	7	6	1	14	7	45	9	2 50		80 00
			2	16	2	12	34			70 00
			4	16	2	10	5			50 00
			5	40	11	51	7	6 00		83 00
			7	3		80	6	6 00		18 00
			8	33		33	3	8 86		26 84
			1	40	11	51	7	19 44		63 00
			2	39		14	3	6 26		3 74
			3	35	12	47	6	11 03		140 00
			4	60	12	74	4	12 57		73 00
			5	55	8	64	7	13 37		49 00
			6	31	5	40	34	8 55		33 45
			7	41	19	68	10	15 37		73 00
			1	64	10	62	9	6 80		102 00
			2	37	10	40	8	5 70		56 31
			4	17	4	24	3	7 38		60 00
			5	14	3	17	54	6 08		20 00
			9	25	25	25	34	6 12		50 00
			2	37	10	40	24	6 00		12 00
			2	94	6	22	3			41 40
			4	3	1	5	3	5 61		6 00
			1	94	4	34	4	23 00		120 00
			4	41	7	43	8	2 08		13 21
			6	34			64	5 75		205 00
			7	36	2	58	5			
			8	24	6	33	3			
			13	20		23				
Lenox, fraction.	4	2	4	37	7	38	54	6 51		41 40
			9	37		25	3	5 04		6 00
Clinton, fraction.	9	6	1	94	6	52	6	23 00		120 00
			2	40	1	58	4	2 08		13 21
			4	18	2	36	4	5 75		
			5	33	3	36	6	10 00		205 00
			1	13	3	33				

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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COUNTY—Continued.

For what purposes it was raised.	No. scholars who have attended private schools during the year within district.	No. between the ages of 5 and 17.	Number residing in the district.	No. residing out of the district.	No. children between 5 & 17 belonging to families using other lang. than English.	No. belonging to families using German language.	No. belonging to families using French language.	Number attending district school.	No. attending school where books in other language than English are used.	No. adults above age of 17 who can read French.	No. adults above age of 17 who can read German.	No. adults above age of 17 who cannot read English.
Pay teacher, Pay teacher. Support school.												
Building and teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Build house. Pay teacher, &c., Pay teacher, Build house. Pay teacher. Pay teacher and build house. Repairs. Pay teacher. Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher. Pay teacher.												
Repairs and tuition. Building and tuition.			29	8	3						4	
Support school. Pay teacher.												
Tuition. Repairs. Tuition. Repairs. Tuition. Tuition. Tuition. Tuition.	28	23	22									
Tuition. Tuition. Tuition.	40	36	37	3		3						
Tuition. Tuition. Tuition.	1			1								
Build house. Pay teacher. Pay teacher. Support school. Support school.	13	13	13								1	
Support school.												
Support school. Support school. Tuition. Stove.	6 7	6 6	100 6	9				74				
House and tuition.				2 2	2	3					4	2 2

MONROE

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. train which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Ash,	10	7	1	46	7	41	6	\$9 36		
			3	55			10	15		
			4	22		25	3	8 17		
fraction,			5	51	3	23	4	8 64	\$8 00	\$4 00
			8	28	10	38	5	7 27		24 73
			9	45	3	32	5		8 00	
			10	56	35	40	7	13 50		16 00
Bedford,	9	6	1	22	4	28	7			
			2	17		18	2	2 00		16 18
			3	18	15	33	2			33 00
			4	18		18	2			19 00
			5	6	1	12	2			12 00
			6	30	4	31	2	6 71		20 54
Dundee,	8	7	2	32	6	48	6	15 20		32 25
			3	11	3	10	2	2 25		2 25
			4	17		11	2	51 25		47 71
			5	71	12	65	4			216 00
			6	12	11	33	4			60 00
			7	38	25	33	6			55 44
fraction,			8	16	14	53	3			79 00
Erie,	9	2	3	02	36	42	3	11 21		10 00
			7	12			3			207 45
Exeter,	6	3	1	9	7	18	3			
			5	37		26	3	1 90		23 10
			6	6		15	4			180 00
French Town,	5	3	2	70		27	3	4 00		18 00
			5	27	31	24	4	8 64	8 00	48 00
fraction,			5	51	2	34	4	8 06		62 10
Ide,	5	3	1	48	2	33	6	7 00		5 00
			2	43	6	20	6			
			3	24	3	6	3			
London,	8	5	2	20	3	32	3			70 00
			4	28	3	41	3			
			6	9	3	12	3			
			7	16	2	19	4			1 00
			8	14		38	3	12 00		46 00
Larale,	9	6	2	67	4	56	6	6 30		
			3	36	2	40	6	5 75		30 00
			4	30	5	35	6	19 02		
			5	37	5	24	3	4 03		45 00
			7	24	1	27	3	47 70		121 00
			8	194	17		12	8 00		5 00
Raisinville,	14	7	1	33		21	4			17 00
			2	24		18	2			178 00
fraction,			1	20	3	43	3			116 00
fraction,			2	16	1	11	4			
fraction,			11	23		15	3			48 00
			8	31	7	26	3	5 07		32 01
			10	25	5	30	3	4 56		55 44
Summerfield,	4	4	1	25	14	53	6	13 30		20 54
			2	68	8	66	6	4 75		24 00
			3	25	2	28	5	3 61		
			4	26		25	5	2 06		6 25
Whiteford,	5	3	1	17	5	29	5	9 08		121 00
			2	13		9	3	1 44		120 00
			3	50	5	81	6	2 45		62 00
Milak,	6	4	1	20	10	30	6	6 05		23 00
			2	33	1	30	4	1 14		3 00
fraction,			5	7		20	7			
			6	22	1		3			
Monroe,	12	3	1	20	20		4			116 00
			2	40	2	16	5			25 50
			3	23	5	41	8			

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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COUNTY.

For what purposes it was raised.	No. of scholars who have attended private schools during the year within district.	No. between the ages of 5 and 17.	Number residing in the district.	No. residing out of the district.	No. children between 5 & 17 belonging to families using other lang. than English.	No. belonging to families using German language.	No. belonging to families using French language.	No. attending the district school.	No. attending school where books, in other language than English, are used.	No. of adults above the age of 17 who can read French.	No. of adults above age of 17 who can read German.	No. of adults above age of 17 who cannot read English.
Keep school.		46	36	16	51		51	41				18
Pay teacher.							1	25		4		1
For school.											1	1
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Build house.											3	
Pay teacher.												
House and teacher.												
Support school.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Support school.												
Pay teacher.				11								
Build house.												
Pay teacher.												
Repairs.	5	5		4	1	1	1				1	7
Repairs.												
Support school.				9								
				10								
Repairs.												
Pay teacher.			67	2	18	10	8	58			1	
				2	5	5		2				
Pay teacher.												
			40	9	1	1						
			107	13	14	16	9	60			1	1
					14		21	8				
Repairs.												
Tuition.												
House and tuition.					12	3	8			6	4	4
Tuition.					6		9				8	12
Expenses.	27	31	9				8	8				2
Tuition.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.					3		3					2
					2		4					2
Pay teacher.												
Build house.												
Build house.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
House and stove.	6	6	6		21	23	4		7	1	6	9
House and teaching.					60	12	48	14		19	10	22

OAKLAND

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Addison,	8	6	1	6	6	23	3			\$34 25
			2	24	4	28	4	\$6 21		18 55
			3	21		23	3	4 83		25 17
			4	43	5	47	6			26 06
			5	21	4	20	6			61 06
			6	26	2	21	5			45 00
Aven,	13	9	1	60	4	102	8	18 65		7 03
			2	29	3	25	3			43 22
			3	17	5	23	4			28 00
			4	53	6	54	6	10 00		38 00
			5	102	5	180	9	12 50		180 06
			10	53		40	6			
fraction,			1	31	3	34	4	11 26		46 36
fraction,			10	10	1	11	8	19 00		17 61
			7	60	4	54	6	12 00		
Bloomfield,	13	10	1	100	14	24	10	20 24		
			2	40	10	46	3	13 34	\$2 50	15 89
			3	34	5	39	3	7 59		43 37
			4	38	13	42	3	10 35		78 00
			6	60	8	62	6	11 50		70 06
			7	42	4	48	3	8 00		
fraction.			1	16	16	20	6	5 00		86 00
fraction.			3	10		5	8			26 00
fraction.			4	26	5	33	4	8 14		58 00
fraction.			10	9	2	11	8			15 50
Commerce,	12	8	1	53	3	67	3	11 50		38 50
			2	36	4	40	3	8 22		27 73
			3	45	14	60	5	14 03		
			4	24	1	25	3	5 25		36 00
			10	33		23	6			40 00
fraction.			1	45	5	50	6			49 75
fraction.			3	10		14	3			
fraction.			4	11	8	26	3	3 45		26 13
fraction.			1	20		17	3	5 00		11 21
fraction.			1	25	1	26	3	4 81		16 25
			1	17	2	21	7			46 08
			2	20	8	39	6	4 61		
			3	31	2	25	7	7 25		61 06
Graveland,	5	3	2	31	12	53	6	9 11		36 06
			4	55	2	26	3	7 27		30 53
			12	31	2	33	3	3 50		15 06
Holley,	5	3	1	43	8	40	3	6 25		
			2	37	3	30	2			
			4	46	7	31	6	70 06		
Oxford,	6	4	1	41	3	26	3	7 13		
			3	33	6	30	3	6 00		
			4	37	10	36	3	7 22		
			5	73	7	48	8	13 54		
Independence,	6	6	1	73	6	63	3	10 00		10 00
			2	32	5	37	4			
			3	48		45	5	41 00		
			4	27	3	27	3	38 39		38 39
			6	37	5	34	3			
			8	15		15	3			
Farmington,	16	11	1	70	15	65	2			46 23
fraction.			17	21		60	7	6 24		64 23
			2	54	12	60	6	14 06		75 00
fraction.			17	4	21	4				75 06
			3	36	32	28	8	13 00		58 00
			4	36		45	3	9 00		26 00
fraction,			21	9	41	3	3	3 00		64 40
			5	101	17	73	9	10 00		67 00

COUNTY.

[illegible]

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Farmington, frac.			6	41	4	32	8	\$8 73		\$22 00
fraction.			8	49	11	70	10	10 53		116 32
fraction.			9	9	18	48	7			16 19
Highland,	6	6	1	54	8	63	4	53 60		66 00
			2	53	12	57	7	41 50		30 56
			4	43		43	6	38 25		8 25
			5	13		8	3			13 50
			1	10	3	12	4			68 00
fraction.			2	5		6	3			
fraction.	8	8	1	40	1	35	3	8 06		33 04
fraction.			2	4	5	4	4			5 20
fraction.			3	33	2	19	4	7 12		14 25
			4	34	10	50	4	7 67		79 33
			5	47		51	7	10 81		57 19
			6	25	5	13	3	4 83		
			7	26		34	3	6 44		89 56
			4	29	4	25	4	11 09		68 00
Lyon,	13	10	1	10	9	41	9	106 00		
fraction.			2	24	4	27	7	5 73		49 38
fraction.			3	60	10	63	6	15 00		
			4	62	20	70	3	16 19		46 00
			6	45		50	3	10 33		53 80
			1	6	8	49	3	1 31		46 00
fraction.			8	12	8	31	5	3 13		62 04
fraction.			9	5	1	5	3	1 31		
fraction.			5	5	10	40	8	8 25		70 00
fraction.			1	5	5	40	3	2 61		44 28
			1	26	8	44	3	8 97		
Novi,	13	12	2	30	8	42	7	10 40		38 00
			3	41	3	44	5	10 00		
			4	47	6	53	3			
			5	35	10	40	8	8 25		70 00
			7	60	10	70	9	16 60		55 00
			8	40	10	50	7	8 25		
			1	23	8	51	5	4 83		68 04
fraction.			1	35	6	36	3			45 50
fraction.			1	33	2	40	3	46 00		
fraction.			1	15	1	34	7	2 53		44 28
fraction.			6	41	6	71	8	7 76		78 24
			1	32	6	35	3	11 00		
Orion,	19	5	1	33	13	46	3	13 40		120 00
			2	23		17	4			
			5	35	4	27	8	6 50		64 25
			7	28	1	26	3			
			12	58	6	46	8	10 11		77 99
Oakland,	13	7	1	58	10	68	8	16 31		80 00
			2	39	11	47	6	8 73		36 21
			3	31	8	37	4	11 94		51 00
			4	69	25	30	3	7 12		26 58
			6	20	13	50	3			28 00
			13	11	16		8			
			1	47	13	60	4	9 00		15 00
Pontiac,	11	9	2	72		63	4	19 02		67 90
			5	49	3	48	4	11 90		5 25
			6	40	8	66	9	14 74		75 50
			7	56	8	59	6	14 30		53 25
			8	55	13	68	6	19 00		49 00
			10	24	4	25	3	4 35		
			12	26	4	43	3	9 63		46 36
fraction.			17	27	9	48	4	9 00		
			1	44	7	55	8	13 33		
Royal Oak,	10	8	2	36	4	39	4	8 74		

OAKLAND

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each dis. rict.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Royal Oak,			3	51	7	38	Months.	\$14 03		\$6 51
			4	34	6	23		7 13		
			6	67		73		9 66		34 08
			9	31	3	37		7 00		21 08
Rose,	5	4	1	18	3	21		12 00		29 08
			2	28		28		9 62		
			4	23	9	35		11 37	263 88	27 88
			5	26	9	41		8 45		47 08
Southfield,	11	6	2	30	8	33		8 00		44 08
			4	31	6	35		8 25		71 05
			5	46	6	44		8 38		92 08
fraction,			8	14	2	21				
			10	47		53		9 06		82 54
Springfield,	9	4	1	40	10	46		25 34		21 36
			3	40	5	64		26 81		
			8	21	3	24		20 19		
			6	24	4	38				
Troy,	13	13	1	44	15	59		11 37		38 00
			2	60	4	66		14 62		60 00
			3	38	13	54		11 51		13 16
			4	31	4	35		8 16		37 08
			5	31	3	31		9 12		111 08
			6	47	8	50		15 37		48 12
			7	73	43	83		46 13		46 13
			8	60	18	60		15 36		63 41
			1	27	3	30		14 63		55 08
			2	29	29	35		5 60		33 08
			4	7	1	8		7 00		68 00
			9	21	1	18		3 55		86 08
fraction,			10	10	4	19		4 32		32 43
fraction,			10	47	6	53		3 12		17 65
fraction,			5	45	3	49		8 25		73 08
fraction,			6	34	9	43		9 96		68 08
Waterford,	6	6	7	62	3	46		11 52		40 08
			8	37	4	37		11 50		40 08
			14	21	1	18		8 65		42 36
			1	23	3	25		6 65		
West Bloomfield,	14	10	2	31	3	23		7 42		
			4	44	8	52		6 40		38 08
			5	23	12	39		13 25		46 70
			9	42	9	49		6 62		72 19
			10	31	7	38		7 06		36 08
			1	48	17	60		7 06		
			2	12	3	15		4 50		64 38
			3	38	6	35		9 65		75 08
			4	16	7	41		8 74		113 14
White Lake,	9	5	2	21	6	23		3 97		64 40
			3	42	14	62				
			4	11	2	12		10 35		
fraction,			1	19		14				
			1	15		15		6 07		

ST. CLAIR

Gyde,	2	2	1	32	6	32	6	129 01	12 00
			2	19	3	24	3		
Serial,	7	4	2	12	1	14		3 27	25 75
			3	22	4	42	31	6 34	19 91
			4	24	1	21	3		
			5	11	2	11	2	1 75	19 92
China,	8	5	1	30	5	25	5	6 00	

ST. CLAIR.

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
							Months.			
China,			2	19	3	17	7	\$3 64		
			2	28	4	21	3			
			4	41		30	3	5 50		\$19 00
			8	26		31	2			
Cottrelville,	4	4	1	92	19	70	3	14 62		86 00
			2	53	6	51	3	11 50		44 74
			3	27	7		44			82 00
			4	6		7	6			14 00
Clay, fraction,	5	4	1	12	5	16	6	2 30		
			2	62	5	50	8	25 40		14 00
			4	15		12	3			
			5	26		21	5	13 11		
Port Huron,	5	3	1	20	21	22	3			195 00
			2	81	60	60	6			260 00
			5	81	60	60	4	42 00		15 00
Riley, fraction.	1	1	1	37	7	44	9	2 16		60 00
St. Clair,	5	3	1	66	12	78	7	60 00		34 00
			2	22	4	28	6	29 64		
			4	23	2	27	3	17 00		
			1	26	8	34	5	2 86		26 00
Caledonia,	1	1	1	11		11	3			
Perry,	4	2	1	14		14	6	25 00		
			2	23	6	34	3			
Antrim,	2	1	1	19		12	3			141 00
Woodhull,	3	1	1	26		26	3			18 00
Bennington,	5	2	1	33	5	45	6			25 00
			2	27		28	24			280 00
Burns,	6	3	2	9	5		3			
			5	21	11	11	3			100 00
			2	22	1	24	3			
Vienna,	10	4	3	11	3	21	4			100 00
			8	28	2	28	4			
			10	17	1	32	3			200 00
Shiawassee,	6	6	1	26	8	30	5	19 63		300 00
			2	24	5	29	3	26 00		300 00
			3	24	3	32	3	28 11		
			4	30		17	3	10 26		
			5	36		37	6	10 26		
			6	34	7	41	6	10 26		75 00

ST. JOSEPH

Leonidas,	5	3	2	29	6	40	5	7 50		62 00
			4	14		17	2			17 00
			5	42	32	41	2	7 32		35 00
Colos,	8	2	2	29	4	36	3	6 06		34 00
			6	23	4	27	4	6 00		32 00
Burr Oak,	6	4	1	29	7	36	4	7 32		34 00
			2	12	4	22	2			36 00
fraction,			1	23	2	10	2	5 77		8 51
fraction,			5	9	2	11	3	2 74		
Fawn River,	4	4	1	19	2	18	3	2 25		22 74
			2	18		14	3			
			3	33	3	16	3			
			4	5		5	6			
Nottawa,	12	7	1	15	6	44	4			
			2	19	6	28	2	4 03		
			4	25	3	29	2	4 43		
			5	66	8	60	4	9 59		15 00
fraction,			6	16	2	23	4	2 12		75 00
fraction,			1	66	5	56	5			
			10	33	1	36	3			

ST. JOSEPH

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Sherman,	4	4	1	56	7	63	Months.	\$10 00		
			2	58	10	60	4			
			3	62		67	7	13 00		\$10 00
			4	44	2	35	9	6 50		
Park,	5	3	1	27	5	37	3	6 00		40 00
fraction,			2	41	4	45	3	5 40		42 00
			3	7			4	1 20		
Florence,	4	4	1	46	9	49	4	9 95		52 00
			2	45	4	49	7	6 75		
			3	36		46	6	6 50		53 35
			4	36	15	39	6	6 00		52 00
Flowerfield,	3	2	1	59			6	8 00		67 00
			2	29			4	4 60		16 40
Fabius,	1	1	1	35	5	38	3			
Menville,	5	5	1	33	6	39	9	6 10		94 40
			2	46	28	33	5	7 46		
			3	36	5	40	7	9 52		
			4	31	3	39	3	7 00		
			5	19	4	23	5	3 94		
Constantine,	10	6	1	58	6	74	11			105 00
			2	43	6	40	9			56 00
			3	37	5	37	7	18 00		
			4	35	25	29	3	6 00		42 00
			5	21	2	24	3			27 00
fraction,			3	4	1	6	4			7 00

VAN BUREN

Clinch,	5	4	1	16	3	22	3	3 94		
			2	22		15	7	3 94		
			4	21	9	33	7	3 94	10 00	
			5	8	1	9	3			
Decatur,	7	3	2	35	8	35	6	7 12		
			4	36	11	37	3	6 06		
			6	11	2	16	3			27 30
Keeler,	3	2	1	14	5	19	6			
			3	16	2	18	3			56 50
Hamilton,	5	1	4	29	3	28	3			12 00
Antwerp,	6	2	2	40	19	50	3			60 00
			5	17		17	4			
Lafayette,	3	2	1	58	20	78	6	12 05		90 00
			2	14	10	20	4			1 00
Lawrence,	7	2	2	46	12	64	7	5 56		
			4	15	1	10	3	1 90		24 00

WAYNE

Brownstown,	9	3	1	61	18	79	8	11 34		106 00
			2	38	6	36	3	7 18		10 00
			5	33	9	26	6	9 15		20 67
Canton,	14	10	1	90	3	23	3	7 90		27 00
			2	38	5	39	7	10 16		10 00
			3	43	10	53	8	10 18		51 20
			4	35	3	30	5	8 81		14 00
			6	23	2	18	3	5 00		
fraction,			1	36	9	43	5	9 06		20 47
fraction,			2	3	11	63	6	9 67		185 00
fraction,			1	37		52	7	7 25		
fraction,			1	42	50	63	3			
fraction,			1	16		16	3			15 00

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Dearborn,	9	6	2	47	4	33	Months 4			\$35 00
			3	37	3	23	3			11 00
			4	26	5	32	3			27 50
			5	60	5	50	7	\$15 01		94 00
			7	91	72	75	6	20 44		6 00
			9	35	7	38	3			46 00
Detroit,	8	6	2	320	23	197	9			
			3	196	30	54	3			
			4	401	132	205	5	90 00		
			6	237	5	30	4	41 88		60 21
			7	417		131	3	90 42		
Greenfield,	10	6	6	88	70	70	4			70 00
			3	43	3	32	3	8 51		21 00
			4	40	3	38	4	8 26		26 65
			7	43	18	21	4	11 03		
			9	18	3	21	3	7 25		54 00
			10	44	4	33	6	9 14		83 36
Hamtramck,	10	5	1	112	2	25	3	26 00		30 00
			3	119	2	25	3	17 38		
			5	67	2	30	10	13 00		77 00
			7	105		28	4			25 60
			12	47		25	4			
Huron,	6	3	1	26		30	3	7 25		20 75
			2	43	5	42	6	8 14		68 25
			3	38	6	44	4	6 36		84 00
Livonia,	10	8	2	33	6	55	6	8 28		66 00
			3	63	5	68	10	12 30		119 00
			4	86	10	84	6	14 35		62 45
			6	39	9	41	3	5 89		
			7	51	8	59	7	10 04		55 00
			8	72	11		9	16 56		
			9	49	18	49	7	5 15		60 10
			1	8	3	11	3	2 02		4 63
Monguogon,	4	2	1	28	4	22	3	4 65		
			3	20	2	13	6	9 00		
Nankin,	12	9	2	27	10	37	3	7 00		41 00
			3	66	9	74	9	13 45		130 00
			4	31		31	4	6 00		
			6	26	2	27	3	6 80		
			7	17	6	58	3	15 63		27 37
			8	31	3	30	4			29 35
			9	29	15	54	3	6 50		67 00
			1	25	2	27	3			15 00
			1	13	4	17	3	4 00		36 00
Romulus,	6	5	1	45	9	54	4	9 01		63 00
			2	31	3	30	3	6 66		9 00
			2	14		7	3			
			5	26		25	3	6 01		
			1	6		6	3			15 00
Plymouth,	19	18	2	123	18	105	10	19 88	\$15 00	307 50
			3	32		23	3	9 25		
			4	40		48	3	8 66		66 00
			5	41	1	50	4			300 00
			6	53		67	4	13 33		
			7	41	4	45	6	7 63		
			8	32	7	38	3	7 00		26 00
			9	55		53	6			
			10	37	4	44	8	5 32		
			11	67	12	108	9	13 00		124 00
			1	7		36	3			45 50
			1	24	7	37	5	7 00		69 32
			2	39	11	53	6	9 67		125 00

COUNTY—Continued.[illegible]

WAYNE

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Plymouth, frac.			3	16	1	18	Months.			
fraction.			1	26		26	6	\$4 00		\$73 33
fraction.			2	16	2	46	6	8 25		42 15
fraction.			1	15	6	49	3			46 09
fraction.			1	24	8	32	3	6 31		42 15
Redford,	13	11	3	27	3	24	6	4 26		36 06
			4	57	6	35	6	13 48		63 68
			5	39	2	37	3	6 51		34 00
			6	39	5	44	6	19 11		58 00
			7	27	3	25	3	5 61		10 06
			8	37	7	43	7	8 96		2 56
			9	42		36	4	9 88		
			10	31		30	3	5 38		21 00
			12	31	7	36	3	7 16		42 41
			13	21	4	23	6	5 61		36 35
Sumpter,	1	1	7	11	7	45	7	1 64		33 61
Van Buren,	12	11	1	39	6	31	3			6 28
fraction.			2	30	1	39	3			
			5	5		3	3			
			4	62	8	62	5			
			5	48	3	36	6			
			6	34	8	44	4			
fraction,			7	45	7	45	7			33 61
fraction,			1	7		52	7			
fraction,			2	18	5	17	8			
fraction,			11	18		11	3			26 09
fraction.			12	21	10	40	2			5 90

WASHTENAW

Ann Arbor,	16	7	2	23	5	41	3			24 00
fraction,			3	27	7	24	6	7 68		9 25
			6	25	6	38	7	4 94		87 34
			8	44	10	40	4	12 10		
			9	85	6	56	3			
fraction,			15	16	7	35	6	83 00		6 09
			16	76	21	94	11			301 34
Augusta,	11	8	1	48	7	61	8	8 44		65 04
			2	21		8	3	6 50		
			4	23	1	20	3	4 75		16 25
			5	37		36	3	7 64		15 74
			6	18	2	20	3	4 04		
			9	20	4	25	5	6 00		20 00
			10	4	9	15	7	1 71		46 00
			11	18	2	23	3	4 87		23 50
Bridgewater,	8	7	2	29	6	34	3	9 26		125 18
			3	37	2	34	6	7 00		32 00
			4	42	10	40	6	6 04		82 00
			5	26	4	30	7	5 84		42 17
			6	49	10	65	7	9 02		30 92
			7	30	6	36	6	6 04		55 00
			8	45	3	26	3	12 04		5 00
Dexter,	5	5	1	40	5	39	6			74 00
			2	38	2	41	10	15 96		75 04
			3	28	2	29	5	5 82		26 12
			4	15	4	23	5	3 36		
			5	43	11	57	3	7 77		
Freedom,	6	6	1	40		22	4	23 00		6 00
			2	46	10	36	7	20 54		33 63
			3	28	6	19	3	17 22		
			4	47	3	47	2	14 44		25 66

COUNTY—Continued.

For what purposes it was raised.	No. scholars who have attended private schools during year within district.	No. between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. residing in the district.	No. resulting out of the district.	No. children between 5 & 17 belonging to families using other language than English.	No. belonging to families using German language.	No. belonging to families using French language.	Number attending district school.	No. attending school where books in other languages than English are used.	No. adults above age of 17 who can read French.	No. adults above age of 17 who can read German.	No. adults above age of 17 who cannot read English.
Teacher.												
Teacher.												
Teacher.												
Teacher.												
Teacher.												
Teacher.												
Teacher.												
Repairs.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
	20	26	20									
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												

COUNTY.

Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher and buy stove.												
	6			7								
	17	10	5	12	19	3	9	10		6	8	14
Tuition.												
Support school and repairs.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
House and teacher.												
Support school.												
Support school.												
Support school.												
Support school.												
Support school.												
Repairs.												
Support school.												
Tuition.												
Tuition.												
Pay teacher.					26	16		10		37	30	
Pay teacher.					5					7	8	
Pay teacher.												

WASHTENAW

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Freedom,			5	77	8	85	Months.	\$41 00		\$8 00
Lodi,	12	10	6	34	21	65	7	23 33		55 11
			1	23	4	27	6	4 70		
			2	48	5	52	6	11 45		20 00
			3	26	3	28	4			12 00
			4	39	5	37	4	9 03		65 00
			5	65	9	60	7	12 77		84 23
			6	36	2	47	5	8 25		20 75
			7	34	18	62	6	9 15		32 65
			9	7		30	5	1 19		2 00
fraction.			3	19	1	16	6	3 34		
			6	43	5	51	3	9 15	\$19 00	60 00
Libra,	8	6	1	17	5		6			20 00
			2	20		16	4			23 00
			3	28	8		2	6 00		63 00
			4	48	5	46	3	8 00		55 00
			6	31	14	46	3			16 00
			8	41	7	48	7	8 02		64 00
Linton,	7	2	1	49	17	70	4	9 03		60 00
fraction.			7	13			3			
Manchester,	9	6	1	36		27	5	7 63		22 23
			2	29	6	20	8	20 36		183 28
			5	32	2	32	3	4 08		12 13
fraction.			1	6	7	30	8	3 18		20 00
fraction.			2	23	1	25	6	4 62		55 00
fraction.			4	15	5	30	4	6 36		72 00
Northfield,	11	9	1	19	4	15	8	2 62		65 00
			2	10		8	3			23 04
			3	14		12	4	3 00		4 00
			4	25	8	43	6	12 06		53 00
			5	45	3	48	4	9 02		66 00
			6	33	5	45	6	8 08		362 15
			7	33	8	44	7	7 10		6 00
			9	30	9	48	3			50 00
			10	39	3	36	3			10 00
Pinfield,	12	9	2	29	7	46	4	12 28		60 00
fraction.			4	35	11	37	5	6 02		41 05
fraction.			5	43	20	63	11	6 36		
fraction.			6	26	8	60	6	8 19		45 27
fraction.			7	33	2	37	9	5 03		43 05
fraction.			8	29	9	52	4	6 43		
fraction.			9	18		44	3	5 65		
fraction.			10	26	5	31	4	5 05		33 00
fraction.			11	14	3	14	6	1 93		
Scio,	11	6	1	8		6	3	14 81		2 00
			2	32		20	5	20 00		6 00
			3	37	7	32	5	40 47		21 25
			4	44	10	54	6	35 20		
			6	36	8	37	7	26 50		
			7	29	5	30	5	39 45		
			8	41	7	46	6	32 00		20 00
			9	50	10	75	7	73 00		104 00
			11	42	7	60	7	40 00		20 00
fraction.			15	43	7	35	6	53 00		6 00
Superior,	11	9	1	22	5	42	3	8 07		
			3	20	15	50	4	18 23		
			4	30		20	4	6 37		
			5	35	5	39	4	8 79		
			6	23	8	35	2			51 00
			7	26		46	6	8 01		
fraction.			1	15		17	4	9 00		
fraction.			1	13	4	14	5	3 00		

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	No. of scholars who have attended private schools during the year within district.	No. between the ages of 5 and 17.	Number residing in the district.	No. reading out of the district.	No. children between 5 & 17 belonging to families using other lang. than English.	No. belonging to families using German language.	No. belonging to families using French language.	No. attending the district school.	No. attending school where books, in other language than English, are used.	No. of adults above the age of 17 who can read French.	No. of adults above age of 17 who can read German.	No. of adults above age of 17 who cannot read English.
For what purposes it was raised.												
Pay teacher. Tuition,					30	30 30		30			14	26 14
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teaches.												
Buy stove. Tuition.												
Tuition.												
Tuition.												
Tuition.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.	87	57	64	3						9	2	3 1
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teaches.												
Pay teaches.												
Pay teaches.												
Pay teaches.												
Pay teaches.												
Building. Repairs.			24	10								
Teaching. Repairs.												
Pay teacher.												2 2
Pay teacher.	12	12	12	15								1
Stove.	24	18	20	4								
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher and repairs.												
Pay teacher.												
Support school.				0			1				6	y

WASHTENAW

Townships.		Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Superior, frac.		16	14	3	49	49	49	4 1/2	\$9 34		\$33 00
Salem,				1	34	32	37	6	15 00		59 00
				2	58	11	57	7	13 56		60 00
				3	48	14	57	3	11 07		
				4	52	6	50	4	10 80		48 00
				5	32	3	31	6			
				6	30	6	36	5	7 00		31 50
				7	23	4	24	7 1/2			46 00
				1	8	1	49	3	2 03		40 37
				2	16	4	27	7	3 04		54 00
				1	43	9	44	9	14 04		
				1	36	2	49	9	8 58		73 33
				2	30	2	46	6	4 82		
				1	24			3			
				1	7	4	11	4	1 80		148 00
Saline,		10		1	73	44	100	10	14 44		40 00
				2	25	5	50	7	5 23		65 57
				3	53	27	74	8	12 11		23 00
				4	15	4	23	3			57 00
				5	45	6	28	4	8 54		58 00
				7	40	4	38	3	9 02		44 64
				8	35			3	8 36		53 10
				9	60	14	74	8	10 12		
				10	35	4	39	6	10 13		9 00
				13	11	3	14	3	3 04		58 66
Sylvan,		8	3	3	34	8	71	3 1/2	5 25		
				4	36	21	51	3	6 30		57 50
				7	51	6	54	6	10 09		87 00
Sharon,		10	7	1	58	14	72	8 1/2	13 19		
				2	42	4	40	10	7 71		
				3	26	3	32	4	5 18		
				4	38		35	7	6 92		
				7	32	5	20	6	3 75		
				8	21	3	24	3	4 11		12 00
				10	9	1	17	7	2 87		
Webster,		12	7	1	37	4	30	7	5 00		80 00
				2	32	14	30	4	8 00		50 00
				3	36	11	44	3	7 00		82 00
				4	43	5	33	3	7 65		47 00
				7	35	4	39	7	6 37		
				11	26	4	30	3	4 46		
				12	8		8	3			9 00
Ypsilanti,		12	11	1	37	16	63	5			68 28
				2	179		102	9	60 88		88 80
				4	155		100	12	63 26		
				5	41		21	3	6 87		30 00
				9	34	2	37	3	14 13		53 00
				8	40	8	48	6	14 98		34 00
				9	29	7	25	5			
				10	16	14	33	7	4 16		146 00
				11	20	10	50	3	7 40		5 00
				12	19		17	3			20 00
				16	30		36	9	18 00		
York,		15	11	1	61	11	59	8	49 00		42 94
				2	66	14	80	7	44 76		42 47
				3	47	5	29	3 1/2			14 00
				4	68	11	69	6	33 66		
				5	34	3	29	4	27 88		
				1	29	8	37	6	10 50		30 00
				3	21	4		4	3 80		33 00
				4	26	9	23	4	20 28		
				5	17		44	3	11 94		

WASHTENAW

Townships.		Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
Superior, frac.	16	14	3	49		49	49	Months.	\$9 34		
Salem,			1	34	32	37	6		15 00		\$23 00
			2	58	11	57	7		13 56		59 00
			3	48	14	57	3		11 07		60 60
			4	52	6	50	4		10 80		
			5	32	3	31	6				48 00
			6	30	6	36	5	7 00			31 50
			7	23	4	24	7				46 00
fraction,			1	8	1	49	3	2 05			40 37
fraction,			2	16	4	27	7	3 08			54 00
fraction,			1	43	9	44	9	14 04			
fraction,			1	36	2	49	9	8 58			
fraction,			2	30	2	46	6	4 82			73 33
fraction,			1	24			3				
fraction,			1	7	4	11	4	1 80			
Saline,	10		1	73	44	100	10	14 44			148 00
			2	25	5	50	7	5 23			40 00
			3	53	27	74	8	12 11			65 57
			4	15	4	23	3				23 00
			5	45	6	28	4	8 54			57 00
			7	5	4	38	3	9 02			58 00
			8	35			3	8 36			44 64
fraction,			9	60	14	74	8	10 12			53 10
			10	35	4	39	6	10 13			
fraction,			13	11	3	14	3	3 06			9 00
Sylvan,	8	3	3	34	8	71	3	5 23			58 00
			4	31	21	51	3	6 30			
			7	51	6	54	6	10 09			57 50
Sharon,	10	7	1	58	14	72	8	13 19			87 00
			2	42	4	40	10	7 71			
			3	36	3	32	4	5 18			
			4	38		35	7	6 05			
			7	32	5	20	6	3 75			
			8	21	3	24	3	4 11			12 00
fraction,			10	9	1	17	7	2 87			
Webster,	13	7	1	37	4	30	7	5 00			50 00
			2	34	14	30	4	5 60			50 00
			3	36	11	44	3	7 00			50 00
			4	43	8	33	3	7 65			52 00
			7	35	4	39	7	6 37			47 00
			11	26	4	30	3	4 46			
			12	8		8	3				9 00
Ypsiland,	13	11	1	37	10	63	5				68 25
			2	179		162	9	60 82			8

WASHTENAW

Townships.	Whole No. of districts in said township.	No. from which reports have been made.	No. of district.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school in each district.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the board of inspectors.	Amount received for use of district library.	Amount of money raised in the district.
York,	fraction.		6 11	4 19	1 se	5 18	Months. 3 se	\$ 1 70 3 44		\$ 2 00 7 18

SAGINAW

Beginw,	5	2	1	79	65	44		\$100 00
			4	30	30	3		50 00

(B.) RECAPITULATION

Counties.	Whole No. of districts.	No. of districts reported.	No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 17.	No. attending school under 5 and over 17.	Whole number attending school.	Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.	Amount of money received from the inspectors.	For library.
Allegheny,	72	51	1,554	259	1,681	5	\$16 15	\$10 00
Branch,	72	51	1,554	259	1,681	5	265 51	
Berrien,	92	82	792	143	822	4	189 54	
Barry,	11	11	175	34	197	34	81 10	
Cass,	64	54	1,316	199	1,556	4	122 32	10 00
Calhoun,	18	85	2,464	472	3,036	5	603 11	54 30
Clinton,	30	19	254	45	344	42	40 56	10 00
Eaton,	43	22	459	74	566	44	66 21	
Genesee,	44	34	1,022	182	1,183	4	204 11	
HMadale,	83	59	1,323	223	1,816	5	615 34	
Ingham,	37	22	664	90	569	5	61 12	
Ionia,	31	19	271	74	377	5	170 68	
Jackson,	126	90	2,614	621	3,232	5	681 67	26 00
Kent,	25	17	674	64	458	42	78 57	
Kalamazoo,	5	47	1,792	422	1,844	44	2,236 44	
Lapeer,	89	65	890	154	919	44	41 62	
Livingston,	72	72	1,683	172	1,854	4	267 21	
Leawee,	170	144	4,451	949	5,905	5	924 26	
Menroe,	102	57	2,164	344	1,871	44	274 63	24 00
Macomb,	94	76	2,472	323	2,685	5	451 40	
Oakland,	126	177	6,301	1,063	6,444	42	1,762 71	2 00
Otowa,	3	2	83	30	86	54	63 50	
St. Joseph,	67	46	1,466	285	1,810	44	106 00	
St. Clair,	37	46	608	234	815	44	373 50	5 00
Shiawassee,	37	26	444	65	502	4	124 33	
Van Buren,	26	14	392	106	422	5	45 11	10 00
Wayne,	121	104	5,307	894	6,204	4	606 37	15 00
Washtenaw,	123	157	5,630	1,005	6,404	52	1,725 62	10 00
Total,	227	2,073	1,469	47,000	8,757	61,204	\$13,032 60	\$250 00

COUNTY—Continued.

For what purposes it was raised.	No. of scholars who have attended private schools during year within district.	No. between the ages of 5 and 17.	Number residing in the district.	No. residing out of the district.	No. read, can be, when 3 & 17, belonging to families using other lang. than English.	No. belonging to families using German language.	No. belonging to families using French language.	Number attending district school.	No. attending school where books in other languages than English are used.	No. of adults above age of 17, who can read French.	No. of adults above age of 17, who can read German.	No. adults above age of 17, who cannot read English.
Pay teacher.												
Pay teacher.												

COUNTY.

Build house.

BY COUNTIES.

Amount of money raised in the district.	No. scholars who have attended private schools during the year.	Number between the ages of 5 and 17.	Number residing in the district.	Number residing out of the district.	No. churches between 3 & 17 belonging to families using other lang. than English.	Number belonging to families using German language.	Number belonging to families using French language.	Number attending district school.	No. attending school where books in other languages than English are used.	Number of adults above the age of 17 who can read French.	Number of adults above the age of 17 who can read German.	No. adults above age of 17 who cannot read English.
6,604 58	71	40	177	6	16	13	3	201			25	5
2,180 91		177	45	28	6	6		202			21	20
491 47	99	94										
396 63												
2,352 45	98	12	135	85	10							
3,654 00	213	53	206	43	2			197			7	6
464 48												
647 30	40	34										
1,005 94	146	196	142	6				23		1		6
1,591 10	139	139	97	24							3	2
1,383 22	12											5
347 33												
4,074 54	158	165	124	61	7	9		206	25	37	16	14
725 32				6	3						6	8
2,292 31	94	75	95	37	14	5	3			2	4	7
1,104 45	31		64							1		
1,083 37	94	106	60	10	6	9		185		2	3	6
5,001 36	154	95	171	81	15	1		70		3	4	12
2,050 57	176	199	366	76	223	193	106	150	23	30	23	96
2,706 21	151	116	236	24	11	9	7	74			9	5
4,356 92	171	217	261	47	7	5	6	41		1		7
				8		33	6	2		5		
725 86	57	57	42	16				3		4	27	19
898 62	26	19	16	16	60		50	43		2	1	40
1,666 00												
266 46		51	76	6								3
3,564 66	704	632	566	85	306	179	192	164	41	16	66	330
5,336 21	160	133	367	146	66	76	12	129		7	66	67
6,644 11	2,097	2,494	3,619	797	676	476	600	1,006	66	122	200	666

(C.)

Statement of the number of Children between the ages of 5 and 17, as reported by the School Inspectors, on which the apportionment is to be made.

Branch County.

Towns.	Districts.	No. schol's.	Towns.	Districts.	No. schol's
Algansee,	5	128	Matteson,	1	44
Bethel,	2	47	Ovid,	2	80
Batavia,	6	158	Quincy,	5	179
Butler,	3	61	Sherwood,	3	102
Brownson,	5	177	Union,	5	147
Coldwater,	7	271			
Girard,	5	139		51	1,564
Gilead,	2	81			

Berrien County.

Bainbridge,	3	57	New Buffalo,	1	13
Benton,	1	18	Oronoke,	2	52
Berrien,	3	111	St. Joseph,	1	88
Buchanan,	2	54	Wesaw,	1	12
Bertrand,	4	205			
Niles,	4	242		22	852

Cass County.

Newburg,	2	57	Porter,	3	125
Silver Creek,	4	55	Jefferson,	3	152
Volina,	2	83	Calvin,	2	50
Milton,	3	85	Howard,	3	72
La Grange,	4	179	Penn,	1	37
Pokagon,	4	125	Ontwa,	3	183
Mason,	4	108			
Wayne,	3	55		41	1,316

Calhoun County.

Albion,	4	182	Fredonia,	5	81
Athens,	2	43	Le Roy,	5	116
Battle Creek,	5	327	Marshall,	7	312
Burlington,	5	125	Marengo,	7	218
Bedford,	4	42	Penfield,	5	77
Clarendon,	3	117	Sheridan,	5	130
Convis,	4	92	Tekonsha,	3	78
Clarence,	2	21	Newton,	4	71
Homer,	3	126			
Eckford,	6	156		85	2,464
Emmett,	6	150			

Allegan County.

Allegan,	4	143	Plainfield,	4	89
				8	223

Barry County.

Towns.	Districts.	No. schol's.	Towns.	Districts.	No. schol's.
Spalding,	2	53	Thorn Apple,	1	12
Johnstown,	3	25	Yankee Springs,	1	31
Barry,	2	21			
Hastings,	2	34		11	175

Ingham County.

Wheatfield,	3	49	Stockbridge,	3	71
White Oak,	3	55	Onondaga,	3	65
Vevay,	2	39	Aurelius,	3	50
Alaiedon,	4	62	Phelpstown,	1	15
Ingham,	2	57			
Leslie,	4	97		28	560

Ionia County.

Portland,	3	64	Ionia,	2	88
Cass,	2	44			
Boston,	1	25		10	271
Lyons.	2	50			

Jackson County.

Columbia,	10	289	Parma,	4	134
Concord,	3	111	Pulaski,	3	56
East Portage,	3	59	Rives,	4	84
Grass Lake,	9	277	Sandstone,	5	160
Hanover,	5	137	Springport,	3	57
Henrietta,	2	50	Spring Arbor,	6	197
Jackson,	11	623	Tompkins,	1	7
Leoni,	4	119			
Liberty,	8	143		90	2,804
Napoleon,	9	301			

Clinton County.

De Witt,	2	50	Du Plain,	1	33
Eagle,	2	50	Ovid,	1	23
Westphalia,	1	36	Ossowa,	1	17
Riley,	1	21			
Bingham,	1	15		10	250

Ottawa County.

Ottawa,	1	52	Tallmadge,	2	29
				3	81

Hillsdale County.

Allen,	6	95	Pittsford,	6	149
Canaan,	2	42	Reading,	4	104
Camden,	2	23	Scipio,	3	100
Cambria,	1	21	Somerset,	8	193
Fayette,	4	196	Wheatland,	8	235
Litchfield,	7	182			
Moscow,	5	185		56	1,525

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

Kalamazoo County.

Towns.	Districts.	No. schol's.	Towns.	Districts.	No. schol's.
Alamo,	2	56	Prairie Ronde,	3	125
Brady,	5	237	Pavillion,	3	55
Comstock,	4	135	Portage,	5	127
Cooper,	3	83	Richland,	2	80
Charlestown,	7	224	Ross,	4	87
Climax,	4	121	Texas,	3	56
Oakhtemo,	3	105			
Kalamazoo,	6	308		54	1,799

Kent County.

Byron,	2	52	Walker,	2	72
Kent,	3	177	Vergennes,	6	163
Paris,	3	59			
Plainfield,	1	54		17	577

Lenawee County.

Adrian,	12	396	Palmyra,	6	147
Blissfield,	7	191	Rollin,	7	167
Cambridge,	6	145	Raisin,	10	298
Dover,	13	341	Ridgeway,	4	157
Fairfield,	9	233	Rome,	10	353
Franklin,	9	290	Seneca,	7	174
Hudson,	4	99	Tecumseh,	9	530
Medina,	4	111	Woodstock,	6	181
Madison,	10	363			
Macon,	5	182		143	4,436
Ogden,	5	78			

Livingston County.

Marion,	6	102	Iosco,	5	87
Genoa,	6	162	Deerfield,	4	94
Howell,	4	107	Tyrone,	3	84
Hamburg,	5	113	Green Oak,	9	207
Putnam,	4	374	Unadilla,	9	203
Brighton,	6	163	Hartland,	3	103
Osceola,	5	121			
Conway,	1	25		72	1,663
Handy,	3	38			

Lapeer County.

Atlas,	3	113	Lapeer,	3	132
Bristol,	5	178	Marathon,	1	30
Davison,	1	10	Metamora,	2	52
Dryden,	6	193	Richfield,	2	50
Elba,	1	11			
Hadley,	5	94		29	663

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Eaton County.

Towns.	District.	No. schol's.	Towns.	District.	No. schol's.
Bellevue,	1	98	Chester,	2	29
Carmel,	1	7	Vermontville,	1	45
Eaton,	5	78	Kalamo,	2	39
Oneida,	3	52			
Tyler,	7	111		22	459

Genesee County.

Flint,	8	259	Mundy,	7	105
Flushing,	3	106	Vienna,	1	30
Fenton,	4	148			
Grand Blanc,	9	266		36	1,030
Genesee,	4	116			

Macomb County.

Bruce,	10	351	Sterling,	4	93
Ray,	8	276	Orange,	2	27
Warren,	4	81	Armada,	6	188
Macomb,	9	254	Lenox,	2	64
Washington,	10	413	Clinton,	5	197
Richmond,	6	122			
Shelby,	9	412		75	2,476

Monroe County.

Ash,	7	303	Lasalle,	6	368
Bedford,	6	120	Raisinville,	7	172
Dundee,	7	197	Summerfield,	4	134
Erie,	2	74	Whiteford,	3	80
Exeter,	3	52	Milan,	4	62
French Town,	3	148	Monroe,	3	153
Ida,	3	115			
London,	5	87		63	2,105

Oakland County.

Addison,	6	140	Orion,	5	153
Avon,	9	443	Oakland,	7	281
Bloomfield,	10	377	Pontiac,	9	436
Commerce,	8	256	Royal Oak,	6	262
Brandon,	5	122	Rose,	4	95
Groveland,	3	117	Southfield,	6	202
Holley,	3	126	Springfield,	4	135
Oxford,	4	184	Troy,	13	476
Independence,	5	232	Waterford,	6	246
Farmington,	11	450	West Bloomfield,	10	303
Highland,	6	182	White Lake,	5	106
Milford,	8	238			
Lyon,	10	234		175	6,234
Novi,	12	436			

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

St. Clair County.

Towns.	District.	No. schol'rs.	Towns.	District.	No. schol'rs.
Clyde,	2	51	Port Huron,	3	191
Berlin,	4	81	Riley,	1	37
China,	5	144	St. Clair,	3	113
Cottrelville,	4	178			
Clay,	4	105		26	900

Shiawassee County.

Caledonia,	1	26	Burns,	3	57
Pery,	2	25	Vienna,	4	79
Antrim,	1	23	Shiawassee,	6	164
Woodhull,	1	12			
Bennington,	2	59		20	444

St. Joseph County.

Leonidas,	3	85	Florence,	4	151
Colon,	2	52	Flowerfield,	2	79
Burr Oak,	4	73	Fabius,	1	35
Fawn River,	4	75	Mottville,	5	167
Nottawa,	7	230	Constantine,	6	245
Sherman,	4	218			
Park,	3	75		45	1,486

Van Buren County.

Clinch,	4	67	Lafayette,	2	72
Decatur,	3	82	Lawrence,	2	61
Keeler,	1	30			
Hamilton,	1	29		15	398
Antwerp,	2	57			

Wayne County.

Brownstown,	3	132	Nankin,	9	306
Canton,	10	302	Romulus,	5	122
Dearborn,	6	298	Plymouth,	18	679
Detroit,	6	1,659	Redford,	11	351
Greenfield,	6	188	Sumpter,	1	11
Hamtramck,	5	450	Van Buren,	11	317
Huron,	3	109			
Livonia,	8	394		104	5,368
Monguagon,	2	48			

Washtenaw County.

Ann Arbor,	7	296	Scio,	10	394
Augusta,	8	189	Superior,	9	353
Bridgewater,	7	267	Salem,	14	441
Dexter,	5	173	Saline,	10	392
Freedom,	6	272	Sylvan,	3	121
Lodi,	10	316	Sharon,	7	236
Lima,	6	198	Webster,	7	217
Linden,	2	61	Ypsilanti,	11	392

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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Washtenaw County—Continued.

Town.	District.	No. scholars.	Town.	District.	No. scholars.
Manchester,	6	208	York,	11	382
Northfield,	9	251			
Pittsfield,	9	298		157	5,650

Saginaw County.

Saginaw,	2	109
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(D.)

Books used in the District Schools—Reading Books.

The English reader is used in	593 districts.	New York reader,	6 districts.
New testament,	208 do	Murray's reader,	6 do
Juvenile reader,	125 do	Popular lessons,	1 do
Rhetorical reader,	44 do	First, second and third class reader,	2 do
First class book,	24 do	Union series,	1 do
Young reader,	25 do	Columbian orator,	1 do
Easy lessons,	22 do	American first selections,	1 do
Historical reader,	19 do	High school reader,	1 do
American reader,	16 do	Irwin's Columbus,	1 do
Child's guide,	16 do	Sequel to English,	1 do
Eclectic series,	14 do	Parley's travels,	2 do
New England reader,	11 do	Reader's manual,	1 do
American manual,	12 do	Mrs. Sigourney's letters,	1 do
National reader,	9 do	Jack Halyard,	8 do
American preceptor,	7 do		

Spelling Books.

Webster's elementary is used in	682 districts.	Town's,	20 districts.
Cobb's,	78 do	Sanders,	15 do
		American,	11 do

Dictionaries.

Webster's in	16 districts.	Walker's in	5 districts.
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Grammars.

Kirkham's in	356 districts.	Brown's in	19 districts.
Smith's,	105 do	Greenleaf's,	17 do
Murray's,	52 do		

Arithmetics.

Daboll in	366 districts.	Ruger in	3 districts.
Smith,	159 do	Willea,	1 do
Adams,	157 do	Brown,	1 do
Colburn,	57 do	Thompson,	1 do
Ostrander,	20 do	Webster,	1 do
Davis,	14 do	Ray,	1 do
Cobb,	11 do	Gibbon,	1 do
Pike,	11 do		

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Geographies.

Olney in	357 districts.	Huntingdon in	9 districts.
Smith,	119 do	Goodrich,	7 do
Parley,	92 do	Village,	2 do
Woodbridge,	59 do	Morse,	1 do
Malte Brun,	17 do	Mitchell,	1 do

Histories.

Hale's U. States in	133 districts.	Child's first history,	3 districts
Goodrich's U. S.,	6 do	Whelpley's compend,	2 do
First, second and third books of history,	4 do		

All others.

Comstock's philosophy,	22 dist's.	Comstock's astronomy,	7 districts.
Blake's philosophy,	1 do	First lessons in political economy,	1 do
Comstock's chemistry,	7 do		
104 districts report "all kinds of books."		196 report "grammars."	
175 report "geographies" gene- rally, not specifying the authors.		128 report "histories."	
179 report "arithmetics."		4 report "algebra."	
143 report "spelling books."		4 report "surveying."	
		12 report "philosophy."	
		1 reports "navigation."	

(E.)

School Lands sold since last Report, and up to December 1, 1841.

Date.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Price.	Amount.
March 8, 1841.	north east quarter of south east quarter		1 n	10 e	40	\$9 00	\$320 00
	south east quarter of south east quarter		1	10	40	8 00	320 00
June 5,	south west quarter of south west quarter		3	12	40	8 00	320 00
	north west quarter of south west quarter		2 s	9	40	8 00	320 00
Aug. 10,	north east quarter of south west quarter		3	6	40	6 00	240 00
	east half s e qr and west half n e qr		3	4	160	5 25	840 00
	north east quarter of south east quarter		2	7	40	5 00	200 00
	west half of south west quarter		4	5	80	5 00	400 00
	south west quarter of north east quarter		1	3	40	5 00	200 00
12,	south west quarter of north west quarter		2	2	40	5 00	200 00
	south east quarter of south east quarter		1	1 w	40	5 00	200 00
30,	north west quarter of north east quarter		3	2	40	5 00	200 00
14,	south west quarter of north east quarter		3	5	40	5 00	200 00
23,	west half of south east quarter		6	16	80	5 00	400 00
	east half of south east fractional quarter		5	15	55	5 00	275 00
25,	south west quarter of north east quarter		7	11	40	5 00	200 00
	west half of south east quarter		7	11	80	5 75	460 00
	south east quarter of south west quarter		7	11	40	5 00	200 00
	north east quarter of south east quarter		7	11	40	5 75	230 00
	south east quarter of south east quarter		7	11	40	5 55	220 00
25,	north east quarter of south west quarter		7	11	40	5 00	200 00
	south east quarter of south east quarter		8	12	40	5 00	200 00

School Lands sold since last Report, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Price.	Amount.
Aug. 25, 1841.	north east qr of s e qr and north west qr of n w qr		8 s	12 w	80	\$5 00	\$400 00
	east half of north west quarter		8	12	80	5 00	400 00
27,	north west quarter of north east quarter		8	10	40	5 00	200 00
	east half of north west quarter		8	5	80	5 00	400 00
	east half of north west quarter		8	7	80	5 00	400 00
	west half of south west quarter		8	7	80	5 00	400 00
30,	south east quarter		7	1	160	5 00	800 00
	south half of south west quarter		6	1	80	5 00	400 00
	north west quarter of south east quarter		6	1	40	5 00	200 00
	west half of north west quarter		6	1	80	5 00	400 00
	east half of north east quarter		6	1	80	5 00	400 00
	west half of s e qr and e half of e hf of s w qr		5	2	120	5 00	600 00
	north half of south west quarter	16	6	1	80	5 00	400 00
	south half of north west quarter	16	6	4	80	5 00	400 00
	north west quarter of north east quarter	16	6	1	40	5 00	200 00
	north east quarter of north east quarter	16	6	1	40	5 00	200 00
	north east quarter of north east quarter		7	1	40	5 00	200 00
	east half of south east quarter	16	5	4	80	5 00	400 00
	west half of south west quarter		1	2	80	5 00	400 00
	west half of south east quarter	16	6	1 e	80	5 00	400 00
	east half of south east quarter		4	1	80	5 00	400 00
	south west quarter of south west quarter		4	1	40	5 00	200 00
	north west quarter of north west quarter		4	2	40	5 00	200 00
Sept'r 1,	west half of north west quarter		5	3	80	5 00	400 00

3,	north west quarter of north west quarter	8	2	40	5 00	200 00
	north west quarter of north east quarter	8	3	40	5 00	200 00
	west half of north west quarter	8	3	80	5 00	400 00
	west half of south west quarter	8	3	80	5 00	400 00
	south west quarter of south west quarter	8	3	40	5 00	200 00
	south east quarter fraction	6	9	5 95-100	5 00	29 75
	south east fr s and east of River Raisin,	6	7	19 25-100	5 25	101 06
6,	east half of north east quarter	6	6	80	5 00	400 00
	west half of south east quarter	1	10	80	5 00	400 00
	north east quarter of north east quarter	1	10	40	5 00	200 00
	south east quarter of north east quarter	1	10	40	5 00	200 00
	east half of south west quarter	4	10	80	5 00	400 00
	south west quarter of south east quarter	4	10	40	5 00	200 00
8,	east half of north east quarter	7	15	80	5 00	400 00
11,	east half of south west quarter	4 w	13	80	5 00	400 00
	west half of south west quarter	4	13	80	5 00	400 00
	west hf n w qr and s ½ of n w qr and w qr of s w qr	3	12	160	5 00	800 00
14,	north east quarter of north east quarter	8 s	3	40	5 00	200 00
	west half of north east quarter	1 n	7	80	5 00	400 00
	east half of south east quarter	1	7	80	5 00	400 00
	west half of south west quarter	1	10	80	6 25	500 00
	west half of south east quarter	1	10	80	5 75	460 00
	north half of north east quarter	4	10	80	5 00	400 00
	east half of north west quarter	2	10	80	7 75	620 00
	south west quarter of north west quarter	4	10	40	5 00	200 00
	south west quarter of south east quarter	3	7	40	5 00	200 00
	south west quarter of north east quarter	1	10	40	6 25	250 00
	east half of north west quarter	1	10	80	5 25	420 00

School Lands sold since last Report, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Price.	Total.
Sept'r 14, 1841.	west half of north west quarter	16	1 n	10 e	80	\$5 00	400 00
	south east quarter of south east quarter		4	8	40	5 00	200 00
	north east quarter of south east quarter		2	7	40	5 00	200 00
	west half of north west quarter		2	10	80	7 75	620 00
	south west quarter of south east quarter		4	11	40	5 00	200 00
	south east quarter of south east quarter		3	9	40	5 00	200 00
	north west quarter of north east quarter		1	3	40	5 00	200 00
	north half of north east quarter of north east qr		1	3	20	5 00	100 00
	north east quarter of s e qr and s e qr of n e qr		3	6	80	5 00	400 00
	south half of south west half of north east quarter		3	6	20	5 00	100 00
	south east quarter of north east quarter		1	4	40	5 00	200 00
	north e qr of n w qr and n hf of s e qr of n w qr		2	4	60	5 00	300 00
	north east quarter of north east quarter		2	6	40	5 00	200 00
	west half of north west quarter of north east qr		1	4	20	5 00	100 00
	north west quarter of south east quarter		2	6	40	5 50	220 00
	north west quarter of south west quarter		2	1 w	40	5 00	200 00
	south west quarter of south west quarter		2	1	40	5 00	200 00
	west half of north east quarter		7	1	80	5 00	400 00
	west half of north west quarter		1	11 e	80	5 00	400 00
	north west quarter of north west quarter		1	4	40	5 00	200 00
	south west quarter of north west quarter		1	4	40	5 00	200 00
	south west half of south east quarter		1 s	9	40	5 00	200 00
	south east quarter of north east quarter		8	3	40	5 00	200 00
	east half of south west quarter		7	1	80	5 00	400 00

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29,	south west quarter of south east quarter	16	6	1 w	40	5 00	200 00
30,	east half of south east quarter	16	6	6 e	80	5 00	400 00
	east half of south east quarter	16	6	1	80	5 00	400 00
Oct'r 1,	south east quarter of north east quarter	16	2	7	40	5 00	200 00
2,	south west quarter of north west quarter	16	5 w	13	40	5 00	200 00
	east half of north west quarter	16	3 s	5	80	5 00	400 00
	north west quarter of south west quarter	16	3	5	40	5 00	200 00
	north east quarter of north west quarter	16	2	7	40	5 00	200 00
	south east half of north west quarter	16	2	7	40	5 00	200 00
4,	west half of south west quarter	16	5 w	10	80	5 00	400 00
	east half of south west quarter	16	5	10	80	5 00	400 00
	west half of south east quarter	16	5	10	80	5 00	400 00
5,	south half of south east quarter	16	2	6	80	5 00	400 00
	north east quarter of south east quarter	16	2	6	40	5 00	200 00
	south east quarter of north east quarter	16	1	7	40	5 00	200 00
6,	north half of north west quarter	16	6 s	3	80	5 00	400 00
7,	east half of south east quarter	16	4 n	2 w	80	5 00	400 00
	north west quarter	16	3	11 e	160	5 00	800 00
11,	east half of north west quarter	16	1	11	80	5 00	400 00
12,	south west quarter of north east quarter	16	2 s	7 e	40	5 00	200 00
13,	north west quarter of north west quarter	16	5 n	13	40	5 00	200 00
	east half of south west quarter	16	5	13	80	5 00	400 00
	west half of south east quarter	16	1	11	80	5 00	400 00
	south east quarter of south west quarter	16	2 s	2	40	5 00	200 00
	south west quarter of south east quarter	16	2	2	40	5 00	200 00
	south w qr of n e qr and s e qr of s e qr and n w } qr of s e qr	16	2	2	120	5 00	600 00
	north half of south west quarter	16	2	2	80	5 00	400 00

School Lands sold since last Report, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Price.	Amount.
Oct'r 13, 1841.	south east quarter of south west quarter		7 s	5	40	\$5 00	\$200 00
	north west quarter of south west quarter		2	9 w	40	5 00	200 00
	south east quarter of south east quarter		4 n	10 e	40	5 00	200 00
21,	south east quarter		3 s	13 w	160	5 00	800 00
	east half of north east quarter		3	13	80	5 00	400 00
	west half of south east quarter		3	5 e	80	5 00	400 00
22,	south east quarter of north east quarter		7	1 w	40	5 00	200 00
	west half of north west quarter		5 w	10 e	80	5 00	400 00
23,	south east quarter of north west quarter		2 s	2	40	5 00	200 00
25,	east half of north east quarter		1 n	11	80	5 00	400 00
26,	north east quarter of north west quarter		6 s	2 e	40	5 00	200 00
	north east quarter of north east quarter		2 s	7 e	40	5 00	200 00
	south west quarter of north east quarter		3	2 w	40	5 00	200 00
	east half of south west quarter		3	5 e	80	5 00	400 00
27,	west half of north west quarter		6	2	80	5 00	400 00
Nov'r 1,	north west quarter of north west quarter		7	1	40	5 00	200 00
	north west quarter of south east quarter		3 n	7	40	5 00	200 00
2,	east half of north east quarter		4	13	80	5 00	400 00
3,	south east quarter of south east quarter		3	12	40	5 00	200 00
	east half of north east quarter and n e qr of s e qr		5	10	120	5 00	600 00
4,	north west quarter of north east quarter		8 s	1	40	5 00	200 00
5,	west half of south west quarter		5 n	13	80	5 00	400 00
	north east quarter of north west quarter		1 s	3	40	5 00	200 00
6,	west half of south west quarter		6	1 n	80	5 00	400 00

9,	north west quarter of south east quarter	2	7 e	40	5 00	200 00
10,	south west quarter of south west quarter	4	3 n	40	5 00	200 00
11,	east half of north east quarter	6	1 e	80	5 00	400 00
	north west quarter of north east quarter	6	2	40	5 00	200 00
	north west qr of n w qr and east half of n w qr	4 n	11	120	5 00	600 00
	north west quarter of north east quarter	8 s	12 w	40	5 00	200 00
	north east quarter of north west quarter	5	2 e	40	5 00	200 00
	south west quarter of north west quarter	2	9	40	5 00	200 00
	south west quarter of north west quarter	7	1	40	5 00	200 00
15,	north east quarter	5	4 w	160	5 00	800 00
	north east quarter of north west quarter	5 n	10 e	40	5 00	200 00
17,	south east quarter of north west quarter	5	10	40	5 00	200 00
19,	south west quarter of south east quarter	7 s	2	40	5 00	200 00
23,	south west quarter of south west quarter	5 n	9 e	40	5 00	200 00
	east half of south east quarter	16	8	80	5 00	400 00
	north east quarter of south west quarter	2 s	7	40	5 00	200 00
	north w qr of s e qr and s e qr of s w qr and e } hf of s w qr of s w qr	7	2	100	5 00	500 00
24,	west half of south west quarter of s w qr	7	2	20	5 00	100 00
	east half of south west quarter and e hf of n w qr	4	3	160	5 00	800 00
	south west quarter of north west quarter	6	3	40	5 00	200 00

School Lands forfeited and re-sold since last Report, and up to December 1, 1841.

Sept. 17, 1840.	lot seven of south-east quarter	16	6 s	6 w	5	95 00	475 00
Dec. 11.	west half of north-west quarter	16	6	1 e	80	8 00	640 00
23.	east half of lot thirteen of south-west quarter	16	6	6 w	250-100	108 00	270 00
24.	south-west quarter of south-west quarter	16	5	8	40	8 00	320 00
Feb. 16, 1841.	south half of south-west quarter	16	5	3 e	80	8 00	640 00

School Lands forfeited and re-sold since last Report, and up to December 1, 1841—Continued.

Date.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Price.	Amount.
Mar. 16.	west half of south-west quarter	16	5 s	4 e	80	\$10 50	840 00
27.	south-west quarter of north-east quarter	16	8	9 w	40	15 50	620 00
April 8.	north-east quarter of south-east quarter	16	3	6	40	9 00	360 00
Aug. 10.	south-east quarter of south-east quarter	16	1	7 e	40 50-100	5 00	200 00
	north half of south-east quarter	16	2	3	80	5 00	400 00
	east half of south-west quarter	16	2	3	80	5 00	400 00
	south of middle road on south-west quarter	5	3	7	42	5 25	221 00
	north and east of Huron river on north-east qr	5	3	7	60 35-100	5 37	324 38
	south-east quarter of south-east quarter	5	3	6	40	7 25	290 00
	south-west quarter of south-east quarter	5	2 s	7	40	5 00	200 00
12,	north-east quarter of south-east quarter	5	3	2 w	40	5 00	200 00
	south-east quarter of south-east quarter	5	3	2	40	5 00	200 00
	north-west quarter of south-east quarter	5	3	2	40	5 00	200 00
14,	north half of south-west quarter	5	3	2	40	5 00	200 00
17,	north half of north-east quarter	5	2	5	80	5 00	400 00
	east half of north-west quarter	5	2	9	80	7 00	560 00
	west half of north-west quarter	5	2	9	80	10 75	860 00
	east half of north-west quarter	5	2	9	80	5 25	420 00
	east half of north-east quarter	5	2	9	80	5 00	400 00
	east half of south-east quarter	5	3	11	80	5 00	400 00
	lot X	5	3	11	1 31-100		79 00
	W	5	2	11	1 97-100		153 00
	V	5	2	11	1 97-100		201 00
	J	5	2	11	1 97-100		115 00

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lot M	5	2 s	11 w	1 97-100	9 00	182 00
lot number thirty-five	5	2	11	40	9 00	360 00
thirty-four	5	2	11	37 30-100	6 00	223 80
twenty-one	5	2	11	10	15 00	150 00
eighteen	5	2	11	8	17 00	136 00
seventeen	5	2	11	6 80-100	20 00	136 00
twenty-five	5	2	11	9	20 00	180 00
nineteen	16	2	11	8	15 00	120 00
twenty-six		5	11	9	20 00	180 00
twenty-seven		2	11	9	16 00	144 00
forty		2	11	17 30-100	12 00	213 60
thirty-eight		2	11	17	7 00	119 00
thirty-nine		2	11	5 20-100	5 00	26 00
twenty-eight		2	11	25 30-100	22 00	556 60
lot C		2	11	97-100		90 00
east half of number twenty		2	11	10	15 00	150 00
west half of number twenty		2	11	10	15 00	150 00
number sixteen		2	11	4 25-100	32 50	138 13
west half of number twenty-nine		2	11	42 71-100	18 00	769 78
east half of south-west quarter		4	11	80	10 00	800 00
south-east quarter of south-east quarter		4	11	40	10 00	400 00
west half of lot number twenty-one		4	11	10	15 00	150 00
south-west quarter of south-west quarter		7	11	40	5 00	200 00
east half of north-east quarter		6	3	80	5 00	400 00
east half of south-west quarter		6	3 e	80	6 00	480 00

25,
30,
Sept. 1,

University Lands sold since last Report, and up to December 1, 1841.

Date.	Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Price.	Amount.
Dec. 22, 1840.	block number twenty-one of north-west quarter thirteen and fourteen	7	2 s	7 w	24 25-100	\$50 00	\$70 00
14,	north-east quarter of south-west quarter	7	2	7	5	250 00	250 00
Aug. 20, 1841.	lot number forty-five	26	7	18	40	15 00	600 00
	lot number forty-five	26	4	19	5	21 00	105 00
	forty-one and forty-two	26			10	15 00	150 00
	fifty-two				5	20 00	100 00
	fifty-three				5	22 00	110 00
	thirty-nine				5	15 00	75 00
	two and fifteen				10	15 00	150 00
	twenty-two				5	15 00	75 00
	four				5	35 00	175 00
	twenty-seven				5	15 00	75 00
	twenty-one				5	35 00	175 00
	sixty				5	21 00	105 00
	six				5	25 00	125 00
	thirteen				5	51 50	257 50
	forty-four				5	17 00	85 00
	seventy				10	15 00	150 00
	thirty-seven				5	22 50	112 50
	fifty-nine				5	15 00	75 00
	sixty-one				5	15 00	75 00
	twenty-six				5	16 00	80 00
	forty-three				5	15 00	75 00

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	27, Oct'r 1,	forty-six, seventy-seven fifty-one seventy-two south w qr. appraised by commissioners of 1840, lots number 24, 25, 26 and 27, south east quarter of north east quarter south west quarter of north east quarter north east quarter of south east quarter lots number 21, 22, 23 and 28,	17 24 24 8 4 4 4 6 18 19 19 19 19 5 88-100 5 10 160 879-100 40 40 40 7 68-100 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 8 00 15 00

(F.—No. 1.)

Aggregate sales from the commencement, July 7, 1837, to December 1, 1841—University.

Year.	Number of acres sold.	Whole amount sold for.	Average price per acre.
1837.	6,492 92	\$149,140 51	\$22 97
1838.	507 72	10,304 40	20 29
1839.	181 75	3,872 00	21 30
1840.	4,786 72	30,457 95	6 36
1841.	615 92	9,696 90	16 18
	12,585 03	\$203,471 76	\$17 42

The whole number of acres of university lands forfeited and re-sold, is 172 2-100, amounting to \$3,286 65.

Primary School.

Year.	Number of acres sold.	Whole amount sold for.	Average price per acre.
1837.	33,973 60	\$412,341 91	\$12 13½
1838.	7,942 00	64,256 00	8 08
1839.	7,438 03	64,450 12	8 66½
1840.	1,537 14	14,047 00	9 13½
1841.	11,988 07	66,043 10	5 50
	62,878 84	\$621,138 13	\$8 70 2-5

The whole number of acres of school lands forfeited and re-sold, is 2,569 32-100, amounting to \$26,452 59.

(2.)
Aggregate Receipts, on Contracts, of Principal and Interest.

Year.	UNIVERSITY.		PRIMARY SCHOOL.		Total both funds.
	Amount principal received.	Amount interest received.	Amount principal.	Amount interest.	
1837.	\$14,922 05	.	\$41,914 51		\$56,836 56
1838.	14,635 40	\$8,920 23	27,623 24	\$18,778 25	70,157 14
1839.	1,089 85	2,433 63	13,837 28	16,052 65	33,410 44
1840.	5,380 64	2,142 50	3,526 22	6,699 50	17,748 86
1841.	1,015 28	248 50	11,598 74	5,703 63	18,586 15
	<u>\$37,043 22</u>	<u>\$13,744 86</u>	<u>\$98,696 99</u>	<u>\$47,234 03</u>	<u>\$196,719 15</u>
Amount received of former trustees, principal,					\$5,000 00
Amount received of former trustees, interest,					434 71
Amount received on loans of university fund to counties,					5,595 48
Amount received on loans of university fund to individuals,					350 00
Amount received on loans of primary school fund to counties,					11,076 94
Amount received on loans of primary school fund to individuals,					1,287 85
Total receipts* to December 1, 1841,					<u>\$220,463 63</u>

*The amount due on notes for use of lands is \$4,683 59, mostly in small amounts.

(3.)
Loans of the Funds to Counties and Individuals—To Counties.

Counties.	Date of bond.	By whom given.	Amount loaned.	Time to run.	Am't of interest paid.	Interest due first March, 1842.
Calhoun,	August 5, 1837,	Supervisors,	\$12,000 00	Ten years,	\$3,168 18	\$1,050 00
do	October 6, 1838,	do	3,000 00	Ten years,		
Kalamazoo,	July 12, 1837,	do	6,400 00	Ten years,	1,632 34	1,448 00
Jackson,	July 15, 1837,	do	10,000 00	Ten years,	3,402 26	1,050 00
do	January 1, 1838,	do	5,000 00	Ten years,		
Berrien,	July 19, 1837,	Agents of county,	3,000 00	Ten years,	1,599 61	885 39
do	June 19, 1838,	Supervisors,	7,000 00	Ten years,		
Lenawee,	September 12, 1837,	do	10,000 00	Ten years,	2,735 87	910 00
do	October 31, 1838,	do	3,000 00	Ten years,		
Monroe,	September, 1837,	do	10,000 00	Ten years,	2,311 84	700 00
Kent,	March 1, 1838,	do	5,000 00	Ten years,	789 85	260 15
Saginaw,	July 2, 1838,	do bond, assigned by Saginaw county bank, Supervisor,	10,000 00	Ten years,	64 80	2,210 20
Washtenaw,	April 17, 1838,	do	8,000 00	Ten years,	1,260 00	560 00
Genesee,	June 28, 1838,	do	5,000 00	Ten years,	797 50	350 00
Whole amount of university fund loaned to counties,						\$31,000 00
do	do	primary school fund loaned to counties,				66,400 00
do	do	interest paid,				17,752 25
do	do	unpaid, as calculated to 1st March, 1842,				9,423 74

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To individuals, on Bond and Mortgage.

Date of bond.	Amount loaned.	Time to run.	Interest paid.	Interest due 1st March, 1841.
August 7, 1837,	\$2,500 00	Five years,	\$350 00	\$512 24
December 1. 1840,	725 00	Five years,		
March 11, 1841,	900 00	Five years,		63 00
October 1, 1839,	925 00	Five years,	64 75	86 33
October 1, 1839,	4,025 00	Five years,	840 00	680 11
October 1, 1839,	1,050 00	Five years,	73 50	96 00
August 6, 1841,	500 00	Five years,		19 85
April 7, 1841,	8,000 00	Ten years,		503 20
April 26, 1841,	200 00	Six years,		10 70
September 22, 1841.	100 00	Five years,		3 00

Whole amount of university fund loaned to individuals, \$2,500 00

Whole amount of primary school fund loaned to individuals, 16,425 00

Whole amount of interest paid, 1,328 25

Whole amount unpaid, as calculated to 1st March, 1842, 1,976 43

Add three years' interest on a bond for \$600, the principal but not interest being paid, 126 00

(4.)

Aggregate apportionments to counties for schools.

Counties.	For 1838.	For 1839.	For 1840.
Monroe,	\$1,340 80	\$778 80	\$502 00
Lenawee,	1,712 00	1,877 20	1,022 75
Saginaw,	80 64	64 80	52 00
Kent,		177 60	139 25
Genesee,	350 08	299 20	252 25
Allegan,	139 52	95 60	76 80
Eaton,	110 08	148 00	53 50
Barry,		85 20	44 50
Calhoun,	1,111 04	949 20	724 70
Clinton,		78 40	63 25
Branch,	508 80	424 80	415 80
Hillsdale,	623 36	367 60	378 50
Berrien,	382 08	354 40	236 00
Kalamazoo,	845 44	586 40	350 75
Ionia,	122 24	103 60	70 25
Ingham,	107 52	141 60	128 50
Mackinac,		61 60	51 00
Ottawa,	29 44		15 50
Cass,	608 00	478 80	353 25
Jackson,	1,233 92	1,028 80	771 00
Livingston,	684 80	636 80	475 00
Lapeer,	195 84	278 40	236 50
Macomb,	1,185 28	1,049 60	664 75
St. Clair,	565 28	372 06	189 75
Shiawassee,	86 40	69 60	107 00
Van Buren,	159 36	149 60	122 50
Wayne,	3,576 22	2,600 80	1,654 35
Washtenaw,	3,006 72	2,296 80	1,484 92
Oakland,	2,768 00	2,311 60	1,676 00
St. Joseph,	519 04	694 00	403 00
	<hr/> \$22,051 90	<hr/> \$18,360 66	<hr/> \$12,713 32

Whole amount appropriated for 1838,	\$22,051 90
do do 1839,	18,360 66
do do 1840,	12,713 32

Add amount for Penn township the last year, by special act,	526 00
Total,	<hr/> \$53,651 88

(5.)

Aggregate payments to the University.

For 1837,	\$454 71
For 1838, paid January 5, 1839,	9,171 42
For 1839, paid January 6, 1840,	6,402 91
For 1840, paid March, 1841,	2,263 61
	<hr/>
	<u>\$18,292 65</u>

(6.)

Aggregate disbursements, including expenses of office, losses by agents, uncurrent funds, &c.

For 1837,	\$2,379 13
For 1838,	1,623 40
For 1839,	1,314 28
For 1840,	2,574 82
For 1841,	1,254 50
In the hands of Beeson, agent for 1838-9,*	1,777 72
Uncurrent funds,	957 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$11,880 94</u>

* Judgment has been obtained against B. for this amount, and execution issued.

(G.)

Report of the Board of Regents.*To the Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

SIR—The undersigned, in pursuance of a resolution of the board of regents of the university of Michigan, passed on the 27th of November ult., and, on their behalf, present to you their fourth annual report.

The attention of the board, which, in their last report, it was stated had been successfully directed to the branches, and to the diffusion, through them, of the means of much higher instruction than could be had in primary schools and private academies, had also been

sedulously bestowed on the necessary means and preparation for the organization of a faculty, and the opening of the university. The views by which the board were influenced in relation to the branches, the success attending them, and the measures adopted for the procurement of a library, a mineralogical cabinet, and specimens in botany and zoology, for the erection of professors' houses and the main building, and for the inclosure of the college grounds at Ann Arbor, have already been detailed.

During the past year, the main edifice has been completed ; a cistern sufficiently large to furnish at all times an abundant supply of water in case of fire, and other conveniences for the occupancy of the buildings, have been added, and the whole finished in the most workman-like manner.

The cabinet of natural history and the library, which had been temporarily placed in one of the professor's houses, have been transferred, each, to one of the large rooms in the main building appropriated to their use, so that the benefits of the library may be had, under the care of the librarian, agreeably to the rules which have been adopted by the board, and where the mineralogical cabinet has been opened, and will be arranged under the direction of Doctor D. HOUGHTON, *Professor of mineralogy, geology and chemistry*, whose services, in this and other general interests, as a member of the faculty, have been of great value ; although, in consequence of the classes not yet being sufficiently advanced, he has not been required to deliver lectures, or any instruction to them, in his department, and has therefore declined any salary from the board, but generously rendered his services for the benefit of the institution. To the library there have been added, during the past year, the *bound volumes* of the public documents of this state and of the United States, together with *Conversations Lexicon*, in German, 13 8vo volumes, by Doctor CHARLES W. BORUP, of La Pointe, Lake Superior, and some *six volumes of Spanish and German mineralogical works*, by Baron LIEDERER, late Austrian Consul at New York. The mineralogical cabinet has been increased by the addition of a small box of specimens from Baron LIEDERER, and very considerably by specimens collected during the current year, by the gentlemen engaged in the geological survey of this state. The cabinet of minerals, purchased

in 1837 from Baron LIEDERER, for the sum of \$4,000, and lately opened by Dr. D. HOUGHTON, who is now occupied in arranging them in cases according to their scientific classification, proves to be a very rich and valuable collection. It contains as we are informed by him, almost every known mineral, with the greater portion of the varieties, and may be fairly estimated to equal, if not to exceed, any collection of foreign minerals in the United States, being a much richer cabinet than that of Yale, which originally cost \$20,000, and has since been greatly increased. In addition to this, the entire cabinet of the university comprehends a very extensive collection of rock specimens, fossils, American minerals, together with a zoological collection of great value, altogether forming greater facilities and inducements for study in natural history, than can be had in any institution in this country.

At an early period after the commencement of the last year, it was foreseen that, by the necessary expenses incurred in the erection of buildings, in the procurement of library and cabinet, and in the support of seven different branches of the style and character which have heretofore been reported, the sum of \$100,000, obtained on loan by means of the state bonds, and put into the hands of the board, to enable them to commence operations as early as possible, by anticipating the moneys that would become due on the actual sales of university lands, would be so far expended as to embarrass the further operations of the board, unless there should be a greater amount of interest and instalments paid in by purchasers, than, from the experience of one or two preceding years, it was feared would be realized during the coming. The reduction of the minimum price of lands, and the measures for the relief of purchasers, adopted by the legislatures of 1840 and '41, it was believed by the board, would have an effect contrary to that which they intended by it, and cause, as has actually been the case, much less money to be received, during the coming year, instead of replenishing the means of the board. To continue the branches upon the system originally established, and to organize the main institution therefore, it was foreseen, would be impracticable, without further resources than those at the command of the board, at least, it could not be continued for more than a year or eighteen months at furthest, if attempted. The value of the

branches was felt to be great, and the importance of opening the main institution still greater, inasmuch as the interests of education called for it, and all the necessary buildings and preparations had been completed. The idea was conceived that, possibly, now since the branches had been established and in successful operation, a change might be made in the system, which would subject the board to less expense, continue to foster the branches, and afford means to justify the opening of the university. Accordingly, a change was resolved upon, and instead of the board's undertaking to support the branches by paying the principals and teachers salaries, and receiving the avails of tuition, it was determined that, from and after the 19th of August, there should be the sum of only \$500 appropriated to each branch, the principal to be allowed to appropriate the proceeds of tuition to his own use, and to be at the sole expense of employing and paying his necessary assistants, as well as meeting all expenses for repairing buildings. This reduction of expenses, it was believed, would enable the board to sustain the branches, and to open the main institution. The effect of the change, in so far as concerns the branches, has been the cessation of three, viz: those of Pontiac, Monroe and Niles. The remainder continue to flourish and extend their advantages to the places where they are situated. This change, moreover, has enabled the board to organize a faculty, and open the main institution.

It was believed, that the number of students who might offer, while they were sufficiently numerous to require some measures to enable them to obtain collegiate advantages in their own state, would, nevertheless, not be sufficient to justify the appointment of a full faculty. Should none offer but for the Freshman and Sophomore, the two inferior classes, it would not be necessary to have a full faculty. Two professors, one for the languages, and the other for mathematics, who might be competent to conduct the students of such classes, in their collateral studies, would be adequate to all the necessary duties; and thus save the board from the expense of the salaries of a chancellor and other professors, whose services, in the business of instruction, would not be required till the classes were more advanced. The expense, for the support of a full faculty, would be so disproportionate to the limited number of students, as to make many

feel, that the expenditure would be altogether too great, and thus excite jealousies against the institution, and destroy confidence in the regents. Besides, it was doubted whether, with so little certainty as to the future means of the board under the existing state of things, and with no power whatever possessed by the regents to attend to, collect, and manage the revenue of the university, or to urge the fiscal officers, as at present constituted by law their guardians, to expedite or coerce the collection of that revenue, it would be possible to induce any gentleman, fully qualified for the office of chancellor, or persons selected for their attainments and worth for the different professorships, to accept of appointments, should they be tendered to them. It would have most naturally, and certainly been asked, by such, had they been appointed, what security can you offer for the payment of our salaries? What prospect can reasonably be entertained that you will be able to carry the institution forward more than another year? What direction or control have the regents over the finances and revenue of the university? On whom shall we be dependent from year to year for the payment of our salaries? On the regents, or the superintendent of public instruction, or the legislature? May we not be subjected to expense and privations, in removing to your state, and after having fairly got into our offices, and begun to discharge our duties, find ourselves deserted, without funds, and knowing not to whom to look for the payment of our salaries? And is it at all reasonable, for you to ask us to place ourselves in such embarrassing circumstances, to make an experiment so perilous, or for us to run risks, so fraught with danger to our reputation and usefulness, and personal and domestic comfort and peace? To all such questions we could have but expressed our confidence in the legislature, who might authorize future loans, or coerce the payment of outstanding interest, or adopt some measures to secure greater efficiency in the collection of the revenue. The disastrous history of universities and colleges in different states of this Union, where the appropriations for their support were dependent on legislative bodies, changing with every year, and no permanent body of trustees or regents held responsible and furnished with competent power for the collection and management of the revenue, we fear, would have been appealed to, in opposition to all our most sanguine

hopes, that such would not be the history of the university of Michigan.

These, and such like considerations, induced the board to adopt the most prudent and cautious plan, and one which would not be so likely to issue in disappointment, and in the rejection of their invitations. Having been apprised that several branches would cease their operations in consequence of the change they had been constrained to make in the appropriations, and, it being certain, that two if not more, valuable, worthy, and in every respect fully qualified instructors, known and proved to be such by their services already as principals of branches in the employment of the board, would thus be thrown out of their situations, it was judged that no better or more desirable course could be pursued, than to secure the services of such as might be obtained, and transfer them from their places in the branches, to the professorships in the university, which must be immediately filled in the order to its being opened. Accordingly, Mr. GEO. P. WILLIAMS, late principal of the branch at Pontiac, and the Rev. Mr. JOSEPH WHITING, late principal of the branch at Niles, were unanimously appointed in August last, professors in the university, the former of mathematics, and the latter of Latin and Greek languages, and the 25th of September ordained for the opening of the collegiate department of the university at Ann Arbor. It was, at the same time, made the duty of these gentlemen, to organize the students who might offer and were qualified, into collegiate classes, and to superintend their instruction in all the collateral branches of a collegiate education. Believing, also, that a much larger proportion of students who might offer, would not be sufficiently advanced in their studies, to enter, even the lowest collegiate class, it was determined to organize a preparatory school, for the reception of such, where they might, as speedily as possible, qualify themselves to enter the university. This preparatory school has been put substantially on the same foundation, and subjected to the same general rules with the different branches, but is to subject the board to no additional expense. The sum of \$500 per annum was voted as the salary of each professor. The occupancy, free of rent, by each, of one of the houses built for the use of the professors, was further voted; and, in consideration of their discharging the duties of princi-

pal of the preparatory school or branch at Ann Arbor, and conducting, free of all expense to the board, the studies of the youth in it, they were allowed to appropriate to their own use the moneys receivable for tuition, just as under the present system is done in the several branches.

By the organic law of the university, the students in the collegiate department are exempt from all charges for tuition. An executive committee was appointed, whose duties, it was resolved by the board, should be the same, in relation to the main institution, with those of the committee of branches in relation to them. The report of this committee, which will be found in the appendix, (No. 1,) will show what they have done, what is the schedule of studies, and the general provisions of the government adopted for the collegiate classes.

The experiment thus far, of opening the main institution, upon the plan adopted, has more than realized the sanguine expectations of the board; and the report of the faculty, which will be found in appendix (No. 2,) will show its present condition, and the measure of success which has attended it.

The situation of the several branches will appear from the report of the committee of branches, found in appendix (No. 3,) and the regulations with regard to the library, from the report of the appropriate committee, appendix (No. 4.) From the report of the committee of finance, which is also appended, (No. 5,) it will be seen that the balance of money on hand, on the first day of January, 1841, was \$22,314 73, to which has been added, during the current year, for interest from the Bank of Michigan, and for amount of warrant on the state treasurer, &c., no more than to make the total amount of moneys belonging to the board, \$25,328 33. After deducting the various sums due for interest on state bonds, insurances, salaries of professors, principals, teachers, expenses in erecting university buildings at Ann Arbor, and other expenditures, amounting to \$16,653 50, there remains in the treasury a balance of \$8,674 83. Of this sum, the only available portion is the item of \$1,721 91, in Michigan state scrip, nominally equal in amount to the outstanding warrants—the condition of the Bank of Michigan having rendered the amount in their hands not immediately subject to the drafts of the board; and the balance of the loan having been anticipated

inadvertently by the treasurer acting in the double capacity of the representative of the board as their treasurer, and of the bank as their cashier. It will be perceived, as the committee remark, that the affairs of the board have reached a crisis, and one which has been looked forward to, by the board, with much anxiety. It was hoped that the legislature of 1840, would have made such changes in the organic law of the university, as would have rendered the collection of the funds of the university more efficient, and given the board, who have to bear all responsibility for the well and faithful management of their trust, the powers absolutely necessary for the prompt and punctual discharge of their duties. A communication on this subject was submitted, at that time, to the appropriate officers of government, being the unanimous expression of the views of the board. In this, the board were disappointed. When the legislature of that year, however, required from the board a prompt report to be laid before that of 1841, at the commencement of their session, it was again hoped, that the subject would not be lost sight of in the crowd of business, but that the board would have the powers conferred on them which are so indispensable to the welfare and permanent success of the university. In this, too, they were disappointed. No action was had on the subject by the legislature. Being utterly destitute of all power to look after the moneys due to the university, and having had but little put into their hands, for the last two years, by the payment of interest, the board had no other means than the proceeds of the loan negotiated with the Bank of Michigan by the authority of the legislature of 1838. The public expected, and the state of things called for, the opening of the university at the earliest possible period. This could not be done without appropriate and necessary buildings. The board lost no time, therefore, in constructing what, in the commencing of the university, might be necessary. These have been finished, in a style which does credit to the state, and at a very reasonable cost, compared with the excellence, durability and classic taste of the workmanship, and the value of the materials. Moreover, it was required that branches should be organized and supported, and the wants and demands of several interesting sections of the state called for it. The board endeavored, in both respects, to meet the wishes of the legislature and the expectations

of the public. They did not anticipate any embarrassment from the want of means necessary for the carrying on of the university, until it was ascertained that the interest due on the sales of land, would not be paid, and the action of the legislature, reducing the minimum price of lands and delaying the payment of the interest, excited the fears of the board, that there would not be money enough collected to meet the current expenses, to pay the interest on the loan, and to liquidate it when it became due. The board are confident, that had the changes in the organic law, which were asked for in 1840 and again in 1841, been authorized, the affairs of the university would have been, not only at this time but prospectively, as prosperous as could be desired. There is much to encourage the board, and to give the prospect of permanent success, could they but realize the moneys due to the university, and receive the interest regularly accruing from the sale of lands. Should their plans be defeated, to this source only may that defeat be traced. It appears from the statement of the committee of finance, that the resources of the board for moneys due and receivable during 1842, without reference to the interest due on university lands sold during the year 1841, amount to \$58,210 62. This sum would be more than adequate to meet all the necessary expenses of the university and branches, to increase the faculty, if the number of students should require it, to pay the interest due on the state bonds for the loan of \$100,000, to purchase a philosophical apparatus, to commence the botanical garden, to erect a laboratory, to contribute to a sinking fund, as well as to meet such unforeseen and contingent expenses as are incident to the commencement of such an institution. The board feel a deep solicitude on this subject; for judging from the experience of the two past years, there is but little reason to believe that even the amount necessary to prevent the actual suspension of all appropriations to branches, and the dismissal of the faculty, will be collected during the coming year. Nor can the board, according to the existing laws, move in the matter, or employ any means, or influence, or agency whatever, for the collection of the funds of the university. It is judged but reasonable, that they who are held responsible to the public, and will be looked to by the legislature for the faithful discharge of their trust, would be able to know what are their means and re-

sources, and what they may reasonably expect and calculate upon from year to year. It is impossible to give any thing like consistency and permanency to their plans without this. Already have they been necessitated to derange their plans, and to adopt measures which have involved them in unpleasant difficulties with some in their employ, and which have given occasion to others, unacquainted with the facts, to reproach the integrity and rectitude of the board.

It is understood that payments of moneys due to the university, are, and will be made in state scrip, a depreciated currency, which, in their judgment, is in violation of the sacred trust reposed in the guardians of education in this state, by the splendid gift of the donors, and which, if not arrested and prevented, cannot fail to subject the board to the most ruinous embarrassments.

The committee of finance have made some suggestions on the subject of relieving the debtors of the university from a portion of the burthen, resulting from the extravagance of former years, as an expedient for increasing the annual receipts. But the board think that the experiments already made on this subject, afford no ground for such a hope, and that the trust reposed in them and in this state, by the government of the United States, as well as their obligations to the community at large, the interests of science, the welfare of our entire population, and the character of Michigan hereafter, and of unborn generations, require a sacred adherence to existing engagements, which may be done without diminishing the resources of the university, or perpetrating injustice or oppression toward any of its debtors. The board deprecate legislative action in this matter, and feel persuaded, that a judicious investigation of the entire relations and responsibilities of the regents, of the claims of the community for the best disposal of the munificent grant of the United States for the purposes intended, and of the immense importance and necessity for such a trust to be totally disconnected from and unembarrassed by any party political action whatever, will convince every unprejudiced mind, that these funds should be deemed sacred; and while the board should be held, at all times, fully responsible for the right and best management of them, in carrying out the design of the donor, they should be furnished with the powers essential to the discharge of such duties and responsibilities. The history of all colle-

giate institutions, in this country, dependent immediately on the state, has shown, that they have never prospered, as long as they have been subjected to the influence of desultory legislation, of the uncertainty from year to year, whether any system adopted by one legislature might not be changed by the next, and of the want of an efficient board of trustees or regents, of sufficient permanence, and possessed of adequate powers, for the responsible care and management of their interests, both literary and pecuniary. The establishment of a collegiate institution in a free state, and the conducting of its interests, should ever be upon liberal principles, and irrespective of all sectarian predilections and prejudices. Whatever varieties of sect exist in these United States, the great mass of the population profess an attachment to CHRISTIANITY, and, as a people, avow themselves to be CHRISTIAN. There is common ground occupied by them all, sufficient for co-operation in an institution of learning, and for the presence of a religious influence, devoid of any sectarian forms and peculiarities, so essential, not only as the most efficient police, but also for the development and formation of the most valuable traits of youthful character, and of qualifications for future usefulness. Experiments, made in other states, by catering to the morbid prejudices of sectarians, have only embarrassed the institutions of the state, and matured the growth of numerous and rival colleges, avowedly sectarian. Attempts made to exclude all religious influence whatever from the college, have only rendered them the sectarian engines of an atheistical or infidel party or faction, and so offended and disgusted, the majority of the population agreeing in their respect for a common christianity, that they have withdrawn their support, confidence and patronage, and left them to drag a miserable existence, till they invoked the presence and influence of the christian religion in them. The only security that can be had for the avoidance of sectarianism, and the necessary and desirable influence of christianity, in the conduct of a collegiate institution, intended to be the common property of the state, is to be sought in the character and principles of the men who are placed over it, and held responsible for its administration. There are men to be found in all the different christian sects, of sufficiently expanded views and liberal spirit, and enlightened minds, devoid of the spirit of bigotry, and

narrow prejudices of sect and of party, that can be selected and deputed to such a work, whose public spirit and philanthropy, and whose love of country, and attachments to the interests of their state and its entire population, will always furnish the best and only true guaranty against the evils of sectarianism. The board are happy to state the fact, without meaning in the least to commend themselves, that while they consist of gentlemen from almost, if not all, the principal christian sects in our state, there has nothing occurred, in their individual intercourse, their deliberations or debates, or any of their official acts, which has ever elicited occasion for the expression, or even the existence of jealousy and suspicions, growing out of sectarian prejudices or attachments.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. DUFFIELD,
J. OWEN,
MARTIN KUNDIG,

Committee.

Detroit, December 20, 1841.

Detroit, December 24, 1841.

At a meeting of the board of regents of the university of Michigan, held at the office of the secretary, in the city of Detroit, on the 20th day of December instant, Mr. Duffield, from the committee appointed to prepare the annual report of the board, to the superintendent of public instruction, submitted the foregoing report, which, having been read, was, on motion of Doctor Pitcher, accepted and adopted by the board. And, on like motion, it was

Resolved, That the committee who reported the same, be, and they are hereby authorized to procure two hundred additional copies of said report.

J. KEARSLEY,
President pro tempore.

(Attest,)
A. TEN EyCK, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 1—Report of the Executive Committee.

The executive committee was organized on the 13th of August, 1841, and consists of Messrs. Pitcher, Wilkins and Duffield. The

duties required of them are in general the same in reference to the main institution, which the committee on branches discharge towards them. It was made their special duty, in concert with the professors, to prepare a code of laws for the government of the university.

The faculty was organized by the board on the 13th day of August, 1841, by the appointment of a professor of languages and a professor of mathematics, who were required to organize and to instruct the collegiate classes, according as the number of the students, for the present, may demand their services. They are also required to organize and conduct a preparatory school at Ann Arbor, and to discharge toward it the duties required of the principals of the branches.

The committee visited Ann Arbor soon thereafter, and having conferred and corresponded with the faculty, it was judged best to avail themselves of the advantage of experience, and not, for the present, draft any very extensive code of laws, such as may be required when the university becomes more extended, and comprises a greater number of classes and students. A few general laws, capable of application by the faculty to all the exigencies of the government of the institution in its incipient condition, were thought to be preferable, in every respect, to more detailed and minute legislation, prospectively to meet contingencies which might not be realized, and which experience, ere they would arise, would require to be modified. Accordingly, the code of laws which has been adopted for the present, is the same with that adopted and in use for the branches, as far as their general provisions are applicable to the main institution. Much in the early stage of the institution, will depend on the wisdom and fidelity, the prudence and zeal, the vigilance and energy, the industry and discernment of the faculty. It has, therefore, been judged best to define the general features of the government only as a guide to them, till future experience may qualify them and the guardians of the institution, the better to adapt to the state of things in the university of Michigan, such rules and regulations as are found useful in other institutions.

Under these impressions, the schedule of studies for the collegiate classes has not been sketched farther than for the two inferior, viz : the Freshmen and Sophomore, which are all that have been organi-

zed. The following are the terms for admission to the Freshmen class, and the studies of that and the Sophomore classes.

Terms of Admission.

Candidates for admission in the Freshmen class, are examined in Arithmetic, the Elements of Algebra, Geography, Cicero's Orations, Sallust, Virgil, Jacobs' Greek Reader, the Four Gospels, and Latin and Greek Prosody; and are required to furnish satisfactory testimonials of good moral character.

Studies of the Freshmen Class.

Jamieson's Rhetoric, De Sacy's General Grammar, Livy, Horace, Dilloway's Roman Antiquities, Prosody, and Exercises in writing Latin, Homer's Illiad, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Lysias, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Cleveland's Grecian Antiquities and Exercises in writing Greek, Bowdon's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Natural History.

Studies of the Sophomore Class.

Tacitus' History, Germany and Life of Agricola, Terence, Suetonius, Greek Philosophers; Homer's Odyssey, Application of Algebra to Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Davies' Analytical Geometry and descriptive Geometry, Davies' Surveying, Whateley's Logic, Rhetoric.

The number of students in the main and preparatory institutions, and the present condition of both, are not at present accurately known to us, as the committee are waiting for the report of the faculty. The prospects of the university are flattering, and the committee think that the short experience since the opening of both, have fully justified the steps which the board took for the opening of the main institution, and organizing a preparatory department at Ann Arbor.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Z. PITCHER,
ROSS WILKINS,
GEO. DUFFIELD,
Executive Committee.

November 27, 1841.

Appendix No. 2—Report of the Faculty.

Pursuant to instructions from the committee of the board of regents, we proceeded on the 25th of September to organize the academic classes of the university. Information previously obtained, had led us to expect applications for admission to a standing as far advanced at least as the beginning of the second year. Arrangements were therefore made to organize and instruct the Freshmen and Sophomore classes. All applicants for admission have been examined, and six have been received as members of the Freshmen class, while only one is pursuing the studies of the Sophomore class. Two others, who were in advance of the Freshmen class in some studies but deficient in others, will join that class the next term. It is hoped that additions will be made to both the classes before the close of the academic year.

A *preparatory department* was also organized at the same time, in which the same course of instruction is pursued as in the branches of the university. In this department there have been during the current term, twenty-three students, of whom all, except two, are pursuing studies preparatory to the university course, and seven will probably be able to enter the next Freshmen class.

In deciding on the conditions of admission, we have been governed by the general instructions of the committee, viz: to require such an amount of previous attainment as would place the university, in that respect, on an equality with the best colleges in the United States.

In regard to the plan of studies for the first two years of the course, which plan has been published by direction of the committee, some remarks may be proper by way of explanation.

Assuming that the object of the board of regents is to furnish to the youth of our state an opportunity of acquiring a superior education, we have considered mental *discipline* and mental *furniture* as the two great points to be kept in view in the arrangement of studies, the selection of text books and the method of instruction. Although the latter of these two points may never be lost sight of, yet the former seems to require special attention in the early part of the academic course. In this part, therefore, those branches of study are prescribed, and those methods of instruction pursued, which

seem best adapted to form in the student habits of fixing the attention, directing the train of thought, analyzing with nice discrimination, balancing carefully, evidence presented to the judgment, and arranging and systematizing the knowledge acquired by the memory. The study of ancient languages and of pure mathematics, therefore, occupy the greater part of the first two years of the course. The recitations and exercises in these branches are conducted in a manner that is designed to throw the student as much as possible upon the resources of his own mind—to rouse his individual energy and to give those habits of mental activity without which the best apparatus of libraries and scientific collections can do little more than afford the means of idle amusement.

We are of opinion that the text books named in our schedule of studies for the first two years, should, so far as the department of languages is concerned, be regarded as indicating rather the *amount* of such languages to be read in the proposed time, than the *authors* whose works are to be read. For, while they are certain authors of such acknowledged excellence in both the Latin and Greek languages, that no man of liberal education should be unacquainted with their writings, there are others among those ordinarily read in colleges in this country, whose claim to preference is by no means such as to warrant their exclusive use. Nor do we see any sufficient reason for requiring each class to read precisely the same authors, whilst some variety in this respect might promote the taste for classical learning. We, therefore, respectfully suggest to the committee that this matter be left subject to such arrangements from year to year, as the progressive standard of liberal education in the country shall require.

Natural history has been inserted in the list of studies of the first two years, under the impression that, with the means provided for this purpose, the subject might be commenced early in the course with advantage. Besides the knowledge that would be acquired, it would serve to vary the objects of attention for the student, and could be made valuable as a means of forming habits of classification and arrangement. We are aware, however, that a knowledge of the principles of chemistry must precede any attempt to give thorough instruction in natural science.

Each student in the college classes, pays a fee of \$10 on his admission, and a tax for incidental expenses of about \$2 50 per term. In the preparatory department, the students pay tuition as in the branches of the university. Six dollars per term is charged for tuition, and an incidental tax of from fifty cents to \$1 50 per term.

Board may be obtained at from \$1 50 to \$2 00 a week. Washing is obtained at from three to six shillings per dozen. Fire-wood costs the students from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per cord.

JOSEPH WHITING,

Professor of Languages.

GEORGE P. WILLIAMS,

Professor of Mathematics.

DOUGLASS HOUGHTON,

Professor of Geology, Mineralogy and Chemistry.

Ann Arbor, December 18, 1841.

Appendix No. 3—Report of the Committee on Branches.

The committee on branches, in compliance with a resolution of the board, respectfully submit the following report :

At the close of the late academic year, there were in operation, seven branches of the university—one at Pontiac, one at Monroe, one at Detroit, one at Kalamazoo, one at Niles, one at Tecumseh and one at White Pigeon. At the branches, there were engaged seven principals and thirteen assistant teachers, and there were in attendance 147 male and 100 female pupils.

Circumstances known to the board, affecting the financial prosperity of the university, induced the regents at an early period after closing their annual report for 1840, to reduce the appropriations for the support of the branches to \$500 a year for each, in addition to the amount that might be received for tuition. This change being prospective, did not go fully into effect till the close of the summer term in August, when the Rev. Professor Fitch and the Rev. Mr. Center, each the principal of a branch, left the service of the board.

Your committee on being directed by the board to establish a branch or preparatory department at Ann Arbor, and to organize

collegiate classes under the direction of the principal of the branch, transferred to that post Mr. G. P. Williams, from the charge of the branch at Pontiac, on whom the board also conferred the appointment of professor of languages. The committee, in conformity to instructions, gave public notice of the action of the board, of the appointment of Mr. Williams as principal and professor, and of qualifications of applicants for admission to the Freshmen class, which are as follows: "Applicants for admission must adduce satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and sustain an examination in geography, arithmetic, the elements of algebra, the grammar of the English, Latin and Greek languages; the exercise and reader of Andrews, Cornelius Nepos, Vita Washingtonii, Sallust, Cicero's orations, Jacob's Greek reader and the Evangelists."

The transfer of Mr. Williams to Ann Arbor, and the resignation of Messrs. Fitch and Center, left the branches at Pontiac, Detroit and Monroe to be re-organized, which was done by appointing the Rev. Mr. Meigs an assistant at White Pigeon, to the charge of the branch at Detroit, and Mr. S. Hough to that at Monroe, where he had rendered valuable service as the assistant of Mr. Center. When the board at its session in August, withdrew the appropriations to the principals of branches at Niles, Monroe, Pontiac and Detroit, Mr. Hough and the Rev. Joseph Whiting resigned their appointments as principal of the branch at Monroe and Niles. These two, as well as the branch at Pontiac, are for the present suspended.

The branches at Tecumseh, White Pigeon, Kalamazoo and Detroit, remain in successful operation; the latter, without the aid of an appropriation from the board of regents. The following table exhibits the state of the branches at the present time:

	Principals.	Number of pup.ls.	Department of languages	English de- partment.
Detroit,	Rev. M. Meigs,	24	24	25
Kalamazoo,	Rev. Wm. Dutton,	83*	28	78
White Pigeon,	Rev. S. Newberry,	37†	13	31
Tecumseh,	Mr. A. Harvie,	43	27	30
Ann Arbor,	Profs. Williams & Whiting,	23	21	2
Total,		210	113	156

*Males 46; Females 37;

†Males 26; Females 11.

Under existing arrangements, the principals of branches are authorized to provide their own assistants, the principals only, having their appointment from the board. This remark explains in part, the great reduction of the number of teachers employed by the board. During the year, a branch has also been located at Romeo, in the county of Macomb.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Z. PITCHER,
J. KEARSLEY,
GEORGE DUFFIELD,
Committee on Branches.

November 27, 1841.

Appendix No. 4—Report of the Library Committee.

The committee on the library report, that the books of which a catalogue has been printed, belonging to the university, have been carefully preserved in temporary cases prepared for them, in one of the houses for professors. Since the organization of the faculty, it has been judged best that measures should be taken for the purpose of giving the institution the advantages appropriately arising to it from the possession of the library. Rules and regulations have, therefore, been prepared with the co-operation and concurrence of the faculty and librarian, for the purpose of rendering those advantages available. The following are the regulations which, for the present, have been adopted :

Regulations for the Library.

1. The librarian, or his assistant, shall keep the key of the library and shall permit none but the regents of the university and members of the faculty to enter the library, except in his company.
2. The librarian shall keep a catalogue of the books of the library, and an account of all books borrowed therefrom, including the name of the borrower and the time of delivery of the book.
3. The library shall be opened for the delivery of books once a week, on such day and hour as the librarian may appoint, when all the students of the university may enjoy its privileges under the restrictions which follow.

4. No books shall be loaned to students except such as have been directly specified by the faculty as suitable for such students.

5. No student shall receive more than two volumes at a time, nor retain a volume longer than two weeks without renewal, nor lend it, nor carry it out of his room, except to return it to the library. A volume may be renewed only once, except by special permission from a professor.

6. A student not returning a volume in his possession within two weeks, shall incur a penalty of twenty-five cents, and an additional penalty of fifty cents for every additional week's delinquency ; which penalty shall be paid to the librarian before such student shall have any further use of the library.

7. Borrowers of books from the library are forbidden to write or mark in them, or to turn down a leaf.

8. All damages done to books shall be estimated by the librarian, and shall be promptly paid. If a volume be lost or destroyed, the borrower shall pay for the whole set or replace it.

9. Such books as by reason of their great value or scarcity could not easily be replaced, shall not be loaned, but shall be kept for consultation in the library.

10. No person visiting the library shall be allowed to take down or put up a volume without permission of the librarian or his assistant.

11. Any violation of these rules will be punishable by fine or exclusion from the use of the library.

N. B. In relation to the 4th article, the present instructors are of opinion that there are very few of the books in the library which would be useful to students during their collegiate course ; and those few are among the least valuable books—books that could be most easily replaced if lost or injured.

The above suggestions relate chiefly to the loaning of books to the students. In regard to loaning books to the community at large, further regulations are obviously necessary, but we suppose no suggestions are needed from us.

J. WHITING.

It has been thought altogether impracticable and inappropriate to the use and design of the college library that it should be rendered a

circulating library for the benefit of the surrounding population, and therefore, books are not to be loaned but as above prescribed; yet, it is a matter under consideration by the committee, whether it would not be proper to instruct the faculty and librarian to afford access to the library during the presence of the librarian, at some fixed time, to be designated by them, to such as may desire to consult any of the authors—it being understood that no work whatever should be carried out of the library by such visitant.

Which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE DUFFIELD,
Z. PITCHER,

Library Committee.

November 27, 1841.

Appendix No. 5—Report of the Committee on Finance.

The committee on finance of the university of Michigan, in obedience to the resolution of the board of regents, passed on the 13th instant, make the following report:

In the report of the committee on the state of the university for the year 1840, it is stated that the cash on hand in the bank of Michigan on the 31st of December of that year, was \$26,851 00

The true balance in the treasury on that day was as follows:

Balance due by the bank on state bond account,	\$15,911 82	
To the credit of the treasurer in bank,	6,402 91	
		22,314 73
Showing a difference of		\$4,536 27
Which was occasioned by assuming, as cash on hand, certain bonds and mortgages taken in payment from the Michigan state bank, but not collected,	\$4,482 30	
And other small errors appearing in the report,	53 97	
		4,536 27
Carried forward,		\$

Brought forward,		\$
To this balance in the treasury on the 1st January, 1841,		22,814 75
There is to be added the following receipts during the year:		
For interest received from the bank of Michigan on state bond account,	\$392 58	
And	30 41	
		422 99
For amount of warrant upon the state treasurer, being on account of interest collected in 1840, on university lands sold,		2,263 61
For notes of the bank of Michigan returned to the treasury under a resolution of the board,		327 00
		<u>\$25,328 33</u>

The expenditures during the year, from January 1st to the 27th, inclusive, as stated in the secretary's books, are as follows:

For salaries of professors, principals, and teachers,	\$7,245 49	
For university buildings and grounds at Ann Arbor,	5,063 00	
For balance to Baron Liederer for cabinet of minerals,	1,175 07	
For interest on state bonds, exchange, &c.,	300 00	
For insurance of building and library,	133 00	
For desks, stoves, cistern, &c., at university,	400 00	
For salaries of secretary and treasurer,	235 00	
For printing, travelling expenses of regents and other incidental expenses,	183 75	
For old rent account for room for Doctor Houghton's collection in natural history, &c., &c.,	179 18	
Bank of Michigan for short charge on two warrants in 1840,	1 37	
Carried forward,	<u>\$18,112 34</u>	<u>\$25,328 33</u>

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Brought forward,	\$18,112 34	\$25,328 33
From which is to be deducted the following warrants outstanding :		
Number 203, S. Center,	\$433 33	
do 229, do	433 33	
do 245, H. Lum,	413 00	
do 247, P. J. Desnoyers,	179 18	
	<u>1,458 64</u>	16,653 50
Leaving a balance in the treasury of		\$8,674 83
Consisting of balance to credit of treasurer in bank of Michigan,	\$6,402 91	
Balance in hands of treasurer in state scrip,	1,721 95	
Balance in hands of treasurer in notes &c., of bank of Michigan,	549 97	
	<u>8,674 83</u>	

Of the sum in the treasury, the only available portion is the item of \$1,721 95, in Michigan state scrip, nominally equal in amount to the outstanding warrants. The bank of Michigan having failed, is now closing its concerns. The committee have not been able to obtain payment of the balance due by that institution, but have taken care to put the amount upon interest, by demanding payment thereof.

The bonds and mortgages taken in payment from the Michigan state bank, have not been collected. The committee have heretofore called the attention of the board of regents to these bonds, which are supposed to be good, and they now renew their recommendation, that they be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

From this exhibit it appears, that when the outstanding warrants shall have been paid, the available means in the treasury will be nearly exhausted. This is a crisis in the affairs of the university to which your committee have looked forward with much anxiety. It has been apparent for the last two years, that the principal source of income, that indeed upon which all the hopes of the institution were founded, has, from the operation of causes known to the board of regents, been rapidly diminishing, and at length has almost en-

tirely ceased. The committee allude to the interest upon university lands sold.

By the report of the superintendent of public instruction of the 30th December, 1840, it appears that the sales of university lands, up to the first of that month, amounted to 11,965 41-100 acres, for the sum of

\$193,584 06

The interest due upon this sum, for the year ending December 1, 1841, is

\$13,550 88

The arrearages of interest due on the 1st December, 1840, were

19,663 69

Making,

\$33,214 57

Of this immense sum, not one farthing has reached the treasury of the university, during the year 1841. The committee are informed by the superintendent of public instruction, that very little has been collected by him during the present year, for interest on the university lands. These facts show conclusively the absolute necessity of the measures recently adopted by the board of regents for reducing the current expenses of the university and branches.

The annual expenditures under existing regulations, may be estimated as follows :

For the pay of two professors in the university, in addition to the tuition fees of the primary school

\$1,000 00

For the salaries of the principals of the branches at Tecumseh, White Pigeon and Kalamazoo, in addition to tuition fees,

\$1,500 00

For the salaries of secretary, librarian and treasurer,

400 00

For insurance on university buildings,

174 00

For interest on state bonds,

6,000 00

For incidental expenses,

150 00

\$9,224 00

The resources of the board, without reference to interest upon university lands sold during the year 1841, the amount of which is unknown to your committee, are to be derived from the following items :

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Arrearages of interest on lands, 1st December, 1841,	\$33,214 57
Interest on lands sold prior to 1st December, 1840, for the year 1842,	13,550 88
Balance due by the bank of Michigan,	6,402 91
Notes and bonds received of Michigan state bank,	4,482 30
Notes and certificates of the bank of Michigan,	559 97
	<hr/>
	\$58,210 68

How much of this sum can be collected during the year 1842, your committee will not venture to estimate. So much as is received on account of interest on university lands, will, no doubt, be paid in state scrip, as all debtors to the state have a right by law to do.

But it is feared that even this resource will be exceedingly limited. In the report of the late superintendent of public instruction, for the year 1840, (page 12,) it is stated, that "many purchasers of university and school lands, appear to have come to the conclusion, to make no further payments until the price is reduced." What is here predicted of some of the purchasers, is no doubt indicative of a dissatisfaction, common to all who purchased at the high prices of 1837 and 1838.

But, from the peculiar organization of the board of regents, that body is not only without power to provide a remedy, but destitute of the means of ascertaining the precise nature and extent of the evil. The committee, therefore, content themselves with bringing the fact to the notice of the board, submitting to their judgment the expediency of an effort to produce relief to the treasury, by relieving its debtors from a portion of the burden resulting from the extravagances of past years. This can only be done by legislative action.—That, however, may possibly be promoted by proper representations from the regents. The university lands remaining unsold, amount to about 36,000 acres.

Your committee annex to this report, an abstract of the expenditures of the past year, together with a general abstract of all receipts and disbursements since the organization of the university.

Respectfully submitted.

C. C. TROWBRIDGE,
J. KEARSLEY,
Z. PITCHER,

Committee on Finance.

Detroit, November 27, 1841.

General abstract of all the expenditures made by the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, during the year 1841, from January 1 to November 27, inclusive.

Jan.	2.	S. Newberry, salary as principal of White Pigeon branch, third term in 1840,	\$400 00
	6.	B. L. Baxter, salary as assistant teacher in branch at Tecumseh, September 15, to 24th October, 1840,	133 33
		F. J. Higginson, travelling expenses as regent, attending two quarterly meetings at Ann Arbor and Detroit,	35 00
	8.	N. M. Wells, salary as assistant, Niles branch, one term,	166 66
	9.	Samuel Hudson, travelling expenses as regent, attending quarterly meeting at Detroit,	19 25
	19.	W. S. Lee, seven days' services as clerk to committee,	14 00
	23.	William Dutton, salary as assistant teacher, Tecumseh, one term,	133 33
Feb.	4.	Dawson & Bates, advertising and printing reports,	43 50
	22.	C. W. Fitch, salary as principal, Detroit branch, one term,	375 00
Mar.	3.	A. Ten Eyck, salary as secretary to board, one quarter,	50 00
	4.	Granger & Gilbert, on account of contract for lathing main university building at Ann Arbor,	150 00
	13.	A. S. Bagg, printing blanks for use of board,	4 00
		J. W. Brown, regent, travelling expenses attending quarterly meeting,	12 00
		Z. Pitcher, G. Morell and others, traveling expenses attending quarterly meeting,	12 00
	23.	Harpin Lum, on account of main university building,	1,000 00
		Carried forward,	

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Brought forward,	\$
Mar. 29. M. Meigs, in part payment, salary as teacher at White Pigeon,	50 00
April 9. Joseph Whiting, in part payment as principal, Niles branch,	130 00
13. Andrew Harvie, balance of salary as principal at Tecumseh, one term,	274 00
17. Regents, travelling expenses to attend quarterly meeting of regents at Ann Arbor,	44 00
20. Samuel Center, salary as principal at Monroe, one term,	433 33
Sabin Hough, in advance of salary as assistant at Monroe,	72 50
22. George P. Williams, salary as principal at Pontiac, one term,	349 00
N. M. Wells, salary as assistant at Niles, one term,	151 66
24. Wm. Dutton, salary as principal at Kalamazoo, one term,	199 99
26. O. Z. Taylor, expenses coming from Auburn, N. Y., to Detroit, and returning,	60 00
27. M. Meigs, salary as assistant at White Pigeon, one term,	200 00
May 1. S. Newberry, salary as principal at White Pigeon, one term,	300 00
4. Jos. Whiting, balance of salary as principal at Niles, one term,	200 00
13. W. J. Baxter, salary as assistant at Tecumseh, one term,	133 33
18. H. Lum, on account of main university building,	1,800 00
22. C. W. Fitch, salary as principal at Detroit, one term,	328 33
24. H. Lum, on account of university building,	1,800 00
29. G. P. Williams, salary as principal at Pontiac, one term,	300 00

Carried forward,

\$

Brought forward,	\$
June 18. Interest on state bonds and exchange,	3,300 00
Baron Liederer, bond for balance due on minerals,	1,175 07
July 10. H. Lum, on account of fences, wood houses, &c., at Ann Arbor,	500 00
H. K. Sanger, salary as treasurer of board,	125 00
24. M. Meigs, balance due on salary as assistant at White Pigeon,	360 00
Andrew Harvie, part of salary as principal at Tecumseh, one term,	150 00
Aug. 9. Sabin Hough, in part of salary as assistant at Monroe,	100 00
10. Samuel Center, as principal at Monroe, one term,	433 33
15. Andrew Harvie, balance salary as principal at Tecumseh, one term,	172 00
G. P. Williams, balance of salary as principal at Pontiac,	57 00
Samuel Newberry, salary as principal at White Pigeon,	348 60
19. Samuel Newberry, advance on account of salary,	250 00
Joseph Whiting, balance of salary as principal at Niles,	224 45
21. William Dutton, salary as principal at Kalamazoo, one term,	133 33
24. Joseph Whiting, one term, salary as professor in the university at Ann Arbor, in advance,	166 66
27. Miss Chittenden, balance salary as teacher,	25 00
31. Harpin Lum, insurance of university building,	133 00
Harpin Lum, on account of stoves, desks, cisterns, &c. &c., at principal university building at Ann Arbor,	400 00
Carried forward,	\$

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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Brought forward,	\$
Aug. 31. Harpin Lum, on account of appropriation for main building,	200 00
Harpin Lum, book cases for library, paid librarian's salary, &c.,	196 48
W. Baxter, balance of salary, Tecumseh branch,	208 33
Sept. 11. N. M. Wells, balance due on salary as teacher at Niles,	101 66
23. A. Ten Eyck, salary as secretary to board of regents,	60 00
Oct'r 1. H. Lum, balance due him as salary for superintendence of building at Ann Arbor, cost of fixtures, &c.,	413 00
G. P. Williams, salary as professor, 1 quarter,	125 00
Nov. 22. P. J. Desnoyers, rent of room in 1839 and 1840, for use of state geologist in preparing and preserving specimens of natural history for the university,	179 18
	<u>\$18,110 97</u>

(H.)

Circular to the Inspectors in relation to the publication of a Common School Journal.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Ann Arbor, June, 1841. }

To the Board of School Inspectors of the Town of

GENTLEMEN—I adopt this mode of inviting your attention to the cause of primary school education in Michigan. The law has to a certain extent, made you the guardians of that cause within the limits of your township, imposing upon you the duty of forming districts, apportioning the school and library moneys, examining teachers, schools, &c., and of course it looks to your action for important results. I assume that you have the power, whether you exercise it

or not, fully to carry out the intentions of the school law ; and I will not doubt that such was your determination when you accepted the responsible trust of inspectors. Believing, therefore, that you will be prompt to co-operate with me in any feasible plan for advancing the noble cause in which we are engaged, one in which every citizen is bound, morally, politically and socially, to take the deepest possible interest, I throw out for your earnest consideration the following suggestions :

It is a fact no less humiliating to our pride as citizens of an otherwise enlightened republic, than it is derogatory to our characters as men, that even in this age of boasted light and reason, *common schools* are kept in a state of abject degradation. And here in Michigan, where the munificence of the national government has vested for our benefit and that of our children, a fund of more than princely magnitude, the primary school, from the pride of some, the ignorance of others, the necessities of many, and the indifference of more, if not permitted wholly to languish, is yet kept up only a small part of the year, and then, it would almost seem, rather to secure the public pittance than to bestow upon the community any solid good. Our common schools, the nurseries of whatever moral and intellectual greatness the state may ever reach, are not sustained as they should be, by a people known to be public spirited and patriotic. Every thing else receives its due share of our attention. Public and private enterprises of all varieties and grades, are carefully undertaken and pushed forward to maturity ; but primary education, that which lies at the bottom of all permanently useful plans, is culpably neglected. Our constitution is not at fault in this respect ; for it has done its duty towards the rising generation. Our laws to some extent have done theirs. We have a system, whether the best that might have been devised matters not, by which every child in the state *may* be educated. It is for the people to take care that the beneficent designs of the constitution and laws be not thwarted. A half way feeling on this subject will not answer ; we must act upon our solemn responsibilities as guardians of youth, and with a zeal that knows no bounds to its lofty aspirations. Our school system, defective as it undoubtedly is in its details, can yet be made the instru-

ment of vast good, provided the means of its perfect development are brought home to those directly interested.

How many parents in this state are familiar with the common school law ? But few, I fear ; and yet how important that all should know what the law has done for their children. Fail to interest them in this work of primary instruction, and you fail to carry out the great object of your statute ; for whatever the course of public instruction may be, it will not discipline and educate the child if timely and vigorous co-operation at home be wanting. Show me the father and mother who heed the daily improvement of their sons and daughters ; who feel no less anxiety for their mental acquisitions than for their physical comfort ; who, by their smiles of approbation or frowns of censure, present the strongest incentives to continued but healthy exertion ; and who, by a frequent intercourse with the teacher, both in the school and in the family, assure him of their sympathy with him in his generally agreeable but always irksome and too often discouraging task, and I will point to the children of those parents as models of what our school system aims at, and will, under favorable circumstances, accomplish.

But how shall we proceed to interest parents in this noble work ? First make them familiar with our school system, its generous provisions and sublime ends. Let them know that in a democracy like ours, *all children* are equally entitled to the blessings of a good education, and of course encouraged to aspire after the highest excellence and most exalted station recognized by our institutions. Convince them, that whatever factious distinctions mere accident may sometimes create in society, our school system contemplates nothing but the most perfect and harmonious equality, and will, if carried out, place every child, whether born of poverty or wealth, on the same high road to distinction. Teach the parent this, and then point out the way of doing himself and children the "equal and exact justice" contemplated by the laws, appeal to his self respect, his patriotism, his christian principles, and convince him that the education of his children is no less a duty towards God than it is towards society, and the foundation stone will have been laid upon which to complete the magnificent superstructure of national greatness and national goodness.

Shall the effort be made ? I address myself to you because you stand as the intermediate agents in this work of universal education. You control the educational interests of the town. Your responsibilities are vast. Are you not anxious to do something, during the brief period of your official year, to advance this, the great cause of the people ? Will you not co-operate with me in the effort *at once*, to elevate the character of our common schools, and lift primary education from the dead level to which all will admit it is rapidly sinking ? I anticipate your reply in the affirmative.

With your aid, then, I propose to publish and distribute through the state, a semi-monthly journal, or a cheap medium of communication, by which every family may be enabled to enjoy the intended benefits of our noble school system. Heretofore, the legislature has deemed it right to uphold such an undertaking by means of the school fund ; but this patronage is taken away, and success in the proposed publication will depend entirely upon the individual exertions of the school inspectors. Massachusetts, New York, and other states have tested the value of such publications, and found them indispensable agents in the great work of primary education. Lectures at suitable times and under peculiar circumstances, are well ; but, as means of disseminating far and wide, and for a mere trifle of expense, useful and agreeable information, touching common schools, they do not compare with the plan now suggested. The Common School Journal, published at Boston under the auspices of the board of education for the state of Massachusetts, is a model periodical of the kind. One can be published here, twice a month for one dollar a year, provided it receive, as it ought, an extensive circulation.

By reference to the annual report of my predecessor, you will perceive that last fall, 324 townships in the state reported 1,506 school districts, embracing 49,850 scholars of the legal age. If then you will take it upon yourselves to see that each district receive and pay for *at least* one copy of the proposed journal, you becoming individually responsible to the publisher for the whole number of copies sent to the several districts of your township, the amount will be sufficient in the first instance to warrant the publication for one year. Of course, as the law does not authorize you officially to raise money for such a purpose, the effort must be one of individual respon-

sibility. Should one year's fair trial prove the publication useful, it cannot be doubted that the legislature will extend to it, its fostering care.

Among the uses of such a publication may be mentioned the following: It will enable us,

1st. To urge the supremacy of common schools over all others, as upon them depend the *very existence* of higher seminaries, colleges and universities.

2d. To keep the people of this state familiar with the condition and prospects of primary school education every where, and follow up the improvements in school houses, books, apparatus, the mode of teaching, &c., &c.

3d. To publish and explain the school laws, answer the numerous questions growing out of them, and enable the officers under them, more readily to perform their many important duties.

4th. To record the vast variety of valuable statistical matter accumulating from time to time in the several towns, and condense and arrange it systematically for common use; and especially to give the best portions of the many school reports that come in at the end of the year.

Finally, gentlemen, may I, in this undertaking, rely upon your prompt, zealous and unabated co-operation? If so, most heartily shall I rejoice that I have addressed you this circular. Think the matter over; mention it in your districts; urge its paramount importance, and act, as I know you will, for the good of the state. An answer at your earliest convenience is respectfully solicited.

Your obedient servant,

F. SAWYER,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

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(I.)

Circular to Prosecuting Attorneys.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Ann Arbor, 1841. }

To the Prosecuting Attorney of County:

SIR—From information received at this office, it is feared that lawless individuals are committing depredations upon the university

and school lands situated in your county. You are hereby authorized and required to prosecute, in my name, all such individuals, giving lenity in no case, except on a prompt and full payment of all damages, and then not if you shall be satisfied that prosecution alone will prevent like depredations in future.

F. SAWYER, Jr.,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

(J.)

Form of certificate issued to purchasers under law of last winter.

In the name of the people of Michigan, I, Franklin Sawyer, Jr., superintendent of public instruction, agreeably to the provisions of the revised statutes and the acts amendatory thereof, hereby certify, that at a private sale on the day of one thousand eight hundred and forty-

of county
of and state of for and in consideration
of the sum of dollars,
purchased the land described as follows, that is to say :

of section
No. in township No. of range No. con-
taining acres according to the
returns at dollars per acre.

And I do further certify, that the consideration received therefor from the said purchaser, is the sum of dollars ; and that the consideration to be paid by the said purchaser, is the sum of dollars, to be paid in the manner following, to wit : Ten per centum of said first mentioned sum, in one year from the date of this contract ; five per centum on the first day of March, A. D. 184 , making, with the ten per centum paid at the time of sale, the twenty-five per centum required by the act of April 13, 1841 ; the payment of the balance of principal to remain suspended at the option of the said purchaser, but the interest of seven per centum upon the whole amount of principal unpaid, to be paid annually on the first day of March in each and every year, at the office of said superintendent of public instruction : *Pro-*

vided, that whenever any interest shall remain unpaid more than sixty days after the same shall have become due, the whole amount of such principal shall thereupon become due and payable: *Provided further*, that in case of the non-payment of the above instalments of ten and five per centum, by the said purchaser or by any person or persons claiming under then this certificate shall be utterly void and of no effect, and all the right, title and interest of the said or of any person or persons claiming under of, in and to the aforesaid described land, shall be absolutely void, and the full title to such land and the right to the possession thereof shall re-vest in the state, and the said superintendent may take possession thereof and re-sell the same pursuant to law: *Provided further*, that the said instalments and the whole of said principal may be paid before they become due by giving three months' notice to said superintendent.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of 184 .
In presence of

[L. s.]

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—
(K.)

Superintendent of Public Instruction, in account with the University and School Funds—School Fund.

1841.

DR.

Dec. 1. To cash, 10 per cent on sales since 19th April,	\$6,853 84
do instalments on contracts,	2,308 43
do interest on contracts,	2,709 39
do use of lands,	64 10
do received of late superintendent, instalment,	13 69

University Fund.

To cash, 10 per cent on sales,	844 08
do instalments on contracts,	224 00
do interest on contracts,	238 21
do received of late superintendent, instalments \$20 67—interest \$10 37,	31 04

\$13,286 78

1841.

CR.

Dec. 1. By expenses of office,	\$251 68
postage,	20 56
office rent,	19 50
advertising sales in different news-	
papers,	189 00
expenses of sales in 18 counties,	149 33
paid for new ledger,	20 00
county clerk, Washtenaw, (old	
claim,)	8 19
clerk hire to date,	295 00
loans,	800 00
uncurrent funds, (bank of Michi-	
gan,)	110 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,863 26
amount deposited,	11,423 52
	<hr/>
	<u>\$13,286 78</u>

[No. 8.]

Annual Report of the Attorney General.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In compliance with the law requiring the attorney general "to make and submit to the legislature at the commencement of the annual session, a report of all the official business done by him during the preceding year," I have the honor to present the annexed schedule, (marked A,) which will exhibit a brief summary of the business performed by me since the 17th day of April last, when I entered upon the duties of the office. The explanatory remarks accompanying the several causes inventoried in the schedule, will present to the view of the legislature the general character of the business transacted; and if a more particular statement is desired, it will most cheerfully be communicated.

The annexed schedule, (marked B,) is an abstract of the annual reports made by the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties, as

required by law, showing the official business done by them during the past year. No reports have been received from the counties of Clinton, Ingham, Allegan and Mackinac. With the exception of these, the schedule embraces every county in the state, and furnish an exhibition, such as is contemplated by the law requiring it to be made, of "the amount and kind of business done, the number of persons prosecuted, the crimes and misdemeanors for which such prosecutions were had; the results thereof, and the punishment awarded against the persons convicted thereon."

It will be seen that a much larger amount of criminal business is done in the county of Wayne, even in the proportion of its population, than in any other county. This is satisfactorily accounted for, when it is considered that the city of Detroit is situated within its limits. It has become a truism, that crime abounds more in town than in country. This fact, in connection with the great facility of access to Detroit from other states, and its proximity to Canada, have conspired to render it an inviting stopping place for criminal offenders; and there exists, consequently, the greater necessity for vigilance on the part of our public officers, in detecting and prosecuting and punishing them. The increase of crime in Wayne county, suggested the organization, in 1840, of "the district court for the county of Wayne." This is exclusively a criminal court; and while it relieves the circuit court of much of the business which formerly burdened it, it insures to those charged with crime, what they have a right to demand, a speedy trial and a prompt acquittal or conviction. On account of this peculiarity in the criminal jurisprudence of Wayne county, I have annexed to schedule (B,) copious extracts of the report of the prosecuting attorney of that county, in which allusion is made to the practical operation of this new court, and the benefits resulting from its establishment. Some valuable suggestions are also contained in his report, in relation to existing defects in our criminal law, requiring correction.

The law prescribing the duties of the attorney general, has enjoined it upon him to accompany his report "with such observations and statements as, in his opinion, the criminal jurisprudence and the proper and economical administration of the criminal law of the state shall warrant and require." I would, therefore, invite the attention

of the legislature to a few defects which appear to exist in our laws, and respectfully recommend that they be remedied by legislative enactment.

1. At the last session of the legislature, an act was passed entitled "An act to preserve the purity of elections," &c. (See session laws of 1841, page 185.) By this law, it is not declared to be a criminal offence to vote more than once at the same election, *provided the person doing so be a qualified voter*. Section three declares that "every person, *not a qualified voter*, who shall vote more than once, &c., shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor"—but a *qualified voter* may vote twice or thrice with impunity. Section three, of chapter five of the revised laws, (page 23,) made proper provision for such a case; but this section was repealed by the law of last session. The omission was evidently an inadvertent one, and should be rectified.

2. Several instances have occurred, during the past year, of persons having in their possession forged *certificates of deposit*, (purporting to have been given by the cashiers of some eastern banks,) with the intent to pass the same; but, upon their arrest, it was discovered that it was not made a criminal offence, and they were discharged. Section two of chapter five, entitled "Of forgery and counterfeiting," (page 634,) revised laws, declares it to be criminal and punishable to *pass* any forged accountable receipt for money; but it is no where declared criminal *to have it in possession with intent to pass*. This species of crime has become one of frequent occurrence, and should be provided against.

3. The converse of the preceding case is found in section eight of the same statute. By this section, it is made a punishable offence *to have in possession, with intent to pass*, counterfeit bills of banks of other states; but it is no where declared to be criminal *to pass* such bills. Instances have occurred, during the last year, of indictments found against persons for *passing counterfeit bills* of banks in other states, and quashed by the court upon the distinct ground that it was not a criminal offence by our statute. Section six of the same statute declares that the passing of counterfeit bills of any bank in Michigan, shall be punishable, but is silent as to the passing of bills of foreign banks. No good reason exists, it appears to me, for any dis-

inction between *passing counterfeit bills*, whether they be of banks of our own or of sister states. The same moral guilt attaches in either case. And the evils resulting from the latter are by far the greatest. Nearly all the counterfeit bills in circulation in our state, are of banks of eastern states. Indeed, in the present condition of our own domestic institutions, but little temptation is presented to rogues to counterfeit their notes.

4. No provision is made by law, it is believed, for the disposition to be made of moneys collected by prosecuting attorneys upon *forfeited recognizances*. The twelfth section of the session laws of 1840, provides that upon the forfeiture of recognizances in criminal cases, execution may issue as in other cases ; but provision is no where made for the disposition of such moneys, when collected. I would respectfully suggest, whether it would not be expedient to provide by law that all such moneys shall be paid to the county treasurers, and be by them appropriated, under the direction of the county commissioners, towards defraying the expenses of the courts in the several counties.

Respectfully submitted.

Z. PLATT, *Attorney General*.

Detroit, December 23, 1841.

(A.)

Statement of official business transacted since the 17th April, 1841, including proceedings at Law and in Chancery.

Washtenaw Circuit.

The ten following entitled causes were appeals taken from the decisions of the board of appraisers appointed under the law of 1840, to appraise damages done by the State to individuals in the prosecution of the works of internal improvement.

The Board of Internal Improvement, *ads.* Justin Baker.

June circuit. Tried cause, verdict for plaintiff, \$160 00. By consent of parties, stay of proceedings ordered, and the cause is taken to the supreme court upon a question of law reserved.

The Board of Internal Improvement, *ads.* Simeon Mills.

June circuit. Tried cause, verdict,

\$70 00

The Board of Internal Improvement, *ads.* Gerrit C. Yerrance.

June circuit. Tried cause, verdict, \$75 00

The Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* Kenneth Davidson.

June circuit. Tried cause, verdict, \$400 00

The Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* Hiram W. Goodrich.

June circuit. Tried cause, verdict, \$280 00

The Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* Edward Mundy.

June circuit. Tried cause, verdict, \$141 00

The Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* John Gilbert.

October circuit. Tried cause, verdict, \$1,000 00

The Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* Simeon Mills.

This cause was tried in June last, as above stated ; but the court, upon motion of the claimant, ordered a new trial upon the ground that they had improperly permitted the attorney general, upon the trial of the cause, to give evidence of the general enhanced value of the claimant's land by reason of the said road.

November term. Tried cause anew, verdict, \$150 00

The Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* Gerrit C. Yerrance.

The like as in the last case. Verdict, \$188 44

The Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* Sally Nash.

The claimant was non-suited.

The Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* Reuben C. Brock and
Newel French.

This was a claim for damages, under the same law, growing out of non-fulfillment of contract, and was referred to the judges of the circuit court.

Tried cause, and the judges awarded \$1,000 00

Shiawassee Circuit.

The Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* A. S. and B. O. Williams.

This was a claim for damages similar to the last preceding, and an appeal taken from the board of appraisers.

October circuit. Tried cause, verdict, \$250 00

Macomb Circuit.

Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* Jeremiah H. Cruttenden.

The same as last preceding. November term, tried cause, verdict, \$90 00

Jackson Circuit.

The Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* William H. Cross.

The same as last preceding. October circuit, tried cause, verdict, \$637 00

Stevens T. Mason, Gov. &c., *vs.* William Ford and Jerry Ford.

Attachment suit brought by the late attorney general. October circuit. The venue was changed from Jackson to Wayne circuit, where it is now pending.

United States Circuit Court.

The Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* Robert J. Vandewater and others.

This was originally an action of replevin brought by the board of internal improvement, and pending in the state of New York. By consent it was discontinued, and an amicable suit instituted in the circuit court of the United States for Michigan, to try the matter in difference between the parties. The plaintiffs, (composing the Nation line transportation company,) claimed to recover for the transportation of a quantity of railroad iron; and also claimed payment for the amount of certain dishonored drafts received by them from the commissioners for previous transportation. The cause was tried in November, at Detroit. The plaintiffs failed to substantiate their claim upon the drafts; and obtained a verdict only for the balance appearing to be justly due for transportation and incidental charges.

Wayne Circuit.

Board of Internal Improvement *ads.* John Chamberlin.

Claim for damages for non-fulfillment of contract, and referred to the judges of Wayne circuit.

Tried cause. The judges awarded \$6,244 52

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Benjamin Porter.

This suit was brought by my predecessor, for the double purpose of collecting a balance due by defendant to the State Bank, (assigned to the state,) and of settling the accounts of the defendant, as acting commissioner for building the state penitentiary. The cause was referred to auditors, who reported their proceedings and their award to the circuit court for Wayne county, and the cause came on to trial upon their report, at the last term of that court.

The defendant was allowed for expenditures, &c., as commissioner, and for equitable allowances made to him, \$42,133 09

He was charged with balance due to State

Bank, \$1,552 89

Cash advanced by auditor general, being first appropriation for the building of penitentiary,

20,853 34

22,406 23

Verdict was rendered for balance,

\$19,726 86

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Benjamin Porter and Amasa B. Gibson.

This suit was brought at the last term of the circuit court in Jackson county, to recover a cash account appearing to be due by the defendants, to the amount of \$23,358 37

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Abraham L. Schoolcraft and Abel Godard.

Suit upon a note assigned by the State Bank to the Auditor General.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan *vs.* Timothy G. Hadley and John Hamilton.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan *vs.* Nathaniel W. Brooks.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Charles Bissell.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Elijah J. Roberts.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* John E. Schwarz.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* David C. McKinstry.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Sheldon McKnight.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Lucius Lyon and Asa Sprague.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Charles W. Whipple and John Newell.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Elijah F. Cook.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Elisha S. Avery and Charles Eldredge.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Conrad Ten Eyck and David C. McKinstry.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* James Beaubien.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Henry Beaubien and Simon Poupard.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Charles H. Stewart.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Andrew T. McReynolds.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Abraham Smolk.

The like, on account.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* George C. Bates.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* John Norvell.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* Conrad Ten Eyck.

The like.

The Michigan State Bank, for use of State of Michigan, *vs.* John Van Fossen.

The like.

Auditor General *vs.* Heman R. Howlett.

Foreclosed mortgage in Shiawassee county.

Auditor General *vs.* Orville Steevens.

Foreclosed mortgage in Macomb county.

Auditor General *vs.* Lucius Lyon.

Foreclosed mortgage in Livingston county.

Auditor General *vs.* William F. Mosely.

Foreclosed mortgage in Kalamazoo county.

Supreme Court.

The People, at the relation of Prescott B. Thurston, *vs.* Porter Kibbee.

Proceedings by *quo warranto*, to oust the defendant from the office of judge of probate of Macomb county, upon the ground that Prescott B. Thurston, and not Porter Kibbee, was duly elected to that office.

In Chancery.

The Attorney General *vs.* The Bank of Michigan.

Instituted proceedings on the 11th June, 1841, under the "Act to provide for proceedings against corporations, and for other purposes," approved June 21, 1837. The bill charged that the bank had violated its charter, and was insolvent, and prayed injunction, and the apportionment of receivers. The chancellor granted an order for injunction, but could not, by the rules and practice of the court, entertain the motion for the appointment of receivers, until the defendants had answered the complainant's bill.

The cause was argued on the 21st July, upon *bill* and *supplemental bill*, and *answer* filed; and on the 18th August, the chancellor denied the motion for appointment of receivers, and dissolved the injunction.

State of Michigan *vs.* Norman Little and others, directors and stockholders of the Saginaw City bank.

The state holds \$2,247 of the bills of the Saginaw City bank,

having received the same from the Michigan state bank, and this suit is brought to enforce payment of the same, against the directors and stockholders.

By the twenty-first section of the general banking law, the *directors* are made liable, in their individual capacity, to the full amount of the indebtedness of the bank ; and *each of the stockholders* is made liable therefor, in proportion to his amount of stock.

The sixth section of the same statute declares that the *mortgages* given to the auditor general to secure the payment of the liabilities of the different banks under the general banking law, shall be held by him "as *collateral security* for the final payment of all debts and liabilities, &c., *after the liabilities of the directors and stockholders shall have been found insufficient for the payment of the same.*"

It will be seen, therefore, that, although the mortgages executed under this law may be regarded as security for the ultimate payment of the debts intended to be secured by them, a bank creditor, (such as is the state of Michigan in this instance,) cannot resort to the bank mortgages and seek payment by a foreclosure of them, without first endeavoring to collect his debt of the directors and stockholders.

State of Michigan *vs.* Orrin Howe and others, directors and stockholders of the bank of Saline.

The state holds \$1,890 of the bills of the bank of Saline, and this suit, like the preceding one, is brought to collect the same from the directors and stockholders.

Auditor General, imp'd, &c., *ads.* Hugh Robinson.

This suit was brought by the complainant to forceclose a mortgage. The auditor general was made a party defendant as holding a junior mortgage upon the same premises ; being one of the mortgages given to secure the payment of the liabilities of the bank of Brest.

Circuit Court United States—In Chancery.

The State Treasurer, imp'd, &c., *ads.* Richard Suydam.

This suit is brought by the complainant to enforce a pretended lien upon certain lands heretofore mortgaged to the state treasurer by Schuyler Hodges and others.

(B.)

*Abstract of Reports of Prosecuting Attorneys exhibiting the criminal prosecutions of 1841.**Berrien County—N. Bacon, Prosecuting Attorney.*

Rape,	1
Perjury,	1
Burglary,	3
Larceny,	13
Receiving stolen goods,	5
Counterfeiting coin,	4
Aiding prisoners to escape,	2
Gross lewdness,	3
Official misconduct,	1
Keeping disorderly house,	1
Keeping nine pin alley,	5
Assault and battery,	8
	<hr/> 47
Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	5
Convicted and sentenced to county jail,	4
Discharged,	14
Still pending,	24
	<hr/> 47

Branch County—E. G. Fuller, Prosecuting Attorney.

Rape,	1
Burglary,	1
Larceny,	4
Passing counterfeit money,	1
Riot,	7
Assault and battery,	1
Malicious trespass,	2
	<hr/> 17
Convicted and sentenced to county jail,	4
Discharged,	9
Still pending,	4
	<hr/> 17

Calhoun County—David L. Johns, Prosecuting Attorney.

Perjury,	1
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JOINT DOCUMENTS.

421

Defacing town records,	1
Larceny,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1
Counterfeiting coin,	3
Cheating,	1
Illegal voting,	1
Riot and assault,	4
Assaulting officer,	1
Selling liquor without licence,	3
Mill pond nuisance,	2
Constable not paying over money collected,	1

—
21

Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	1
Convicted and sentenced to pay fine,	2
Convicted and ordered to abate nuisance,	1
Discharged,	12
Still pending,	5

— 21

Cass County—E. S. Smith, Prosecuting Attorney.

Assault with intent to murder,	1
Perjury,	1
Forgery,	1
Larceny,	3
Passing counterfeit money,	1
Polygamy,	1
Illegal voting,	1
Assault and battery,	5

—
19

Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	2
Convicted and judgment suspended,	1
Convicted and sentenced to pay fine,	5
Discharged,	6
Still pending,	5

— 19

Eaton County—John Willard, Prosecuting Attorney.

Perjury,	2
Assault with intent to murder,	1

Adultery,	1
Assault and battery,	1
Still pending,	5

Genesee County—James Birdsall, Prosecuting Attorney.

Perjury,	1
Larceny,	3
Adultery,	1
Gross fraud,	1
Disturbing religious worship,	10
Keeping nine pin alley,	1
Assault and battery,	3
Selling liquor without licence,	5

— 25

Convicted and sentenced to pay fine,	2
Convicted and judgment suspended,	1
Convicted and discharged on account of extreme youth,	1
Discharged,	2
Still pending,	19

— 25

Hilldale County—W. W. Murphy, Prosecuting Attorney.

Assault with intent to commit rape,	1
Perjury,	5
Larceny,	1
Selling liquor without licence,	3
Setting up tavern sign without licence,	1
Obstructing sheriff, &c.,	1
Assault and battery,	5
Keeping nuisance on premises,	1

— 18

Convicted and sentenced to pay fine,	2
Discharged,	4
Still pending,	12

— 18

Jackson County—Phineas Farrand, Prosecuting Attorney.

Murder,	1
Assault with intent to murder,	1
Perjury,	2

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

423

Forgery,	1
Larceny,	1
Passing counterfeit money,	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	2
Escaping from penitentiary,	3
Adultery,	2
Illegal horse racing,	1
Disturbing religious worship,	2
Assault and battery,	3
Cruel treatment of a boy,	1
	<hr/>
	21
Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	2
Convicted and sentenced to pay fine,	3
Discharged,	4
Still pending,	12
	<hr/>
	21

Ionia County—Cyrus Lovell, Prosecuting Attorney.

Forgery,	1
Larceny,	1
Passing counterfeit money,	1
Obtaining money under false pretences,	1
Selling liquor to Indians,	2
Selling liquor without licence,	3
Assault and battery,	2
	<hr/>
	11
Convicted and sentenced to pay fine,	2
Discharged,	1
Still pending,	8
	<hr/>
	11

Kalamazoo County—David B. Webster, Prosecuting Attorney.

Murder,	1
Assault with intent to murder,	1
Aiding and abetting in murder,	1
Perjury,	1
Larceny,	1
Counterfeiting coin,	1
Riot,	7

Obtaining goods under false pretences,	1
Passing counterfeit money,	3
Horse stealing,	1
• Obstructing public officer,	1
Disturbing religious worship,	1
Assault and battery,	1
	<hr/>

21

Convicted and judgment suspended,	1
Discharged,	10
Still pending,	10
	<hr/>

— 21

Kent County—Lovell Moore, Prosecuting Attorney.

Selling liquor without licence,	1
Selling liquor to Indians,	3
Grocer keeping gambling implements,	1
Assault and battery,	2
	<hr/>

7

Ottawa County—Lovell Moore, Prosecuting Attorney.

Perjury—still pending,	1
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Lapeer County—M. Wisner, Prosecuting Attorney.

Assault with intent to murder,	1
Assault upon minister of the gospel,	7
Passing counterfeit money,	1
Indecency,	1
Assault and battery,	3
	<hr/>

13

Convicted and judgment suspended,	1
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Discharged,	3
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Still pending,	4
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— 13

Lenawee County—A. H. Tiffany, Prosecuting Attorney.

Assault with intent to murder,	1
Perjury,	1
Larceny,	5
Receiving stolen goods,	1
Aiding in concealing goods,	1
Accessory to larceny,	1

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

425.

Passing counterfeit money,	1
Embezzlement,	1
Oppressive execution of process by officer,	1
Assault and battery,	2

— 15

Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	1
Discharged,	1
Still pending,	13
	— 15

Livingston County—Daniel C. Marsh, Prosecuting Attorney.

Larceny,	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	2
Challenging to fight duel,	1
Resisting officer,	3
Buggery,	1
Adultery,	1

— 9

Discharged,	2
Still pending,	7
	— 9

Macomb County—J. J. Leonard, Prosecuting Attorney.

Larceny,	3
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	1
Issuing spurious money,	1
Riot,	1
Resisting public officer,	1
Assault and battery,	1

— 8

Convicted and sentenced to pay fine,	2
Discharged,	2
Still pending,	4
	— 8

Monroe County—L. P. Christiancy, Prosecuting Attorney.

Perjury,	2
Forgery,	2
Arson,	3
Larceny,	10

Receiving stolen goods,	1
Counterfeiting coin,	1
Having counterfeit bills with intent to pass,	1
Conspiracy,	4
Riot,	19
Disorderly conduct,	1
Fornication,	1
Keeping gaming house,	1
Horse racing on the Sabbath,	3
Malicious trespass,	2
Trespass on school lands,	6
Assault and battery,	3
	<hr/>
	60
Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	1
Convicted and sentenced to county jail and fined,	13
Discharged,	14
Still pending,	32
	<hr/>
	60

Oakland County—George W. Wisner, Prosecuting Attorney.

Business on hand undisposed of, when the Prosecuting Attorney was appointed, to wit: 20th April, 1841.

Assault with intent to murder,	1
Larceny,	7
Passing counterfeit money,	1
Aiding prisoner to escape,	1
Riot,	1
Conspiracy,	1
Libel,	2
Fraud under general banking law,	1
Gross lewdness,	2
Gaming,	4
Selling liquor without licence,	4
Assault and battery,	7
	<hr/>
	32
Convicted—sentence not stated,	4
Discharged,	10
Still pending,	18
	<hr/>
	32

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

427

Business originating since 20th of April.

Assault with intent to murder,	1
Perjury,	6
Arson,	1
Larceny,	12
Accessory to larceny,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	2
Counterfeiting coin,	1
Aiding prisoner to escape,	2
Adultery,	1
Riot,	3
Official misconduct,	3
Selling liquor without licence,	1
Keeping up nuisance,	1
Cruelty to animals,	1
Assault and battery,	2
	<hr/>
	40
Convicted—sentence not stated,	9
Discharged,	8
Still pending,	23
	<hr/>
	40

Shiawassee County—Sanford M. Greene, Prosecuting Attorney.

Perjury,	1
Forgery,	4
Larceny,	1
Cruel treatment of child,	1
Assault and battery,	1
	<hr/>
	8
Convicted and judgment suspended,	1
Convicted and fined,	1
Discharged,	2
Still pending,	4
	<hr/>
	8

St. Joseph County—C. Gurney, Prosecuting Attorney.

Assault with intent to murder,	1
Threatening to stab,	1

Assault with intent to commit rape,	1
Perjury,	1
Larceny,	2
Having counterfeit bills with intent to pass,	2
Bigamy,	1
House breaking,	1
Breaking jail,	3
Illegal voting,	1
Resisting public officer,	1
Gross fraud,	1
Selling liquor without licence,	1
Forcible entry and detainer,	3
Assault and battery,	1

 21

Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	3
Convicted and sentenced to county jail and fined,	2
Discharged,	12
Still pending,	4

 21

St. Clair County—True P. Tucker, Prosecuting Attorney.

Perjury,	3
Adultery,	2
Larceny,	1
Assault with intent to commit rape,	1

 7

Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	1
Still pending,	6

 7

Van Buren County—A. W. Broughton, Prosecuting Attorney.

Larceny,	1
Illegal voting,	1
Assaulting public officer,	2
Assault and battery,	1

 5

Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	1
Still pending,	4

 5

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

429

Washtenaw County—E. Lawrence, Prosecuting Attorney.

Perjury,	1
Forgery,	1
Burglary,	1
House breaking,	3
Attempt to rob,	1
Larceny,	7
Obtaining money by false pretences,	2
Conspiracy,	3
Adultery,	1
Assault upon public officer,	1
Assault and battery,	2
	—
	23
Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	3
do do county jail and fined,	2
Discharged,	8
Still pending,	10
	— 23

Wayne County—James A. Van Dyke, Prosecuting Attorney.

Murder,	2
Assault with intent to murder,	2
Rape,	3
Assault with intent to commit rape,	2
Mayhem,	1
Perjury,	4
Forgery,	1
Destroying ballot box,	1
Neglect of duty as inspector of election,	1
Illegal voting,	1
Larceny,	25
Receiving stolen goods,	4
Passing counterfeit money,	2
Having counterfeit bills with intent, &c.,	2
Obtaining goods upon false pretences,	5
Malicious destruction of property,	4
Resisting officer,	4
Conspiracy,	8

Keeping bawdy house,	3
Assault and battery,	28
	<hr/>
	103
Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	25
do do county jail and fined,	35
do sentence suspended,	4
Discharged,	20
Still pending,	19
	<hr/>
	—103

Recapitulation.

Murder,	4
Assault with intent to murder,	11
Aiding and abetting in do	1
Threatening to stab,	1
Mayhem,	1
Rape,	5
Assault with intent, &c.,	5
Perjury,	34
Forgery,	11
Defacing town records,	1
Destroying ballot box,	1
Arson,	4
Burglary,	9
Attempt to rob,	1
Horse stealing,	1
Larceny,	111
Receiving stolen goods,	14
Counterfeiting coin,	9
Issuing spurious money,	1
Passing counterfeit money,	12
Having counterfeit bills with intent, &c.,	5
Escaping from state prison,	3
Breaking jail,	3
Aiding prisoners to escape,	5
Polygamy,	1
Bigamy,	1
Adultery and fornication,	10

JOINT DOCUMENTS.

491

Buggery,	1
Indecency and gross lewdness,	6
Keeping disorderly house,	5
Disorderly conduct,	1
Cruel treatment to children,	2
Cruelty to animals,	1
Oppression by public officer,	1
Resisting public officer,	15
Cheating and gross fraud,	3
Fraud under general banking law,	1
Obtaining goods under false pretences,	16
Gaming,	5
Embezzlement,	1
Conspiracy,	16
Challenging to fight duel,	1
Official misconduct,	4
Illegal horse racing,	4
Disturbing religious worship,	13
Illegal voting,	4
Neglect of duty as inspector of elections,	1
Libel,	2
Riot,	42
Assault and battery,	88
Mill pond nuisance,	2
Keeping nuisance on premises,	2
Selling liquor without license,	22
Selling liquor to Indians,	5
Malicious trespass,	4
Trespass on school lands,	6
Keeping nine pin alley,	6
Constable not paying over money collected,	1
Forcible entry and detainer,	3
Malicious destruction of property,	4
Total,	<hr/> 553
Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary,	41
do do county jail or fined,	79

Convicted and judgment suspended,	8
do judgment not stated,	13
do ordered to abate nuisance,	1
Discharged,	151
Still pending,	260
	<hr/> 553

To the Hon. Z. PLATT, Attorney General of the State of Michigan :

The undersigned, prosecuting attorney of the county of Wayne, respectfully reports, that on the last day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, I made out and submitted to your predecessor, my report for a period of time preceding that day ; and the following is intended to embrace the year which has now nearly elapsed, since the date of my said last report.

I am aware that a section of the revised statutes requires a report of this kind, to contain a particular account of the amount and kind of official business done in the course of the preceding year, by the prosecuting attorney. But a literal compliance with said section, would not be practicable, and, even if practicable, would neither be useful nor interesting.

In the course of the year, a prosecuting attorney is called upon almost daily, to advise with some one of the various civil officers of a county, in relation to matters arising in the discharge of their duties. And an almost unceasing train of attentions and services, not particularly defined by law, are incumbent on every prosecuting officer, in the faithful execution of his office, a minute detail of which he cannot keep or give, and which cease to be interesting with their performance.

In Wayne county, there will probably always be a large number of criminal prosecutions, whilst men continue to be subject to do wrong.

This county contains a city, which is the sea-board of the state ; situate within sight of a foreign government ; remarkably easy of access to, and departure from ; and hence she has within her limits, not only a large population of every variety of color, language and passions, but is also continually a place of resort of offenders from this and other states. This renders the office of a prosecutor oner-

ous and responsible ; and every day he is engaged in listening to complaints, or in investigating them before the justices of the peace. These preliminary examinations before magistrates, are wise provisions of the law ; are frequently interesting, and might, perhaps, properly be embraced within a report ; but they are so numerous that I will not attempt to detail them.

Of trials before the courts of special sessions, I cannot give any satisfactory account. They are frequently carried on without it being necessary to notify the prosecuting attorney. I have attended some ten or fifteen during the past year in the city and county, but will not dwell at length upon them, unless you should desire it.

These courts dispose of a large number of assaults and batteries and petty larcenies, which would otherwise infest the courts of higher jurisdiction ; and I think that generally these courts appear to answer in this county, the purposes of their organization.

I suppose that the principal object of requiring these reports, is that the legislature may learn something from these sources of the moral condition of the state ; of the increase or decrease of crime ; of the kind of criminal prosecutions and their results ; of the success which, under the laws, attends the administration of criminal justice ; and of the defects which exist in the law, if any there be, and which should be remedied ; so that the law making power may the better legislate in matters so intimately concerning life, liberty, character and property.

You are aware, that all criminal prosecutions of a higher grade are carried on in this county, in a court of recent organization, called "the district court of the county of Wayne," and which, I beg leave to say, in every point of view, whether for the guilty or the innocent, for the people of the state as plaintiffs, or of any one of them as defendants, or whether for the purposes of economy and the speedy and just administration of justice, is a tribunal which, in my humble opinion, should not be abolished.

In this court, during the year preceding the date hereof, we have had forty-five jury trials, in four terms of the court. In these trials twelve persons were found not guilty ; in two cases the jury disagreed, and the balance of about thirty persons were found guilty.

There have been also a number of confessions of guilt entered in open court.

Twenty persons during the past year have been discharged, after being indicted. Some in cases of assault and battery where the complainants and defendants settled their own troubles; two or three where the complainant and witnesses could not be found after several terms, and the balance on the verdict of the jury. I think that about a like number of cases were ignored by the grand juries, and the persons implicated, of course discharged. There are a large number of indictments on file, where they have been resting for many years, as the defendants therein cannot be arrested, having fled from justice. But of the cases for trial, where the parties are to be had, there does not remain more than six undisposed of.

Of those who have plead, or been found guilty, there are four cases in which sentences remain suspended.

During the past year fifteen persons have been sentenced to pay fine and costs; five to the county jail, and twenty-five to the state prison.

[Here follows a detailed statement of the criminal business.]

Some difference may be found in the above abstract and the other portion of the report, which grows out of the fact, that the above includes some cases before courts of special sessions, which was not intended when the other part of the report was drawn.

I believe the above list will show you that the "kind and amount of official business" in Wayne county, is both varied and large. It includes offences of almost every hue, from murder to keeping a bawdy house.

I hope sincerely that the example of the past year, may deter many from pursuing the dark path of crime. That the fact, that twenty-five persons have been sent to the state's prison in so short a period, may induce those who dream that they may commit crime and go unpunished, that the eye of the law will detect them, and the stern arm of justice bring them to speedy punishment.

There are some portions of our laws which, in my humble opinion, require the prompt action of the legislature. It strikes me, however, that only those which absolutely require amendment should be touched. The constant change and increase of our laws, ren-

ders it highly inconvenient and prejudicial to every interest. There are, however, two or three subjects which I suggest to you, as proper ones for the immediate action of the proper power.

On page 634 of the revised statutes, commences a chapter entitled "Of forgery and counterfeiting," which is one of the most important in the book. This chapter provides for the forgery of any accountable receipt for money, which would include certificates of deposit, &c., but it does not provide punishment for having such instruments in possession, with intent to pass; nor for having fraudulent notes with such intent. As I have already had a personal interview with you on this subject, I will not spin out my report further than to notice the law passed last winter, intended to preserve the purity of elections, and commencing on page 185 of the session laws of 1841. Section three of this act makes it a misdemeanor for any person, *not a qualified voter*, to vote at any election, or to vote in a ward or town in which he does not reside, or to vote more than once at the same election. But suppose a person who is a qualified voter shall vote more than once at the same election, what punishment is provided for him? It may be said that it was the intention of the legislature to cover this case. But penal statutes must be construed strictly, and there is no doubt as to what the words of this section in plain English mean; and, moreover, the legislature, in passing this law, repealed the provisions of the revised statutes providing for such a case as this. On a revisal of the whole of this chapter, the same difficulty as the one above alluded to, will be found running throughout.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. VAN DYKE,

Prosecuting Attorney, Wayne co., Mich.

Detroit, December 24, 1841.

N. B. The above report, after being printed and while yet in the office of the state printer, was destroyed by fire; and it became necessary, therefore, to prepare and print another. This will account for the delay in its appearance.

Z. PLATT, *Attorney General.*

[No. 9.]

Annual Report of the State Geologist.

OFFICE OF STATE GEOLOGIST, }
Detroit, January 25, 1842. }*To the Hon. Senate, and House of Representatives of Michigan:*

I have the honor to lay before you the accompanying report, relative to the progress which has been made in the geological and topographical surveys of our state, since the date of the last report from this department. In this communication my remarks will be confined almost exclusively, to the condition and wants of the department, leaving the details of what has been accomplished for the final report, upon the whole work.

During the current year the geological and topographical surveys have progressed steadily towards completion, though in consequence of the reduction of the number engaged in the work, which became necessary in consequence of the comparatively small amount of funds applicable to that object, the amount of work accomplished has been somewhat less than that of the preceding year. The labor so applied has been chiefly devoted to the westerly portion of the upper peninsula, including a part of that which may be designated as the mountainous district of our state, while a smaller proportion of the labor has been directed towards a closing up and completion of the surveys upon the lower, or southern peninsula.

In connection with duties assigned me relative to the boundary line between our own state and Wisconsin, I have been enabled to complete a very perfect Geological section of nearly 180 miles in length, crossing from the mouth of Montreal river of lake Superior, to the mouth of the Monominee river of Green Bay, a district highly interesting both in its geological and topographical features. This section crosses the upper peninsula somewhat further west than any of the sections I have heretofore made.

In addition to this a large amount of work has been performed in the mountainous region stretching from Montreal river to Ontonagon river, and extending southerly from lake Superior, a distance of some forty miles, including what may be termed the *westerly* portion of the copper district, within our state. This district had been but

partially examined the preceding year, the examinations of that year having been more particularly directed to a district of country lying east from it.

Several geological sections have been completed across this intricate region, and notwithstanding the many obstacles imposed by the mountainous and wild character of the country, the surveys of this district have been completed with as much minuteness as an adherence to the original plan of the survey would permit. In addition to the several geological sections completed, all the rivers entering lake Superior between and including the two streams mentioned, have been carefully examined to their very sources, and the Porcupine mountains have been traced out through almost their entire range.

These surveys of the westerly part of the upper peninsula have added much valuable information to that before collected respecting the geology and topography of that interesting portion of our state, and have served to add confidence to our previously expressed opinion respecting its value for its minerals and for agricultural purposes. The *general* geological and mineralogical character of this country was so fully given in a previous report, that it is not conceived to be necessary, at this time, to make further allusion to it, except to add that the copper ores associated with the altered conglomerate and sandstone rocks, in *this* portion of the range have been found to be more extensive than was originally supposed. In character these ores closely resemble those heretofore described as existing in the Keweenaw point range; but associated with these ores, or in the rocks of the immediate vicinity, several minerals have been found in abundance, which have been comparatively rarely noticed in other portions of the range. Among these are prehnite, stellite, lomonite, heulandite, harmotome, &c., the first mentioned having been noticed in veins varying from 16 to 18 inches in thickness.

The *southerly* range of mountains traversing the upper peninsula, and which in a previous report has been referred to, as commencing at a point a little north-westerly from the mouth of Chocolate river of lake Superior, has been found to be continued in a south-westerly direction, with a gradually diminished altitude across the Monominee river of Green Bay, into the territory of Wisconsin. This chain of

mountains through a portion of its course has a direction nearly parallel to that of Green Bay, and frequently approaches to within 25 or 30 miles of the coast of that bay. It will be recollected that the northerly portion of this mountain range was described as being composed of sienitic and gneissoid granites, flanked on the south by mica, talcose and chloritic slates and quartz rock, the separate members of the group being frequently traversed by dykes of trap, and with occasional knobly hills of the latter rock. Presque Isle of lake Superior, made up of trap and altered sandrock, in which rocks were found numerous small ramifying veins of the sulphurets of lead, copper and iron, was referred to as a portion of this mountain range.

This southerly chain of mountains, with its hills and dykes of trap, though the elevation in a south-westerly direction is considerably lessened, preserves very nearly similar geological characters to that portion before described, and the rocks, in the vicinity of the trap, were frequently found to contain similar minerals to those observed in the vicinity of lake superior. The direction of this range is such as to leave no doubt but the low knobs of syenitic granite in the vicinity of Puckaway lake of Fox river, and the more elevated knobs of trap and altered rock lying a short distance to the north, in Wisconsin, belong to the same system of rocks, and since the hilly district of the Wisconsin river would fall within this range, it may be fairly inferred that the disturbance of the stratified sandstones and limestones of this region may have originated from the same causes which have produced the more elevated mountains on the south of lake Superior.

This subject possesses a high degree of interest, from the fact that within the limits of this range would fall the lead district of Wisconsin and Iowa, and this inference is rendered the more probable from the remarkable similarity in the character of the contained minerals.* Thus far I have been unable to trace any portion of the great limestone formation of the upper peninsula, to any near proximity to this range, where the same traverses that portion of Michigan, and thus far in tracing the range westwardly no considerable deposits of

* It should be recollected that the outer or northern range of mountains of lake Superior constitutes what has been called the true copper district, and that in this district no lead and none of the ores of which sulphur is a constituent, have been noticed, while in the southern range, in Michigan, the ores are almost entirely sulphurets, and lead occurs more abundantly than copper.

lead have been found until the lower rocks are covered by heavy deposits of limestone ; which would lead to the inference that these upper deposits have performed an important part in *arresting* and *fixing* the minerals referred to, and which minerals may fairly be inferred to have had their origin from the lower rocks, to which reference has been made. If the position thus assumed be tenable, we can scarcely look for heavy deposits of lead within that portion of the southerly range of mountains traversing the upper peninsula of Michigan, for the reason that the upper formations are wanting, at least they are so through all that portion of the district that has been minutely examined.

In the surveys of the upper peninsula east from Chocolate river, I have derived very great assistance from Hon. Wm. A. Burt, who, during the last two years has been engaged in surveying the United States township lines, for through his kindness I have been enabled to locate and determine, much more minutely than could otherwise have been done, the range of the several rock formations over a very large district of country.

The field work of the geological and topographical surveys, upon the plan originally contemplated, is now mainly completed, on a few detached portions remaining, where points have not been sufficiently settled, and since the completion of these will not require the service of assistants, the board has been so far reduced that there now remains attached to the survey only the assistant in the topographical department.

Although, as has before been stated, the amount of field work remaining to be done is comparatively small, there still remains much to be done, in arranging the materials accumulated, for a final report upon the entire work. For the chemical analysis there was originally no provision made, and this duty which in the geological surveys of most of the states has been performed by a distinct officer, in this state has devolved upon the principal of the survey. Heretofore the press of business in the other departments of the survey has prevented a proper attention to the analytical portion of the work, much of which is still unfinished and will require a considerable amount of labor for its completion.

The drafting from field notes, returned from the geological survey

proper, has progressed as rapidly as circumstances would permit, but since in the topographical department there has been only a single assistant, the amount of drafting has continued to accumulate upon his hands, and there yet remains an amount to be done which can scarcely be accomplished in an entire year.

The fund applicable to these objects is now absorbed, and there will be required for the completion of the limited amount of field work, drafting, analysis and contingent expenses, a small appropriation.

By an act of the honorable legislature, approved March 28, 1840, the state geologist was directed to "cause to be published a map of the state, and of the several counties therein," and the sum of two thousand dollars was appropriated to that object. Immediate steps were taken for carrying out the provisions of this act, and most of the separate organized counties of the state have been drawn, upon a scale of four miles to the inch, and are now ready for the engraver. Of these, six counties have been engraved, viz: Hillsdale, Lenawee, Branch, Calhoun, Jackson and Washtenaw, and the maps would have been thrown before the public, as fast as the engraving would permit, had not the condition of the treasury made it impossible for me to place funds in such shape, without submitting to a rate of discount which would be unwarrantable, to enable me to procure the materials necessary for the publication. Had these circumstances not prevented, in addition to the counties before mentioned, those of St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Monroe, Allegan, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Oakland, Livingston, Ingham, Eaton, Barry and Shiawassee, would all, or nearly all, have been published before this date.

By the act authorizing the publications referred to, "the state geologist, auditor general, and state treasurer, are authorized to adopt such measures for the sale and distribution of the maps as to them may seem expedient," and it is confidently believed that the sales of the same will speedily replace in the treasury the amount which may be drawn for their publication. Under whatever circumstances this subject may be viewed, it is deeply to be regretted that the amount appropriated for this purpose cannot be realized in such a way as to secure the publication at once, for it is conceived that the best interests of the state call for a dissemination of the information which

these maps contain, and that this should be done as speedily as possible.

No portion of the fund set apart for the publication of maps has been drawn since the date of my last report upon *this* subject, and there remains in the treasury, applicable to that object, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

Under the provisions of a joint resolution, approved February 9, 1841, I was instructed by the executive of the state, to act as commissioner upon the part of this state, in relation to the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin, and this duty has been performed so far as circumstances would permit the same to be done. The resolution, which contemplated the performance of this duty by the state geologist, made no provision for such expenses as would be incident thereto, and, in consequence, it became necessary, in order to carry the provisions of the resolution into effect, to divert a portion of the funds set apart for the geological survey, to that purpose. In addition to the injustice which is thus done in charging to the account of the geological survey, expenditures which do not legitimately belong to it, the effect has been to absorb an amount which was absolutely required for the operations of the department.

All which is respectfully submitted.

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State Geologist.



